

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ETHNIC POLITICS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND GERMANY

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Abstract

This article describes one of the modern problems – political condition of international relations, relations between nations and inter-ethnic consent. The authors analyze the experience of Kazakhstan and Germany in ethnic politics, explore the importance of these issues in the world today.

Keywords: Nation, State, tolerance, inter-confessional relations, inter-ethnic consent

Introduction:

It is known that changes, social and economic, political and ideological relations, increasing of military conflicts, elimination of confessional and national ideals and evaluation of general human values not on its level cause conflict situations between ethnics. Regulation and formation of international relations is a very complicated process. Complicity of this process is that education, world views, customs and traditions, religion and others formed variously.

Now all the States are considered as multinational. It is written in David Wilsh's book «International conflicts and international safety», published in 1993 that about 20 states from the States in the world are considered as one and the same ethnic group. And countries are not equal single ethnic, there are also small ethnic groups but they comprise not more than 5 percent [1] that's why the principles of consent and peace are established between the nations in each country.

Oxford English Dictionary published in 1972 gave a new meaning to ethnic problems (ethnicity). Ethnoc is a Greek word, at first it was given meaning «multi Gods idolaters», later they gave a racial meaning. In the USA they said a definition «ethnic groups» in regard to the Jewish, the Italians, the Mexicans and other different nations, whose origin is not British. The meaning «ethnos» has been used in the Soviet science since 50-60 years [2, p. 71]. Ethnos problem became one of global problems. Destruction of colonial system, appearing of new nations in the history gave a great meaning to this problem. Nowadays, social anthropology, psychology, social philosophy, ethnical pedagogics and other sciences are researching ethnical relations.

There are their own peculiarities of researching in each region. Scientific schools were formed in the beginning of XX century in the USA, where ethnical and racial groups are intensively mixed. As ethnical problems in Europe started to accord with religions, Germany, Great Britain, France and Netherlands started to pay attention to them also. European scientists and politicians were surprised that migrants did not adapt to cultural environment and did not stop their traditional principles, religion, relative relations and associational relations.

«Ethnical element» started to get a new importance in European countries and it attracts scientists' attention. And we give a state significance to a concept of «nation» when

we say Kazakhstan people and Kazakhstani [2, p. 73]. Each state accepts a concept of «ethnos» differently and the problem is also described differently.

As the basic principles of development of international relations culture shows possibilities to achieve general human values and values which appeared due to talent of each ethnical association through respecting traditions and customs, language and culture of other ethnical association; observing the properties in production and social life and treating to representatives of any nation with respect; keeping original culture and supporting to develop it.

Analyses:

Today social science a concept «nation» is being used in two meanings:

a) a social theory divides a society not only in social, class, demographic, professional groups, but also ethnical -associational and ethnographical groups. When we say about state national composition, we say about nations or ethnics and diasporas.

b) it is used as an association of state citizens in the meaning of political nation.

Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan interprets a category of nation in ethnical meaning. For example, in the Article 14, Item 2 it is said that «It is forbidden to treat someone with indignity due to origin, social, positional and property condition, gender, race, nation, language, religion view, beliefs, accommodation place or due to any conditions» [3]. The Republic of Kazakhstan always pays attention to keeping of human's religious right of freedom having been set up as a legal, democratic and wise state.

The condition in the Federative Republic of Germany was different. Representatives of several nations live in this state. German association found its harmony based on the language, culture and theory. The Germans is still using a concept «people» (volk) [2, p. 73]. The Federative Republic of Germany formed a word «nation» as a meaning «people» («commonweal»).

The Republic of Kazakhstan does not limit principles of freedom of worship and freedom of religion, customs and traditions, holidays of different nations but it they took a name «nation». And in Germany it is formed to name them not as nation, not ethnos but «people».

Assembly of Kazakhstan people (AKP) which was formed by initiation of N. Nazarbaev, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a unique way to provide civil stability and ethnical consent in our country. It played a great role in formation of Kazakhstan sample of the tolerance, which covers not only ethnic sphere but also inter-confessional and political and economic relations.

Nowadays the Assembly is an important democratic institute to develop inter-cultural uttering and assists to provide social consent in the multi-ethnical and multi-confessional country.

Decision about opening of Assembly of Kazakhstan people was adopted at the Congress of Kazakhstan people, which was held in December of 1992. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan issued his Decree about formation of Assembly of Kazakhstan people on the 1st of March in 1995. And the first session of the Assembly was held on the 24th of March in 1995. According to the Decree of the State Head 320 representatives of 33 nations entered this Assembly. With initiation of the Assembly more than 40 national and cultural organizations, including a Republican organizations «Kazak tili (Kazakh language)», Association of Worldwide Kazakhs, «Russian Community», «Russian Union», cultural and educational organization «Istoki (Sources)», a Republican Tatar cultural Center, Board of the Germans in Kazakhstan, National and cultural centers of the Uzbeks, the Kirghiz, the Ukrainians, the Armenians, the Greeks, the Polish, the Czechs, the Hungarians, the Assyrians, the Kurds and the Chinese [4, p. 48]. Assembly of Kazakhstan people is a unique way to provide civil stability and ethnical consent in our country.

Now many nations started to understand importance of inter-ethnic friendship due to increasing of different dangers. Therefore mediation is important not only for Kazakhstan but also for worldwide. In connection with this it must be noted that Kazakhstan adopted a Law «About mediation» in January in 2011. No one can turn inter-ethnic conflicts into political problem. Today the Assembly of Kazakhstan people became a mediator to connect a civil society and Authority [5, p. 300]. Kazakhstan became a model mediator that connected world civilization.

With the purpose to advocate this national policy the Assembly of Kazakhstan people is strengthening relations with foreign organizations. With this purpose special trips were organized to Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, the USA, Ukraine and Russia last year. Members of the delegation met and held round tables with deputies of the Bundestag, the Euro-parliament, and Center of Equal Possibilities, the United Nations Organization, Heads of National Committee of American Foreign Policy and political leaders in the named countries.

Some reforms and measures were started to be organized in Germany in 1920 in relation to small nations. At that time mainly the Polish, the Jewish, the Russians and the Sorbian lived there. In 1920 Germany gave state credits based on agricultural reforms to small nation ethnics in order to buy lands. In 1922 there was agreement concluded in Geneva at the Polish-German convention about construction of schools for Polish ethnics in Silesia in German land. So Polish schools were started to be opened and got possibility to teach in their own language. A Polish staff was formed for Polish children in German schools: the lectures were read, the books were published for Polish children and their studies were paid there. The Jewish were considered mainly in three groups: Ghetto-Jewish, German-Jewish and Russian-Jewish. At first there was more indignity and detraction to the Jewish. Later the Jewish started to celebrate their national holidays [6, p.39]. Several events were started to be organized in Geneva convention related to nations and ethnics on German land. We can say that they made their contribution fully into social and political life in Germany and there were no any contradictions from the side of State.

Inter-ethnic policy has been realizing in Germany since 1920 and in Kazakhstan inter-ethnic relations have been realizing since Kazakhstan got its independence and sovereignty, i.e. it is a social and political fact, emerged in 1991. Germany is one of the States which has a great experience in keeping inter-ethnic policy for a long time.

Determined measures are being carried out in Kazakhstan with the purpose to improve cultural variety and to develop languages of ethnic groups. 88 schools are working which teach in Uzbek, Tajik, Uighur and Ukrainian languages. Languages of 20 ethnic groups are taught in 108 schools. 195 linguistic centers are working for teaching languages of 30 ethnic groups. There are Uzbek, German, Korean and Uighur theaters except Kazakh and Russian ones. Three of them are the only theatre in the area of Countries of Independent States. With the purpose to keep language and religion of ethnic groups 35 ethnic newspapers and magazines are published. The newspapers and magazines are published in 11 languages and radio programs are broadcasted in 8 languages, 7 programs became favourite ones of the audience. Total number of mass media is over 80 thousand [7, p. 71].

It played a great role in formation of Kazakhstan sample of the tolerance, which covers not only ethnic sphere but also inter-confessional and political and economic relations.

The main results of Kazakhstan model of inter-ethnic consent are the following:

- 1) To keep and to make inter-ethnic consent strong as a result of realization of effective national policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) To form concept about inter-cultural dialogue and inter-ethnic consent in habitants' sence as necessary conditions of development of corresponding ethnical relations in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) To make organizations of the citizens who belong themselves to determined ethnical society within the established law as institutions;

- 4) To regulate emigration processes in the region of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) To decontaminate reasons and pre-conditions of extremism, which emerge due to ethnical and religious bases;
- 6) To form Kazakhstan patriotism advocating and developing culture, language and tradition in relation with the history of different nations and based on mentality of national groups [8, p. 200].

Nowadays the Assembly is an important democratic institute to develop inter-cultural uttering and assists to provide social consent in the multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country.

Normative and legal conditions have been made, which give possibility to all means of mass media (MMM) to act equally in the Republic in spite of their language and religion.

Totally, 2180 means of mass media are working in the country. There are some Republican cultural unions and 33 national editions are published in 15 languages in order to advocate activities of the Association of Kazakhstan People. Four programs are working in 11 languages on air (Uzbek, Ukrainian, Polish, English, German, Korean, Uighur, Dungan, Turkish, Tatar, Parsee). Electronic mass media is working more effectively in Kazakhstan society in formation of cultural values. Television projects are being created on the Republican and regional air of TV channels with participation of representatives of cultural centers, which follow ethnical direction. From year to year number of this kind of projects is increasing and it is evidence of their necessity. Among them there are programs «My Kazakhstan», «Dostyk-Druzhiba (Friendship)», «Shanyrak», «Dostyk besigi (Friendship cradle)», «Kazakhstan is our general home». These programs are constantly broadcasted in TV channels «Kazakhstan», «Khabar», «El Arna», «Caspionet» and on radio air «Kazakh Radio» [9, p. 40]. The main condition of keeping of peculiarities of Kazakhstan people is formation of steady language (verbal) environment. For this one all conditions were provided according to people's demand and necessities.

It is known that representatives of 4 nations have lived in Germany for centuries. They are: the Serbians, the Friesian, the Danes and the Gipsies. Framework convention of the Federative Republic, European Government of Protection of small nations and European Charter signed for regional language and languages of small nations. Two documents have been legally realized in Germany since 1998.

There is a Serbian culture and literature institution inside Leipzig university, there are many schools, organizations and other culture centers of development and keeping of Serbian language and culture in Germany. The Danes are keeping their language and customs and traditions in Schleswig district. In the State 70 thousand Gipsies got German citizenship. German Gipsies Central Government has been giving financial help since 1982.

International youth communication is a connector of international unity and consent. International meetings strengthen steadiness and safety in the country. German Government is financing 3000 events based on children and youth plan within the international youth consent. Every year 155.000 German and French young people participated in German-French Forum and in 7 thousand events. This organization, which was created 34 years ago offered and realized 190.000 programs and over 5 million people took a part there. Forum of German-Polish Youth set a bilateral agreement between the youth in the beginning of 1993. Their programs were made in 1999 and 124.000 German and Polish young people participated. TANDEM centers were opened in Regensburg between German and Czech young people. Purpose of these organizations is to be familiarized with policy, economic, culture, customs and traditions of other States and to establish international communication and unity between the States. They support and finance in accordance with the program "Youth is in Europe" formed within the frame of European organization.

There is a foreign press – conference in Bonn and Berlin where 1200 accredited correspondents are working. According to small nations' culture Institute of Goethe, German

Academic Exchange Service, Fund of Alexander Gumbold, International Culture and Communication Institution and a society «INTER NATIONES» carry out cultural events every year [10].

N. Nazarbaev, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan names three keys of Kazakhstan success which is our people's prosperity, firstly, a unique document about advantage of state policy in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations – it is adopting and realizing of National unity Doctrine, secondly, serious understanding and acceptance of ethnical and religious difference with respect», it is a strategic fund of the society and state, thirdly, the first position of the National Unity Doctrine «One country – one fate» which forms values and a general system of future for everyone in spite of their religion [9, p. 299].

Thanks to successful realization of this kind of events and measures Kazakhstan is getting warm treatment, good intention, support, assistance, goodwill, generosity from others and also it is also thanks to our country's undertakings, sharp sense and conscious policy. Evidence for this is being of our country chairman of European Organization of Safety and Unity (EOSU). This experience of the Republic of Kazakhstan was a reason that our country is worth being a chairman of EOSU. Personal experience of realization of international and inter-religions policy makes influence on formation of society's tolerant principles and it can be useful for other states in the world. Most of our people are sure that our Republic will give a positive experience in the period of chairmanship. It is an important historical predominance of our country in providing of safety in political space. Through chairmanship Kazakhstan opens a way to provide stability and safety. Being a chairman of international organization shows the following achievements of our State: firstly, democratic institutions of Kazakhstan are developed, stability is formed and that Kazakhstan is a practiced and experienced State to carry civilized negotiations; secondly, Kazakhstan was recognized as a country which is able to protect friendship and harmony between nations and religions and State interests on international level.

Programs were formed in the policy of Kazakhstan and Germany, which provide returning back of country – fellows who are living in foreign countries to their motherland. For example, “Late emigrants” is a program of repatriation of ethnical Germans from the countries of East Europe and former USSR to Germany, “Nurly Kosh” is a Kazakhstan program of repatriation of oralmans (repatriates).

German emigrants are persons of German origin («German people») or citizens of Germany, who fall within the scope of Law of the Federative Republic of Germany (FRG) «About outcasts and refugees», and also members of their families, emigrated to Germany for permanent accommodation. Decision about giving a status of emigrant and nowadays status of late emigrant is issued by Federal Administrative Department of Germany and follows in the country where he lived and until his actual emigration to Germany. Since 1997 within the frame of such inspection conversation with a pretender for status of late emigrant is carried out in German language. In case if Federal Administrative Department approves application about acceptance, the applicant will get a “Decision about acceptance”, which guarantees that he and his family members, indicated in the document will be accepted based on the above mentioned Law. Persons, who officially got a status of emigrant, and since 1993 – a status of late emigrant are recognized as German based on the Article 116 of Constitution of FRG and get German citizenship directly after emigration to Germany [11]. This program has been working in Germany since 1950. Some changes were made into the program since 1993.

«Nurly Kosh» is a State program of the Republic of Kazakhstan for rational displacement and assistance in arrangement: for ethnical emigrants, formed citizens of Kazakhstan, who came to carry out labor activity at the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the present moment a program is being realized for 2009 – 2011. The program was confirmed by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 2, 2008 Ref. №1126.

The following targets are to be solved in order to achieve purposes of the Program:
stimulating of displacement of the Program participants in accordance with economic demands in labor resources and for realization of breakthrough projects;
working out and realization of new mechanisms of social support of the Program participants;
providing of the Program participants with accommodation through crediting for housing construction and buying of house;
providing of steady employment of the Program participants;
improvement of normative legal base of regulation of migration processes [11]. Nowadays so many repatriates are returning back to their motherland. It shows that this program is being realized with high results.

Conclusion:

Inter- ethnic and inter- confessional consent is an important element in the development of any country. Today development of inter-ethnic consent and mutual understanding became one of the strategic obligations. Nowadays it is difficult to overestimate meaning of tolerance as one of the main factors of stability in the world. Hardness of mechanisms which resist main dangers to peace is being strongly tested. Except terrorism, famine and epidemic nowadays there are actions of dividing of world based on civilization sign. In the XXI century, as a result of globalization, national borders are more open. Restructuring of the world mostly relies not on making the regions as autonomy and not on state basis but on the basis of other ethnical, religious, language basis. As a process of world restructuring is being passed in more contradiction and differently, it influences on development of contradictions. It is known for all of us that Kazakhstan and Germany consisting of different ethnic groups, races, cultural customs and traditions are the States that accumulated a great experience from harmonic realization of inter – ethnical policy. Different ethnical, cultural, religious groups in Germany and Kazakhstan forms great nations and take part in making of important decisions which affect on their life. It is considered as leading experience for other States. One of the modern main components, which is necessary world political and economic, social and cultural development is keeping of consent and stability in international relations in the Republic.

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