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Z.K.Ayupova¹, D.U. Kussainov²¹Kazakh national agrarian university, Almaty, Kazakhstan;²Kazakh national pedagogical university named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstanzaure567@yandex.ru**ETHNOPOLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE COUNTRY AND THEIR REFLECTION IN THE ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLE IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The Assembly of People of the Republic of Kazakhstan during its appearance in 1995 became the authoritative body. Since its creation the Assembly of People, Kazakhstan has found its own, special way to national unity. Perhaps, the success consists of the geographical, geo-political place of our country, in the middle of Central Asia, or we have created the new type of the relations between the different ethnos, people. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, being one of active components of the Kazakhstan's society, fills the necessity of the vital energy, gives mobility and democratic wave of the activity. The role of the Assembly of People is to create the mechanism of stable and progressive development of the different people, to provide the citizens' initiatives in the political system of the state, to reform and improve it. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan helps to create in the modern state and society such pattern of the mutual understanding between the people of the different nationalities. Now it is very important to supply the progressive priority: "Our unity in our variety". The activity of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is directed to the democratic constitutional standards, which became the unique and natural norms of our daily life. That's why the bases of the national identity of Kazakhstan's people became the common responsibility for the Motherland, its realization in the patriotic act "Mangilik El".

Keywords: ethnos, people, deported people, culture, policy, socio-cultural development, cultural variety, national idea, state ideology, national doctrine.

The Assembly of People of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the existence since 1995 became authoritative body. Having created Assembly, Kazakhstan found own way to national unity. Perhaps, is foreordained to become our country the center of the new universe, new type of the relations between ethnoses, faiths.

The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is a national political body consisting of delegates of the Regional Assemblies of the People. The main task of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is to represent the various ethnic groups that make up the population of the multiethnic Central Asian state of Kazakhstan at national level.

Established in 1995, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is a presidentially appointed advisory body designed to represent the country's ethnic minorities. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan consists of 384 representatives of all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan drawn from the Regional Assemblies of the People. The law provides that all Assembly of People of Kazakhstan decisions be considered by public authorities and civil society institutions. Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Deputies participates in the legislative process and can propose legislation. Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Deputies elect 9 members to the Mazhilis (lower house of Parliament) of Kazakhstan and the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan vets all Parliamentary laws to ensure that they are in conformity with Article 39 of the 1995 Constitution's criteria defining ethnic harmony and equality. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan plays an important role in ensuring the religious freedom and human rights in Kazakhstan. Its main task is

“ensuring the consolidation of the interests of ethnic groups on the basis of partnership between government and civil society also organizing an effective inter-ethnic cooperation and the formation of single political, legal and cultural fields”.

As we stressed in the beginning of our article, the main element of the political system of Kazakhstan representing the interests of all ethnic groups and ensuring protection of rights and freedoms of the citizens regardless of their nationality became the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan which was established on March 1, 1995 on the initiative of President of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev. The idea was expressed by the President back in 1992 at the 1st Forum of People of Kazakhstan.

The activity of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is aimed at implementation of the state policy, ensuring social and political stability in the country and increase of effectiveness of cooperation between state and civil society organizations in the sphere of interethnic relations.

The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan serves as a constitutional body headed by its Chairman - Leader of the Nation- President of the country. The legal status of the Assembly is defined by the Law of Kazakhstan “On the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan”. The provision of the Law on the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan regulates the order of its formation, structure and executive bodies, goals of its activity, main tasks, authorities and specifics of organization of cooperation with state agencies and non-governmental organizations, mechanisms of participation and development of the state policy in the sphere of interethnic relations.

Assembly of People of Kazakhstan was established according to the Decree of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev, dated March, 1, 1995 as advisory-consultative body.

Aims and objectives of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, structure, work organization and main directions of activity are determined in Provision on Kazakhstan People Assembly and was approved by President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the 26 of April, 2002, No 856.

Activity of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is directed for the solution of the following tasks:

- promotion of stability of interethnic and inter-confessional consent, stability in the society;
- working out of proposals on holding state policy which was promoting development of friendly relation among representatives of nations having lived at the territory of Kazakhstan;
- formation of political culture of citizens, basing on civilized and democratic norms;
- quest for a compromise for solution of social contradictions.

The first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Chairman of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. The Chairman of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan determines and approves main directions of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan activity. The Chairman of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan has two deputies.

The staff of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is formed among the representatives of state bodies, national-cultural and other social associations. At the present time Assembly of People of Kazakhstan consists of 350 members.

The powerful impetus to the work of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan was given by the program of modernization of public consciousness “Rukhanizhangyru”. The main emphasis in the implementation of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan activities should be made on the participation of each ethno-cultural association in the promotion of this program, the projects “Tuganzher”, “Sacred Geography of Kazakhstan”, “Modern Kazakhstan culture in the global world”, the transition of the state language to Latin script.

The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan plays an important role in the formation of a unique model of social unity. The main goal of the Assembly is to implement the national policy, ensure social and political stability in Kazakhstan and increase the efficiency of cooperation between state institutions and civil society in the field of interethnic relations. The idea of establishing the Assembly was first announced by Nursultan Nazarbayev in 1992 at the Forum of the People of Kazakhstan, which was dedicated to the first anniversary of the country’s independence. On March 1, 1995, the President issued a decree on the establishment of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan granting it the status of the presidential consultative body.

In May 2007, a number of amendments were introduced into the Constitution of Kazakhstan. The Assembly received constitutional status and the right to elect nine deputies to the Mazhilis of the Parliament, which greatly enhanced its socio-political role.

On October 20, 2008, the President signed the Law “On the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan” that has no analogues in the world. Thus, the organization became a full-fledged member of the country’s political system with a special legislative instrument, which regulates its activities. Today the Assembly contributes to the creation of favorable conditions for further strengthening of interethnic harmony, tolerance and unity.

In addition, it assists government authorities to combat extremism and radicalism, as well as to form political and legal culture of citizens basing upon democratic standards.

The Assembly promotes efforts of various ethnic and cultural associations, helps to revive, preserve and develop the culture, language and traditions of different ethnicities of Kazakhstan.

The First President of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation has the lifelong right to lead the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

The Session of the Assembly (meeting of the Assembly) is the supreme governing body of the organization, which is convened by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan whenever appropriate, but no less than once per year.

In the period between the sessions, the leadership of the Assembly convenes the Council of the Assembly that comprises representatives of the national ethnic and cultural associations, renowned public figures, Members of Parliament, ministers, and regional mayors.

Two deputy chairmen of the Assembly represent ethnic communities and are appointed by the order of the President on a rotation basis upon the recommendation of the Council of the Assembly.

The working body of the organization is the Secretariat of the Assembly, which is also a separate structural subdivision of the Executive Office of the President.

The Secretariat is run by the Head of the Secretariat, who simultaneously holds the position of Deputy Chairman of the Assembly. This ensures effective participation of the Assembly in public management and social interaction.

The branches of the Assembly in the regions are run by the regional mayors. Therefore, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, regional Assemblies, as well as the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan of Astana comprise representatives of ethnic and cultural associations, public associations, government agencies and other renowned public figures.

Nine deputies of the Mazhilis of the Parliament represent the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and thus the interests of all ethnic groups of the country. In addition, the interests of Kazakhstan’s ethnic communities in the Parliament are ensured by their membership in political parties.

In 2015, the Assembly is celebrating its 20th anniversary. To this end, the President signed a decree declaring 2015 as the Year of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

On April 23, 2015 the 22nd session of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan took place at the Palace of Peace and Accord under the chairmanship of President N.A. Nazarbayev. The President charged the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan with a number of new tasks. These include the development of Kazakh culture, strengthening social unity on the basis of shared moral values, patriotic education of youth and further development of the state language[1].

Among other tasks, the promotion of trilingual education, ensuring public control and government transparency, as well as prevention of politicization of interethnic relations and strengthening of cultural ties with member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Over 20 years, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan has passed a long way of development, accumulating a strong intellectual potential and transforming into the institute of public diplomacy.

Largely due to the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, there has been established a unique model of interethnic and interreligious accord in Kazakhstan with a special atmosphere of trust, solidarity and mutual understanding, where every citizen, regardless of his ethnicity or religion, enjoys the fullness of civil rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

There are now regular regional meetings of the secretariat of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and directors of law enforcement agencies. The members of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan were nominated by the smaller regional assemblies of different ethnic groups and then elected. The national minorities must be represented in the Parliament and the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

The steps of successful existence of tolerance in the society:

- to recognize new geopolitical realities, and the role and value of Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan in realization of interethnic consent;
- to provide ethno-cultural features of the people of Kazakhstan;
- to introduce the national idea “Mangilik El” as the patriotic act in the state and society.

As D.K. Mynbai wrote: “In science of constitutional law notes the concept “people” - all this population of this state forming uniform social and economic and political community irrespective of its division into any national communities (in the doctrine of a number of the countries, including the Republic of Kazakhstan, expression “the multinational people” is used). The concept “people” means also the national and cultural community isolated from others which can be not connected with the state territory (in this case the term “people” is synonymous to the term “nation”) [2, P.11].

B.Zh. Aldanov stressed, that “in the theory of jurisprudence the term “nation” means the historical community of the people developing in the course of formation of community of their territory, economic relations, language, some features of culture and character. Terms “nation” and “people” in certain cases are the synonyms” [3, P.117].

R.K. Kadyrzhanov insisted: “The nation exists if the national identity is available. The national identity gains special value in multiethnic societies as the cultural distinctions of the political community” [4, P.58].

In the conclusion we would like to note, that Kazakhstan has created all necessary conditions for the development of culture, language and traditions of all ethnic groups in the country. The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan helps to promote and strengthen Kazakhstan’s status in the international arena as tolerant and stable country.

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З.К. Аюпова, Д.Ө. Құсайынов

ЕЛІМІЗДЕГІ ЭТНО-САЯСИ ПРОЦЕССТЕР ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ХАЛҚЫ АССАМБЛЕЯСЫНДАҒЫ БЕЙНЕЛЕНУІ

Аннотация. Қазақстан Республикасы Халықтарының Ассамблеясы өзінің қалыптасқан 1995 жылдан бері қарай мәртебелі ұйымға айналды. Ассамблея жасау арқылы Қазақстан ұлтты біріктірудің өзіндік жолын тапты. Мүмкін біздің еліміз әлемдік бағыттағы дүниетанымының, ұлттар мен конфессиялар қарым-қатынасындағы жаңа типінің бастаушысы болып есептеледі. Қазақстан халықтар Ассамблеясы Қазақстан қоғамының белсенді ұйымдарының бірі бола отырып елдегі демократиялық процесстерде жаңа энергия береді, өз іс-әрекеттері мен қоғамның демократиялық болмысын нығайтады. Ассамблеяның қызметі бейбітшілікті жасампаздыққа, прогрессті қалыптастыруға азаматтарды дискриминациялауға жол бермеуге, мемлекеттің жүйесін реформалауға жетілдіруге бағытталған. Бұл бағыт қазіргі қазақстандық қоғамның негізгі құндылығы болып есептеледі, әртүрлі ұлттар мен ұлыстардың бір мемлекетте бейбіт өмір сүруіне бағытталған. «Біздің бірлігіміз-біздің көптүрлілігімізде». Ассамблеяның алға қойған мақсаты елдегі демократиялық конституциялық нормалар өмір сүрудің ең басты табиғы үлгісіне айналу. Сондықтан да қазақстандықтардың ұлттық бірігейлігінің негізі «Мәңгілік ел» патриоттік актісінің идеяларын жүзеге асыру.

Тірек сөздер: этнос, халық, қуғын-сүргінге түскен халықтар, мәдениет, саясат, әлеуметтік-мәдени даму, мәдени көптүрлілік, ұлттық идея, мемлекеттік идеология, ұлттық доктрина.

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З.К. Аюпова¹, Д.У. Кусайнов²¹КазНАУ, кафедра права, г. Алматы, Республика Казахстан;²КазНПУ им.Абая, общеуниверситетская кафедра политологии и социально-философских дисциплин,
г. Алматы, Республика Казахстан**ЭТНОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В СТРАНЕ
И ИХ ОТРАЖЕНИЕ В АССАМБЛЕЕ НАРОДА КАЗАХСТАНА**

Аннотация. Ассамблея народа Казахстана за период своего существования с 1995 года стала авторитетным органом. Создав Ассамблею, Казахстан нашел собственный путь к национальному единству. Возможно, именно нашей стране предначертано стать центром нового мироздания, нового типа отношений между этносами, конфессиями. Ассамблея народа Казахстана, являясь одной из активных составляющих казахстанского общества, наполняется необходимой жизненной энергией, придает подвижность и глубоко демократичное содержание своей деятельности. Роль Ассамблеи миротворческая, созидательная и прогрессивная, на не дискриминационной основе обеспечивает доступ гражданских инициатив к политической системе государства, к ее реформированию и совершенствованию. Она является одним из основополагающих условий функционирования современного казахстанского общества, раскрывает его глубинную суть - взаимопонимание людей разных национальностей реально наполняет суверенитет Казахстана долгосрочным и прогрессивным приоритетом «Наше единство - в нашем многообразии». Вся деятельность Ассамблеи направлена на то, чтобы демократические конституционные нормы стали единственно возможными и естественными нормами нашей повседневной жизни. Поэтому основой национального единства казахстанцев стала общая ответственность за судьбу Родины, за претворение идеалов патриотического акта «Мәңгілік ел».

Ключевые слова: этнос, народ, депортированные народы, культура, политика, социо-культурное развитие, культурное многообразие, национальная идея, государственная идеология, национальная доктрина.

Information about the authors:

Ayupova Z.K. - Doctor of juridical sciences, professor, chair of law, Kazakh national agrarian university, Kazakhstan, Almaty;

Kussainov D.U. - Doctor of philosophy sciences, professor, interuniversity chair of politology and socio-philosophy disciplines, Kazakh national pedagogical university named after Abai, Kazakhstan, Almaty