

Lee Byong Jo 

al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

e-mail: beong.lee@kaznu.kz

EFFORTS FOR ETHNIC UNITY AND HARMONY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN AND ASIAN VALUES

"This work was supported by Seed Program for Korean Studies through the Ministry of Education of Republic of Korea and Korean Studies Promotion Service of the Academy of Korean Studies (AKS-2017-INC-2230007)."

Abstract. The author examined the philosophy of state affairs and the national policy of first President Nazarbayev, emphasizing ethnic unity and harmony, focusing on the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. To achieve this goal, reports of government websites of Kazakhstan and materials of the Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan were used as the main data of the analysis. This study is important, as it allows us to determine and evaluate the practical consequences of the philosophy of state affairs of President Nazarbayev on the development of Kazakhstan for his nearly 30 years. In addition, the efforts of the Government of Kazakhstan to promote national unity and solidarity and national politics, the Asian elements (values), can provide real assistance to other countries in similar situations. From this study, we see the efforts made by the Government of Kazakhstan to unify and harmonize the peoples of Kazakhstan, in particular, the author collected successful know-how (Asian values) in the national policy of Kazakhstan: 1) the solid philosophy of President Nazarbayev and the implementation of a multi-ethnic coexistence policy; 2) the implementation of national policies through the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan; 3) respect for ethnic diversity and legal, institutional guarantees; 4) successful policies of traditional culture and language development among ethnic groups.

Key words: Assembly of people of Kazakhstan, Unite and Harmony, National policy, Asian values.

Ли Бёнг Джо

әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті,
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., e-mail: beong.lee@kaznu.kz

Этникалық бірлік пен Қазақстан үкіметінің келісім күші және азиялық құндылықтар

"Бұл жұмыс Қазақстан Республикасының Білім министрлігінің тарапынан корейтану бойынша іргелі зерттеулер жобасы және Корейтану академиясының корейтану жобаларын жетілдіру департаментінің қолдауымен орындалды (AKS-2017-INC-2230007)".

Аңдатпа. Автор ұлттық философияны және Президент Назарбаевтың ұлттық саясатын қарап шығып, Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы төңірегінде халықтың бірлігін және қатар өмір сүруін атап өтті. Осы мақсатқа жету үшін талдаудың негізгі деректері ретінде Қазақстанның мемлекеттік сайттары және Ұлттық Ассамблеяның есептері қолданылды. Бұл тақырыптық зерттеудің маңыздылығы: бізге Назарбаевтың басқару философиясының (ұлттық философия) 30 жыл бойы Қазақстанның ұлттық дамуына қандай практикалық әсер еткенін анықтауға және бағалауға мүмкіндік береді. Бұдан басқа, Қазақстан Үкіметінің ұлттық бірлік пен келісімге келу мақсатында күш салуы мен ұлттық саясат, ұлттық философиядағы азиялық элементтері ұқсас жағдайларда басқа елдер үшін нақты көмек бола алады. Осы зерттеу арқылы Қазақстан Үкіметінің әртүрлі халықтар арасындағы бірлік пен келісімге келуіне зер салғандығын көріп, атап айтқанда, ұлттық саясат жөніндегі табысты ноу-хауларды (азиялық құндылықтары) былайша жинақтай аламыз: 1) Президент Назарбаевтың тұрақты ұлттық философиясы және көпэтникалық топтардың қатар өмір сүру саясатын жүзеге асыру; 2) Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы арқылы ұлттық саясатты іске асыру; 3) этникалық әртүрлілікті және ол үшін құқықтық және институционалдық кепілдіктерді құрметтеу; 4) ұлттық мәдениет және ұлттың тіл саясаты.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы, бірлік пен келісім, ұлттық саясат, азиялық құндылықтар.

Ли Бёнг Джо

Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Казахстан, г. Алматы,
e-mail: beong.lee@kaznu.kz

**Усилия по этническому единству и согласию правительства
Казахстана и азиатские ценности**

«Данная работа выполнена при поддержке фундаментального проекта по корееведению от Министерства образования и науки РК и Департамента по продвижению проектов по корееведению Академии корееведения (AKS-2017-INC-2230007)»

Аннотация. Автор рассмотрел философию государственного управления и национальную политику Первого Президента РК Нурсултана Назарбаева, подчёркивавшего этническое единство и согласие, акцентируя внимание на Ассамблее народа Казахстана. Для достижения этой цели в качестве основных данных анализа использовались отчеты правительственных сайтов Казахстана и материалы Ассамблеи народов Казахстана. Это исследование является важным, так как оно позволяет нам определить и оценить практическое влияние философии государственного управления Президента Назарбаева на развитие Казахстана на протяжении 30 лет. Кроме того, усилия правительства Казахстана по продвижению национального единства и солидарности и национальной политики и азиатские ценности могут оказать реальную помощь другим странам в подобных случаях. Из этого исследования мы видим проделанные усилия правительства Казахстана по объединению и гармонизации народов Казахстана, в частности, автором собраны успешные ноу-хау (азиатские ценности) в национальной политике Казахстана: 1) твердая философия Президента Назарбаева и реализация политики многоэтнического сосуществования; 2) реализации национальной политики через Ассамблею народа Казахстана; 3) уважение этнического разнообразия и правовые, институциональные гарантии; 4) политика традиционной культуры и развития языка среди этнических групп.

Ключевые слова: Ассамблея народа Казахстана, единство и согласие, национальная политика, азиатские ценности.

Introduction

Kazakhstan is a newly independent country that gained independence in late 1991 following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Now Kazakhstan is a member of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) and has achieved the most remarkable economic growth in the CIS after Russia due to the state's active and rapid economic development policies and emphasis on education. In this journey to growth, it cannot but mention relations with South Korea. South Korea is also a popular benchmark for Central Asian countries and a role model for economic development. For more than two decades, strategic partnerships and strong friendships have been solidified at the government level, and in the private sector, very active exchanges and cooperation have been made in the economic, educational and cultural sectors. In particular, activities in the private economic sector are most prominent with around 30 small and medium-sized enterprises (as of 2016, the number of registered members of Kazakhstan's Korea Federation of Small and Medium Business; including unregistered member companies, has reached more than 100). Also, there are about 40 ground companies (criteria for registered members of Kazakhstan's Council of Branch and Bosses

as of 2016) including KOTRA, Samsung, L.G., Hyundai and Hanwha, leading economic exchanges and cooperation between Korea and Kazakhstan in various areas, including machinery, steel, automobile, construction, transportation, travel, food and dining. Such an atmosphere between the two countries has also served as a decisive factor for South Korea's entry into Kazakhstan in both the government and private sectors.

Kazakhstan's national competitiveness and potential capabilities can be measured from a wide range of land and abundant resources. Kazakhstan, which has a population of 18 million (as of February 2018) in the world's ninth-largest land area, 12 times the size of the Korean Peninsula, speaks Kazakh (official language - Russian) as its national language. It also has the capital city of Nursultan (In 1997, the capital was relocated from "Almaty" to "Astana," but the capital was recently (2019.3.20) re-named from "Astana" to "Nursultan") and politically maintains a five-year presidency. Kazakhstan's primary industries are energy industries such as oil and gas and mining and processing industries such as iron and non-metal. Above all, the world's ninth-largest crude oil reserves are one of the most significant national competitiveness, including natural gas and coal (world's No. 8),

zinc, tungsten (world's No. 1), uranium (world's No. 2), silver, copper, and manganese (world's No. 3). One thing to note is that there are about 130 diverse minorities symbiotic in Kazakhstan. According to the 2009 census, Kazakhstan's ethnic composition is as follows (the Kazakhs-63,07%, the Russians-23,70%, the Uzbeks-2,85%, the Ukrainians-2,08%, the Uighurs-1,40%, the Tatars-1,28%, the Germans-1,11%, others-4,51%; the Koreans-0.61%, approximately 110,000 people (Republic of Kazakhstan (15.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/republic_of_kazakhstan/kazakhstan). Compared to neighboring Uzbekistan, there is rarely a national problem. Also noteworthy are the various religious situations, which include Islam, Russian Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, and Buddhism. However, in Kazakhstan, where Islam has long been a state religion and still has its influence as a state religion, religious conflicts are rarely found in real life. The religious distribution in Kazakhstan is as follows: 70.2% Muslim, 26% Christian (23.9% Russian Orthodoxy and 2.3% other Christian sects (The religious distribution in Republic of Kazakhstan(15.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/republic_of_kazakhstan/kazakhstan). These aspects of Kazakhstan are also meaningful aspects that can be used as benchmarking or lessons for Korea, which is on its way to becoming a multi-cultural society.

Since its independence in 1991, Kazakhstan has consistently pursued national stability and economic development under Nazarbayev's presidency. (As the IFM regime began to fall in crude oil prices and plummeting value in the second half of 2015, it is expected that the economy will be lifted soon.) With its most stable politics and fast-growing economy, it is rapidly emerging as an influential country not only in Central Asia but also in CIS. Most recently, Nazarbayev, who was re-elected to power in April 2015, is encouraging all parts of the country to develop Kazakhstan by launching a 2030, 2050 national development projects. In addition to re-election, significant posts, including ministers, mayors, and bank presidents, were filled with young people in their 30s and 40s, and the heat is only hot as powerful drives are being applied across politics, economy, culture, and education to build a competitive nation. On top of that, the three-nation customs alliance (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belorussia) has been in operation since July 2010. Besides, the economic activities of participating countries have been taking place under the integrated economic bloc (free goods transport, service, financial and human resources exchange) formed by

the three countries since January 2012, which has raised expectations for better growth.

According to the 2015 National Competitiveness Assessment by the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Switzerland, Kazakhstan ranks 34th among 61 countries surveyed (Korea ranked 25th) (The National Competitiveness (16.04.2019), <https://www.yna.co.kr/view/AKR20150527204600002>). It ranks higher than other European countries such as Spain and Italy in terms of figures, which is a token of Kazakhstan's national growth and potential. Thanks to its tremendous natural resources and the leadership of charismatic President Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan has leaped forward and is now attempting to enter advanced countries with the 2030, 2050 national projects on the front.

So where can we find the background for this "stable" national growth of multi-ethnic, multi-religious state-Kazakhstan? Also, what are the 'factories' behind such stable national growth, and what 'Asian values' are embedded in them? As a researcher who has long experienced CIS countries, I have lived in Kazakhstan for the past few years and has noted the very unique and unseen phenomena of Kazakhstan (It may not be the only my curiosity). For example, in the case of neighboring Uzbekistan, which became independent at the same time, the road since independence was utterly different. The national language was changed directly from Russian to Uzbek, and the social order was reshuffled entirely from Russian Orthodox to Muslim and from Russian to Uzbek-oriented. As a result, the entry of ethnic minorities into the mainstream society, such as Russians and Koreans (Koryoin - Korean diaspora), resulted in many leaving Uzbekistan.

Methods

Taking note of this different national situation, I took a look at Nazarbayev's philosophy of state affairs and national policy, which has emphasized unity, harmony, and co-prosperity among ethnic groups. Especially at the "Assembly of people of Kazakhstan," for nearly three decades (from the time of the election of President of the Socialist Republic, in April 1999). To this end, reports from government sites and National Congress related to Kazakhstan were used as the principal analysis (more detailed analysis results will be covered in the following paragraphs).

The topic studies are meaningful because they can confirm and assess what practical consequences Nazarbayev's governing philosophy (State Philosophy) has had for Kazakhstan's national

development during his nearly three decades in power. Furthermore, the Kazakh government's efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups, national policies, and Asian elements embedded in its philosophy of state affairs could serve as practical help for other countries in similar situations. In addition, we believe that it will be possible to provide small help to follow-up research by similar researchers.

Following Part I to develop the discussion, Part II will look at Kazakhstan's short history (before its independence) and its political-administrative system (after its independence) to see the Kazakh government's efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups. Then in Part III, I will explore the Kazakh government's efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups, and its Asiatic values, focusing on the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan and national policies. I will draw conclusions based on what was discussed in the last chapter.

Efforts for unity and unity among peoples: history and political-administrative system

Politics of Kazakhstan - Historical situation (before independence)

It was only after independence (1991.12.16) following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 that Kazakhstan began to extend its business cards to the international arena in earnest. Before that, it was a nomadic tribe in Central Asia, and long remained hidden in the shadow of history from the mid-19th century, dominated by the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union. As a result, the world's interest in and information on Kazakhstan, a newly independent country, has been relatively small. Therefore, prior understanding of Kazakhstan seems necessary before the full-fledged development of the discussion, and we would like to give a cursory glance at the political-historical situation of Kazakhstan's past century.

The ancient-medieval period of Kazakhstan, based on relics excavated today in Kazakhstan, is believed to have had a Bronze Age culture around 1500-1000 BC. Around 500 B.C., the Saks tribe in southern Kazakhstan lived in a vast step area from Altai Mountain to Ukraine, forming part of the Scythian culture. (It is a tribe that left the Golden Man, the best archaeological dig in Kazakhstan (near Almaty), and is currently the national symbol of Kazakhstan). Later, around 200 BC, Huns from northern China took control of present eastern Kazakhstan, but later the Huns moved into Western Europe. Moreover, in 550-750 A.D., the Turks

moved from Mongolia and northern China to what is now southern Kazakhstan and formed the Turkic Empire from Manchuria to southern Kazakhstan.

Around 1218-1221, during the reigns of Mongolia's Genghis Khan across Kazakhstan, including the southeastern part of the country, served as a historic occasion for the formation of a nation-state of Kazakh ethnicity. At that time, Kazakhstan's territory was ruled separately by Golden Horde, White Horde, and Mogulistan. In addition, by the early 15th century, the foundation for the formation of a sovereign nation of the ethnicities was laid. It was the time when the Kazakh Khanate was separated from the White Hordes. The Kazakh kingdom was divided into Great Horde (southern part of Lake Balhash), Middle Horde (central part) and Little Horde (western part), and ruled by the powerful clan. The three Hordes became an essential criterion for distinguishing the background of the Kazakh hordes, who were later merged into the three hordes over the next 300 years. Moreover, Kazakhstan was a feudal state consisting of feudal lord and serfdom that continued even into the 18th century.

Kazakhstan was later placed under the influence of Imperial Russia and was finally annexed in the mid-19th century. The three Horde of the Kazakh kingdom, whose power was significantly weakened by the war between the feudal emperors, marked an era of catastrophe in the mid-18th century with the invasion of the Kingdom of Dzungar (Kingdom of Dzungar; A tribal confederation from Oyrat in the West Mongolia region. During the 17th and 18th centuries, Oyrat took the initiative and built the last nomadic empire based in Iri province, but it was eventually destroyed by the friendship of Qianlong Emperor, the Qing Empire). Eventually, the annexation process to Russia began in 1731 when it asked for protection from Imperial Russia, which expanded its influence to southern Kazakhstan by starting the construction of small towns such as fortifications and Orenburg on its border. Therefore, the establishment of Russia's colonization policy began in earnest in the early 19th century, with the emergence of eight Russian-style administrative districts in northern and central Kazakhstan. In the early 19th century, direct control of Little Horde began. When Great Horde was incorporated into Russia in the 1860s, Kazakhstan was wholly annexed by Imperial Russia.

In 1920, after the Russian Revolution of 1917, Kazakhstan was incorporated as part of the Kirghiz Autonomous Republic. Soon afterward, it was promoted to the Soviet Socialist Republic (1925.4)

(Under the planned economic system of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan's industrialization and coercive agricultural collectivization process centered on the mineral industry was carried out in earnest. Moreover, by the early 1940s, 97 percent of the nation's farms were mass farms) and again to become one of the Soviet republics (1936.12). About 800,000 Russians moved to northern Kazakhstan in the late 1950s due to the Virgin Land Reclamation Policy pursued during Khrushchev. Thus, full-scale colonization began (In the early 1960s, there was a malformed ethnic composition of 43 percent of the total 9.3 million Kazakh population and 29 percent of the Russian population). The Soviet Communist Party had some consideration for Kazakhstan, including the appointment of Zhumabay Shayakhmetov and Dinmukhamed Kunayev as secretary-general of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, but the real power was exercised in Moscow (When Kunayev was replaced by a Russian named Gennady Kolbin in 1986, there was a significant disturbance). During the Soviet era, the Soviet Central Government caused severe environmental problems by using the Kazakhstan Semipalatinsk as a nuclear test site and building a space shuttle launch base in Baikonur. This has also been expressed as a complaint by the Kazakh people (In 1989 was formed the Soviet Union's first large-scale Semipalatinsk Movement. Because of the steady movement, the Soviet Central Government has suspended nuclear tests in Semipalatinsk since 1989).

Meanwhile, Gorbachev's emergence and reform-openness policy in the mid-1980s brought tremendous changes to the Soviet republics, including Kazakhstan. In a wave of change, Nazarbayev was elected the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic in 1989, and soon after, Nazarbayev was elected president of the Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan at the Supreme People's Assembly (1990.4). The "Kazakh Socialist Republic" then declared sovereignty for independence as the "Kazakhstan Republic" (the present Republic of Kazakhstan) (1991.10.25), and the Kazakh Republic elected Nazarbayev as the first president of the Kazakh Republic (12.1). Nazarbayev's government has since declared independence from the Soviet Union and has been on the path of a newly independent state to date.

Politics of Kazakhstan – Administrative system (after independence)

After independence from the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan was the first to announce the birth of a new country on the international stage by joining

CIS (1991.12.21) and the United Nations (1992.3). Furthermore, it adopted the Constitution (1993.1) and established a system as a nation under the three-power separation. In particular, a referendum on extending the presidential term has been held to give legitimacy to the rule of the first Kazakh president, Nazarbayev (the extension of one's term to 2000) (Since then, Nazarbayev has continued to be re-elected the president every five years. In a statement issued at 7 p.m. on March 19th, 2019, he announced his resignation from the presidency, stepping down from the presidency he had held for about 30 years). By moving the country's capital from Almaty to Astana (re-named "Nursultan" from 2019.3.20), it has solidified the operational foundation and governance of the fledgling nation.

The Kazakh government took off the clothes of the former socialist regime and ventured to change ships into a democratic and capitalist (a market economy) system. Above all, he established a two-way system and gained international trust through the elections of the lower house (2004.9) and the upper house (2005.8) to establish a parliamentary democratic system. Six parties are active in Kazakhstan. Among them, five parties, including the Nur-Otan Party, have formed a coalition to function as a ruling party, while the other party functions as an opposition party. The ruling party forms the ruling party in the form of a coalition of five parties, called the "Democratic Nationality Coalition," 1-the Nur-Otan Party - Kazakhstan's largest pro-government party; 2-Unification Party; 3-People's Democratic Patriotic Party; 4-Kazakhstan's Communist People's Party; 5-the National Social Democratic Party. In the case of opposition parties, there is one official opposition party, and the name is Akzhol (meaning "bright road") of the Kazakh Democratic Party. The total number of seats in Parliament is 156, with the upper house (Senate) - 49 seats and the lower house (Mazhilis) - 107 seats. One thing to note is that 15 of the upper house members are appointed by the president, which shows the president's immense power. The lower house case is closely related to the subject matter of this article. The president is appointing nine influential minority representatives from Assembly of People of Kazakhstan as a member of the lower house of Parliament with a five-year term (Parliament of Kazakhstan (17.04.2019), <http://www.parlam.kz/ru>); Parliament of Kazakhstan (17.04.2019),. It can be said to be the result of the president and the government's intentional efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups and the policies of minorities. For reference, Kim Roman is currently president of the Kazakhstan Association of

Koreans, serves as a representative member of the lower house of Parliament.

It is also necessary to look at the administrative system and the composition of population distribution by ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. It will help to understand the Kazakh government's national policy that will continue to be mentioned later. On the other hand, it will help to understand the Kazakhstan government's efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups, which can be seen even amid Kazakhstan's demographic distribution.

First, the administrative system of Kazakhstan consists of two metropolitan cities (Astana, Almaty) and 14 regions (The capital Astana was re-named (from March 20th, 2019) after

“Nursultan” - Kazakhstan's first president. The 14 regions are as follows-Akmola region, Aktobe region, Almaty region, Atyrau region, East-Kazakhstan region, Jambyl region, West-Kazakhstan region, Karaganda region, Kostanai region, Kyzylorda region, Mangystau region, Pavlodar region, North-Kazakhstan region and Turkestan region). The capital is located in the northern region named Akmola, while the old capital of Almaty is located in the southern region named Almaty.

The population trends by ethnic and period in Kazakhstan, since 1898 when the census that was last conducted during the Imperial Russia period, are as follows.

Status of population distribution by period and ethnicity, 1926-2018

Ethnic group/ period	1926	1939	1959	1970	1979	1989	1999	2009	2018.1.1 present
Kazakhs	58.52%	37.84%	30.02%	32.39%	36.02%	39.69%	53.40%	63.07%	67.47%
Russians	20.57%	39.97%	42.69%	42.42%	40.80%	37.82%	29.96%	23.70%	19.76%
Uzbeks	2.09%	1.96%	1.47%	1.62%	1.79%	2.02%	2.48%	2.85%	3.18%
Ukrainians	13.88%	10.70%	8.19%	7.24%	6.12%	5.44%	3.66%	2.08%	1.53%
Uyghurs	1.01%	0.58%	0.64%	0.94%	1.01%	1.13%	1.41%	1.40%	1.46%
Tatars	1.29%	1.76%	2.06%	2.19%	2.13%	1.99%	1.66%	1.28%	1.11%
Germans	0.82%	1.50%	7.09%	6.53%	6.13%	5.82%	2.36%	1.11%	0.99%
Turks	-	0.01%	0.11%	0.14%	0.18%	0.30%	0.51%	0.61%	0.61%
Koreans	-	1.57%	0.80%	0.61%	0.63%	0.63%	0.67%	0.63%	0.60% (108,177 person)
Azerbaijans	-	0.21%	0.41%	0.44%	0.50%	0.55%	0.52%	0.53%	0.59%
Dungans	0.14%	0.12%	0.11%	0.13%	0.15%	0.18%	0.25%	0.32%	0.39%
Belarusians	0.41%	0.51%	1.15%	1.54%	1.24%	1.11%	0.75%	0.42%	0.31%
Kurds		0.04%	0.07%	0.10%	0.12%	0.15%	0.22%	0.24%	0.25 %
Tajiks	0.12%	0.18%	0.09%	0.06%	0.13%	0.15%	0.17%	0.23%	0.26 %
Poles	0.06%	0.89%	0.57%	0.48%	0.42%	0.36%	0.32%	0.21%	0.17%
others (Chechens, Kyrgyzsetc.)									
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total population (person)	6198469	6151102	9309847	12848573	14684283	16464464	14953126	16009597	18157337

As can be seen from the table above (Population of Kazakhstan(18.04.2019), was compared the ratio of ethnic composition in 1989, which was the year just before the collapse of the Soviet Union, and 2018. Except for some ethnic groups, it can be seen that most ethnic groups still reside in Kazakhstan, with no significant change in the size of their population in 1991 (There was no record of the composition ratio of 1898 when the census was conducted, so it was excluded from the list). In the case of neighboring Uzbekistan, the order of the country has been completely reorganized around the Uzbeks and

Uzbek language. Which made the fact that many minorities, including Koreans and Russians, left Uzbekistan. In the table above, the scale was reduced for Russians, Ukrainians, and Germans. However, this is not due to ethnic conflict or discrimination in Kazakhstan. The reason for this is that they are naturally returned to their historic homeland or moved to neighboring areas. Unlike in neighboring Uzbekistan after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the continuing presence of minorities in Kazakhstan can be attributed to the Kazakhstan government's friendly minority policy, which has emphasized unity and harmony.

Status of population distribution by period and ethnicity in Almaty as of 1989, 1999 and 2010

Ethnic group/ population, the distribution ratio	Population in 1989	The distribution ratio	Population in 1999	The distribution ratio	Population in 2010	The distribution ratio
		1,071,927	100,00 %	1,129,356	100,00 %	1,404,329
Kazakhs	255,133	23,80 %	434,397	38,46 %	717,050	51,06 %
Russians	615,365	57,41 %	510,366	45,19 %	463,749	33,02 %
Uyghurs	43,351	4,04 %	60,427	5,35 %	80,529	5,73 %
Koreans	14,931	1,39 %	19,090	1,69 %	26,628	1,90 %
Tatars	25,329	2,36 %	24,770	2,19 %	25,619	1,82 %
Ukrainians	42,243	3,94 %	22,835	2,02 %	17,397	1,24 %
Azerbaijans	5,451	0,51 %	6,529	0,58 %	9,779	0,70 %
Germans	20,806	1,94 %	9,390	0,83 %	7,935	0,57 %
Uzbeks	4,684	0,44 %	4,304	0,38 %	6,853	0,49 %
Dungans	2,258	0,21 %	4,565	0,40 %	6,535	0,47 %
Turks	1,689	0,16 %	3,128	0,28 %	5,194	0,37 %
Kyrgyzs	1,430	0,13 %	997	0,09 %	3,993	0,28 %

The table above shows the status of population distribution by period and ethnicity in Almaty as of 1989, 1999 and 2010 (Population of Kazakhstan(18.04.2019). The Koreans – ranked ninth in population, which has a relatively large percentage of residents in Almaty (4th). The reason for the high occupancy rate in Almaty is that even though its status as the capital has been lost since 1997, it still has a larger population than the capital and maintains its environment and status as an economic and educational hub.

The Kazakh government has emphasized unity and harmony among ethnic groups from the first stage of establishing a national system since

independence. First, from the justice of the president can be read the message of unity and harmony among ethnic groups. In Kazakhstan, the president is the head of the state, and at the same time defines the president as “a symbol of unity and a guarantor of harmony among peoples” while determining the main direction of national policy at home and abroad and representing Kazakhstan at home and abroad. In fact, in Kazakhstan, a president is considered more than just a president's presence in any democratic country.

Even in the patterns carved on the flag, one can read the Kazakh government's message of unity and harmony among ethnic groups. A monochrome

sky blue background means honesty, loyalty, and innocence, while also having another significant symbolism. In other words, the Turkic culture has long been regarded sky as a god, a father. The sky-blue flag was always regarded as a service (loyalty) to his father, or ancestors. On this point, the Kazakh flag means clear sky, peace, and well-being, while at the same time signifying the unity of the nation (among ethnic groups) (Description of remaining symbols is omitted here) (Flag of Kazakhstan(18.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/state_symbols/kazakhstan_flag).

In addition, national unity and harmony are also emphasized in Kazakhstan's national emblem. Kazakhstan's national emblem has a wheel shape, which is considered a special honor among nomadic peoples of the Great Plains as a symbol of life and eternity. The small round circle in the middle of the national emblem is the top part of the nomadic *Guerre* (Dome), which symbolizes a typical house of all ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan and a single country. Besides, the golden horse's wings symbolize Kazakhstan's perennial dream of building a stable and prosperous nation. The five-pointed star represents the Kazakh people's desire to build an open country for cooperation and friendship with peoples around the world. Furthermore, the sky blue, which accounts for half of the national emblem, signifies clear skies, peace, and well-being among ethnic groups (Flag of Kazakhstan(18.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/state_symbols/kazakhstan_flag).

Efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups: Assembly of People of Kazakhstan and National Policy

Formation and System of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan

The core of the Kazakh government's national policy for unity and harmony among ethnic groups can be found at the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan was organized on March 1, 1995, at the initiative of President Nazarbayev. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan holds a crucial position in Kazakhstan's politics, which literally represents and guarantees the interests, rights, and freedoms of some 130 ethnic minorities in Kazakhstan "regardless of their ethnic affiliation." President Nazarbayev first raised it at the first National Forum of People in 1992, and the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan implemented the nation's national policy. It has been proposed to promote

political and social stability within Kazakhstan and to enhance the cooperation effect of nations and civic groups in inter-ethnic relations.

The current chairman of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the president (below Vice-Chairman - 2 persons). What is noteworthy is that its status is officially defined by the Constitution and Kazakhstan's "Special Law on Assembly of People of Kazakhstan" and the "Kazakhstan Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Ordinance." Formation procedures and structures, operating institutions, organizational purposes and significant tasks, directions of activities, and the national policies of the state concerning the essential ethnic-to-people relations are officially specified. It is responsible for drafting and implementing bills related to national policy and is one of the principal agencies in carrying out Kazakh national policy.

The most central organ within the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the Sessions of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, which established in March 1995. It has been held every year since the inaugural meeting in 1995. The characteristic is that it is going on under direct supervision of the president. Twenty-six general meetings have been held in the meantime, including one last held in April 2018. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan also functions as a legislative body, so the decisions of the General Assembly are taken as national issues, discussed and deliberated by various ministries of the state, and finally confirmed and approved by the president of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. One of the most notable is that nine representatives of the constituent ethnic groups of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan are given the qualifications and rights to serve as a member of the lower house of Parliament (total 107 members) to be elected at the General Assembly. The president can approve and appoint nine-nation representatives, who will serve as a member of the lower house of Parliament.

The working body of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the Secretariat of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan. The Secretariat functions as an independent department within the Administration. That is why it can pursue practical and productive activities in the context of public management and social relations.

The leading organizations of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan are as follows: the Scientific-Expert Council of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (183 scholars and researchers), the Club of journalists and experts on Ethnic Relations under the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, the

«Fund of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan « P.F., the Methodical center of innovative technologies of language training «Tildaryn», the «Association of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan» ALE, the Council of mothers under the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (823 units across the country), the Council of Ethnic Cultural Organizations (1338 units). Besides, 88 elementary, middle and high schools (11) are operating under the umbrella of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, and in 108 schools, education is conducted with 22 ethnic languages. Also, 195 specialized language centers where 30 ethnic languages can be learned are operated under the supervision of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (2015, Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Business Report(19.04.2019), (<https://assembly.kz/ru/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>).

Moreover, the “House of Friendship” is also a member of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan and is active throughout Kazakhstan (33 units across the country). In the case of Almaty, there is a “House of Friendship,” and in Astana, there is also a “Peace - Harmony Palace” which was made by the president’s initiative. In these spaces, the annual regular general assembly, religious meetings, and various ethnic events are held in different regions. Notably, it is a space where are located at the headquarters or branch offices of representative organizations (e.g., the Association of Koreans, the Association of Uighurs, etc.) of different nationalities or there are also located small units of related government agencies.

One of the leading organizations of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the National Theaters, which are operated by ethnic groups. However, not all ethnic groups own and operate their theaters. Four theaters (Uzbek National Drama Theatre, State Republican Uighur Musical Comedy Theatre, German National Drama Theatre, Korean State Republican Theatre of Musical Comedy (the Koryo Theatre)) are currently operating in Kazakhstan, in addition to the National Theater of Kazakhstan and the Russian Theatre. However, what is essential is that these theaters are operating as state-owned (national) theaters and supported by the government (The Koryo Theater also operates with support from the Kazakh government and have the status of the National Theater.).

Information, which is operated by different ethnic groups, is also paying keen attention to

the telecommunications (media) field within the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. Currently, more than 35 ethnic newspapers and magazines are active in Kazakhstan, six ethnic newspapers of which are published under the auspices of the Kazakh government with republican status. Newspapers and magazines are being published in 11 languages, in eight languages for radio and seven languages for television (Activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(21.04.2019), (<https://assembly.kz/ru/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>). The Koreans, who holds the ninth-largest population in Kazakhstan, in addition to the Koryo Theater, it separately operates the Koryo Shinmun, which also receives government support and holds the status of a republican newspaper.

As mentioned earlier, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan serves as the focal point for the individual national policy of the multiracial nation of Kazakhstan. Moreover, it plays a direct role in politics beyond the role of a pure presidential advisory body, such as the charge of members of the lower house of Parliament, regular assembly sessions, significant decisions of the general assembly and policy-making and reflection. It is also a sure sign that all ethnic groups are free to guarantee opportunities for entry into mainstream society. The existence of various types of subsidiary organizations, Friendship houses, ethnic theaters and media which attached to the Secretariat of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan is strong support for the Kazakh government’s national policy. On the one hand, these are concrete vouchers for the Kazakh government’s efforts to unite and harmony of ethnic groups.

Major Activities and Roles of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan

Activity of the General Assembly

The first thing that can be mentioned in the activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the General Assembly of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, which is regularly held by the president every year. The meeting is held every year with specific and clear goals and a sense of the subject matter. The main reason for the meeting is that the president’s philosophy and determination on national issues are delivered publicly.

The timing and topics of the session, which began in 1995 and held until a recent date, are as follows:

Session	Date	The topic of the session
Session 1, Foundation session	1995.3	За мир и согласие в нашем общем доме (For peace and harmony in our common home)
Session 2	1995.6	Осмысление пройденного и дальнейшее демократическое реформирование общества (Comprehension of passed and further democratic reform of society)
Session 3	1996.4	Общественное согласие-основа демократического развития Казахстана (Social consensus - basis of democratic development of Kazakhstan)
Session 4	1997.6	Историческая память, национальное согласие и демократические реформы — гражданский выбор народа Казахстана (The historical memory, national consensus and democratic reforms - civil choice of people of Kazakhstan)
Session 5	1999.1	Национальное согласие – основа стабильности и развития Казахстана (National consensus - the foundation of stability and development of Kazakhstan)
Session 6	1999.12	В дружбе и согласии в XXI век (In the peace and harmony into XXI century)
Session 7	2000.12	Духовное культурное развитие народа-основа укрепления государственной независимости Казахстана (The spiritually-cultural development of people – foundation of strengthening the state independence of Kazakhstan)
Session 8	2001.10	10 лет Независимости: мир, прогресс и общественное согласие (10 years of Independence: peace, progress and social consensus)
Session 9	2002.11	Стратегия развития Ассамблеи народов Казахстана: национальное согласие, безопасность, гражданский мир (The development strategy of the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan: national consensus, safety, civil peace)
Session 10	2003.12	Казахстанская модель межэтнического согласия: опыт, практика и перспективы (Kazakhstani model of interethnic harmony: experience, practice and perspective)
Session 11	2005.11	Десять лет мира, межнационального согласия и созидания (Ten years of peace, ethnic harmony and creativity)
Session 12	2006.10	В каждом сердце-родная страна (Native country in every heart)
Session 13	2007.8	Нам нужна консолидация общества вокруг главных национальных приоритетов-это мир, стабильность и согласие (We need to consolidate society around the main national priorities - peace, stability and harmony)
Session 14	2008.10	Сила страны-в единстве народа (The Power of the country -is in the unity of people)
Session 15	2009.10	Национальное единство-наш стратегический выбор(National unity is our strategic choice)
Session 16	2010.10.20	Ассамблея народа Казахстана: Доверие. Традиции. Транспарентность. Толерантность (Assembly of people of Kazakhstan: Trust. Traditions. Transparency. Tolerance)
Session 17	2011.4.18	Независимый Казахстан: 20 лет мира, согласия и созидания (Independent Kazakhstan: 20 years of peace, harmony and creativity)
Session 18	2012.1.16	Внеочередные выборы депутатов Мажилиса Парламента Республики Казахстан, избираемых Ассамблеей народа Казахстана (Extraordinary elections of deputies of Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan elected by the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan)
Session 19	2012.4.27	Казахстанский путь: стабильность, единство, модернизация (Kazakhstan's way: stability, unity and modernization)
Session 20	2013.4.24	Стратегия «Казахстан-2050»: один народ, одна страна, одна судьба (Strategy of Kazakhstan-2050»: one nation, one country, one destiny)
Session 21	2014.4.18	Стратегия «Казахстан-2050»: культура мира, духовности и согласия (Strategy of Kazakhstan-2050»: culture of peace, spirituality and harmony)
Session 22	2015.4.23	Мәңгілік Ел: одна страна, одна судьба (Mangilik El: one nation, one destiny)
Session 24	2016.4.26	Независимость. Согласие. Нация единого будущего (Independence. Accord. Nation of common future)
Session 25	2017.4.26	Стабильность, единство, согласие-основа модернизации (Stability, unity, harmony - the basis of modernization)
Session 26	2018.4.28	Пять социальных инициатив -платформа социального единства общества (Five social initiatives - a platform of social unity of society)

As shown in the above table (Activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(21.04.2019), (<https://assembly.kz/ru/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>), it can be seen that national and government efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups have been strongly emphasized in the annual assembly. In particular, the 20th general assembly in 2013 and the 21st general assembly in 2014 held a general session under the banner of «Kazakhstan-2050». In 2016, it was emphasized to achieve a long-term national development strategy through unity and harmony among the peoples by emphasizing the spirit of “Mangilik El.” As years go by, it also provides a glimpse into the Kazakhstan government’s efforts for national development, social integration, and unity among ethnic groups becoming more systematic.

The expansion of education in ethnic & religious relations and national policy through the Scientific-Expert Council in the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan

The project to expand education on ethnic policy, ethnic relations, and religious relations is one of the main projects of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan underway amid the high interest and support of the government. The project is led through the Scientific-Expert Council in the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (established on September 28th, 2009), which was established under the direction of the president at the 14th Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (2008). The organization includes more than 65 scholars, including political scientists, sociologists, historians, psychologists, linguists, jurists and experts and scholars in science and engineering fields, and research institutes and social activists. In each region have been formed groups of academic experts within universities, with a total of 183 (125 people of them have doctor’s degrees) people working as core members (Business Report of Academic Experts Association of the 2018 Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(21.04.2019), https://assembly.kz/ru/proekty,https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/prezentaciya_n.p._v_moskvu_na_18.07.181.pdf). The work is being carried out by the state-sponsored “Center for inter-ethnic and inter-confessional relations of APA under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.”

The Scientific-Expert Council has realized the project’s goal by opening a “department of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan” at major universities across Kazakhstan. As a result, 37 departments were opened in universities and colleges across Kazakhstan as of 2016, starting

with the opening of the first Assembly of People of Kazakhstan’s department (directed by economics Ph.D., Professor Bashmakov) at L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University on June 28th, 2013 (Business Report of Academic Experts Association of the 2018 Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(21.04.2019), https://assembly.kz/ru/proekty,https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/prezentaciya_n.p._v_moskvu_na_18.07.181.pdf). The purpose of the opening of the departments, which connected to Assembly of People of Kazakhstan’s studies, is to provide and teach theories of humanities-related to the field of ethnic relations - methodological teaching and basic - basis research methodology. Through this, the main task is to build a culture of ethnic relations at the learning-positive level, to take root in the principle of a model of social harmony and national unity. Furthermore, the main task is to strengthen the nation’s civic identity through the patriotic ideology of “Manglik El.”

The Kazakh government saw that the national destiny and development of the newly independent state of Kazakhstan depends on national and social unity and integration, and the method is mainly possible and sustainable only through education. There is no denying that systematic education on ethnic and religious relations has been a significant contribution and role in the stable management of the Nazarbayev government over about three decades. The move also coincides with the Kazakh government’s policy of entering education and strengthening national competitiveness. Therefore, as Korea has done it in the past, the Kazakh government is also seeking to strengthen national competitiveness through education and stable national management through unity and harmony among peoples.

The production of films and dramas on ethnic issues. The suppression of minorities - project on the publishing of researches

Besides, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan also makes films and dramas that contain historical pain such as oppression of minorities, which were carried out by state power during the Soviet era, to commemorate and share pain at the national level. In addition, work is underway on re-investigating and studying the painful history of minorities, including the Kazakh people, for publishing many papers, monographs, and books. These publications are of great material value, which mainly has been researched by using archive raw matters. It vividly testifies to the pain that minorities have suffered under the Soviet regime in the past. Currently, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan archives contains

more than 100 thick research works that have been published. There is still a steady stream of work publishing being done by many scholars. All of these efforts are part of a policy of consolation and healing for the historical pain of ethnic minorities, which is consequently unfolding by the Kazakh government. Also, it is part of Nazarbayev's national policy, which contains a philosophy of tolerance and responsibility (Report on the 2018 Assembly of People of Kazakhstan - Research on Films, Drama and Ethnic Minority Assault (22.04.2019), (https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/dorozhnaya_karta_light.pdf)).

Another activities

It was announced that 2015 was “the Year of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan - the Year of Peace and Harmony”. Under the direction of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, more than 30,000 events at all took place in 5,426 residences nationwide, with 8,906,022 people participating. If you look at some of the significant projects, totally were run 16 projects, 90,302 people received 393,700,000 (\$1-375) worth of support through “Mega-Project. “Besides, 319,200 children overall participated in the project “Myn Bala,” and 44,497 of them acquired the national language (Kazakh language). In terms of material aid and relief work, around the date of December, 1 - “First President’s Day” was held 6,953 events in 4,777 residences nationwide. As a result, 355,753 Kazakhs received material aid (approximately 2 billion). Also, in commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of Victory in the war, about 300 events were held on a scale of 413,327,129 tenge. Among them, a lot of material support was also given to 355 veterans and outstanding workers. One cannot help but mention the “Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Train “My Kazakhstan” - President’s Civil Service Train,” which is also the president’s unique attention project. It is a project in which experts and officials from related agencies travel by train to resolve complaints. For all of 2015, 1,341 people received social, legal and agricultural advice (of which 51 issues were solved directly on the spot), and more than 50,000 received medical assistance (2015, Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Business Report (18.04.2019), https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/ank_otchet_2016_new_izmenennii_m.pdf). It is a project that contains the president’s intention to communicate and approach the people closest to him.

Kazakhstan’s National Policy and the Pursuit of Asian Values

Maurice Barres (1862-1923), a French writer from the late 19th century - early 20th century,

defined the “majority ethnic group” as an ethnic that uses culture and language to influence the formation of the nation’s educational system. In order to become a strong nation, there must be two conditions: the first one is that minorities and diaspora must maintain their loyalty to the majority of ethnic groups. The second one is that the majority ethnic group must support the minorities abroad (Pivot which unites the Nation (19.04.2019), <https://strategy2050.kz/ru/book/post/id/77/>). Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic country with more than 130 ethnic groups, and we can see that they have been taking national policies that do not deviate far from Maurice Barres’s view. In the process of becoming an independent nation, Kazakhstan has established many ethnic groups as the focal point of national unity. On the other hand, Kazakhstan led national policies emphasizing the principle of co-prosperity through national conferences, leading to unity and harmony among ethnic groups.

Since independence in 1991, the Kazakh government has emphasized national and social unity under one roof. Reflections on the history of the last Soviet period, the democratic reconstruction of society, and further peace and progress, while making national and social harmony - all of these were the basis for Kazakhstan’s stability and development. This is well illustrated through the main theme (10 years of Independence: peace, progress and social consensus) of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan’s 8th session (2001), which marks the 10th anniversary of independence (Video of the 8th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (10.04.2019), (<https://kaztube.kz/video/294065>)). The 10th General Assembly session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (2003) mentioned a model of harmony among ethnic groups, which led to the Kazakhstan government’s more systematic policies (Video of the 10th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (09.04.2019), <https://kaztube.kz/video/224946>). At the 12th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan held in 2006, Nazarbayev said, “In the early days of independence, we had two problems; one was the exercise of the rights of the Kazakh people as a nation forming a nation. Then another one was to make sure that there should not be any infringement of the rights of all ethnic groups. “For 15 years, the Kazakh people have genuinely become urbanized, and Kazakh nationals have been active in many areas, including significant business, management, and information technology, he said (Video of the 10th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(09.04.2019), <https://kaztube.kz/video/224946>), stressing the importance of the rights

and status of a number of the Kazakhs and ethnic minorities. In particular, the Kazakh government's national policy was bolstered by the creation of five models of Kazakh-style inter-racial tolerance at the 14th session Assembly of People of Kazakhstan in 2008 (National harmony; The value of the most influential people - tolerance and responsibility, the role of national harmony in shaping the nation; Ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic diversity - infinite value; Nation - Forms all conditions for cultural and language development). The 15th (2009) and 16th (2010), general assembly sessions of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, adopted the "Doctrine of National Unity" to create the basis for emphasizing unity and harmony among ethnic groups along with the national status of the Kazakh people. Trust, tradition, transparency, and tolerance among ethnic groups were emphasized above all, and it helped to complete the "Doctrine of National Unity." Adopted in 2010, the "Doctrine of National Unity" was initiated by President Nazarbayev's directive from the 14th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan held on October 2008. The Kazakh government saw it as a strategic priority to achieve national harmony based on a perception of shared values and a system of principles for all people in the stage of national development. About two decades later if the main task of national formation was social integration based on inter-ethnic tolerance and social harmony. In other words, for Kazakhstan's national harmony, the common sense of destiny was emphasized to individual people that Kazakhstan was their country and that it would match itself to the future of Kazakhstan and Kazakhstan regardless of the ethnicity of its origin. Furthermore, the Kazakh government cannot live on a shared destiny without creating a common future. Along with gaining independence, Kazakhstan has been allowed to build its own country, during which state sovereignty and territory. It is also has been preserved security, economic development, and civil harmony which have been achieved thanks to national unity, solidarity, and reliable mental power, a typical result. All the people are sons and daughters of one country, and Kazakhstan's independence is the dream of generations and the result of hard work, heroism and people's will. The independence and development of a country that has been achieved on Kazakh soil is a significant value for Kazakhstan. Regardless of our ethnicity, the people of Kazakhstan emphasized that we should preserve our sovereignty and independence, deliver it to our descendants, and become a great Kazakh (President Nazarbayev's Speech at the 16th session

of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan(09.04.2019), <https://assembly.kz/ru/20102010-vystuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-nanazarbaeva-na-xvi-sessii-assamblei-naroda>).

The 20th session of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, held in April 2013, served as a significant turning point for the Kazakh government's national policy. The main agenda of the 20th General Assembly's session (topic: Strategy of Kazakhstan-2050): one nation, one country, one destiny.) was "One country - one people," an important principle that emphasizes national harmony. That is the principle of primary national policy reflected in Kazakhstan's national development strategy "Kazakhstan-2050," and this principle - the slogan of national harmony - is also the result of ideological discussions over the adoption of the "Doctrine of National Unity" in 2010. The "One country - one people" principle emphasizes seven conditions as follows (President Nazarbayev's Speech at the 20th session of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (09.04.2019), <https://assembly.kz/ru/vystuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-nanazarbaeva-na-xx-sessii-assamblei-naroda-kazahstana>): 1)A new patriotism for Kazakhstan, a newly independent country based on the equality of rights and opportunities, of responsibility for harmony and national destiny, 2)The individual responsibility of the Kazakhs for inter-ethnic peace and consent in response to the infringement of the rights of other peoples, 3)The development of Kazakh language and ideology of the trinity, 4)Continuation of activities to systematize and strengthen unique culture and national code, 5) The role of an educated person, 6)The secular state principle which considers that Kazakhstan belongs to the Islamic community, 7)The exclusion of religious radicalism and extremism. The subsequent 21st session of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (2014) completed the National Development Strategy «Kazakhstan-2050», along with a message stressing the peace, spirit, and unity of the nation.

The Kazakh government's win-win national policy for national unity and harmony culminated in President Nazarbayev's New Year's address to the nation on January 17th, 2014, and the 22nd General Assembly's session (topic: Mangilik El: one nation, one destiny) of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. In his New Year's address to the nation on January 17th, 2014, Kazakh President Nazarbayev stressed the firm implementation of Kazakhstan's national development strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" and stressed the development and adoption of patriotic and national ideals -

“Mangilik El” - for national development in each of the leading national ministries. The literal meaning of “Mangilik El” is “a nation that lives with its past, present and future eternal history. “It emphasizes unity and harmony among ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. As a newly independent country, it is also a national ideal that emphasizes Kazakhstan’s pride, weather, and identity. President Nazarbayev’s description of “Mangilik El” as a national ideal is not only the ideal foundation for his strategy to realize “Kazakhstan-2050,” but also the stable and firm ideal base for the formation of a Kazakhstani nation in the 21st century (As part of that, the Arch front gate of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, set up early in the fall semester of the 2016 - 17 year was named “Manglik El.”). All this shows that Kazakhstan’s government is making sincere efforts to achieve national and social harmony not only through general education and material support but also through moral education and ideological education.

That is in accord with the principles of the United Nations. Nazarbayev’s policy of inter-ethnic peace and harmony has also been highly praised in neighboring countries of Central Asia and is paying attention to Kazakhstan’s case abroad. World experts also express interest in the Kazakh model of social harmony and national unity, and it is certainly worth paying attention to countries that are entering a multicultural and multiracial society like Korea. In some cases, benchmarking may also be considered a target.

The Kazakh government’s win-win national policy, centered on a national conference, is also widely supported by the people of Kazakhstan. According to the results of the survey conducted by the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, 99.7 percent of the respondents supported President Nazarbayev as the leader of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, and 95.3 percent positively evaluated the activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. Also, 97.6 percent of the respondents considered themselves members of the people of unity, 92.8 percent said they supported the Kazakh government’s policy of maintaining ethnic harmony, and 98 percent said they felt proud that the respondents were citizens of Kazakhstan.

Conclusion

The Kazakh government’s efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups have been examined around the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has achieved national development

at the most stable and fastest pace in about three decades among the 15 republics that formed the Soviet Union in the past as well as in Central Asia. In particular, it is noteworthy that some 130 ethnic groups live together and have achieved stable national development without political or social confusion despite the existence of different languages, traditions, cultures, and religions. That is because the Kazakh government’s efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups, or because of the underpinned “Kazakhstan-style successful national policy.” Also, it can be said that it is the Asian value of Kazakhstan.

Based on the body paragraphs the Kazakh government’s efforts for unity and harmony among ethnic groups, namely the know-how of successful national policy, or “Asian values,” which are summarized in a few points as follows:

First, the solid philosophy of President Nazarbayev and the implementation of a multi-ethnic coexistence policy

President Nazarbayev firmly recognized that national and social unity should precede successful national management and national development based on unity and harmony among ethnic groups. In his speech at the First session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (1995), he noted: “President Kazakhstan’s greatest mission is to promote social stability and harmony among ethnic groups.” He has made constant efforts to carry out the philosophy of state affairs with inter-ethnic peace, harmony and multi-ethnic and multi-cultural preservation as his crucial goal.

Second, the realization of national policies through the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan

With the establishment and successful operation of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh government has brought about unity and harmony among ethnic groups, while at the same time achieving political and social stability and rapid economic growth. The international communities including the United Nations appreciate the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan as an arbitrator in inter-ethnic issues and an agency that protects the rights of minorities and serves as an agency that develops and improves diverse cultures and languages and unifies ethnic groups into one. At an international conference(topic: Kazakhstani model of interethnic harmony: experience, practice, and perspective) held in 2003, participants also proposed sharing experiences in solving multiracial conflicts and disputes by studying the Kazakh model of it.

Third, respect for ethnic diversity and legal, institutional guarantees

At the time of the enactment of the Constitution, the Kazakh government reflected the ideology of national harmony and respect for diversity in various laws, by legally blocking possible conflicts between ethnic, traditional, religious and language in advance. Based on this, the government minimized social costs and problems arising for national and social integration in the multi-ethnic country. Under Kazakhstan's Constitution, all ethnic groups are stipulated to have equal rights in education, work, use of ethnic languages, restoration of traditional culture, and protection of private property. Besides, religion and state can be separated according to the law so that all people can freely engage in religious activities, enjoy culture without discrimination, and have the right to use ethnic language.

Fourth, successful policies of traditional culture and language development among ethnic groups

The Kazakh government has made the multicultural support policy the country's top core value. Regardless of the ethnicity of their origin, they are supporting them to be fostered as nation-competitive people with creativity and expertise. It successfully carries out various policies for the preservation and promotion of traditional culture and language among ethnic groups, and free religious activities.

For example, the Kazakh government is working to preserve and foster interracial multiculturalism through the "Cultural Heritage Program" and is supporting hundreds of ethnic, cultural centers across the country. It also provides education in nine native languages for the education and language development of minorities or allows ethnic newspapers and television broadcasts (e.g., the Koryo Theater, the Koryo Ilbo, etc.).

The four points presented above are the know-how of the Kazakh government's successful national policy, while at the same time being the "Asian values of Kazakhstan alone" that has produced the fledgling country Kazakhstan. As these Asian values are treated and applied as an ironclad rule in national policy and as an essential philosophy of state administration, Kazakhstan is now in the spotlight as a country that has successfully implemented and ideal national policy. On March 19, 2019, Nazarbayev, who has been in power for about 30 years, resigned from the office of Kazakhstan. Currently, the chairperson of the upper house of Parliament (Kassym-Jomart Tokayev) is temporarily serving as president. Most Kazakhstanis expect that Kazakhstan's past Nazarbayev era win-win national policy will continue even at present as well. In addition, that is what everyone wants. It is also directly linked to the continuation of the Asian values the Nazarbayev government has been pursuing for about three decades.

References

- Republic of Kazakhstan (15.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/republic_of_kazakhstan/kazakhstan.
The religious distribution in Republic of Kazakhstan (15.04.2019), http://www.akorda.kz/ru/republic_of_kazakhstan/kazakhstan
Korea ranked 25th) (The National Competitiveness (16.04.2019), <https://www.yna.co.kr/view/AKR20150527204600002>
Parliament of Kazakhstan (17.04.2019), <http://www.parlam.kz/ru>; Parliament of Kazakhstan (17.04.2019)
Population of Kazakhstan (18.04.2019)
http://www.akorda.kz/ru/state_symbols/kazakhstan_flag
2015, Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Business Report (19.04.2019), (<https://assembly.kz/ru/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>, https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/ank_otchet_2016_new_izmenennii_m.pdf
Activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (21.04.2019), (<https://assembly.kz/ru/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>
Business Report of Academic Experts Association of the 2018 Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (21.04.2019), <https://assembly.kz/ru/proekty>, https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/prezentaciya_n.p._v_moskvu_na_18.07.181.pdf
Report on the 2018 Assembly of People of Kazakhstan - Research on Films, Drama and Ethnic Minority Assault (22.04.2019), (https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/dorozhnaya_karta_light.pdf
2015, Assembly of People of Kazakhstan Business Report (18.04.2019), https://assembly.kz/sites/default/files/ank_otchet_2016_new_izmenennii_m.pdf
Pivot which unites the Nation (19.04.2019), <https://strategy2050.kz/ru/book/post/id/77/>
Video of the 8th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (10.04.2019), (<https://kaztube.kz/video/294065>
Video of the 10th session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (09.04.2019), <https://kaztube.kz/video/224946>
President Nazarbayev's Speech at the 16th session of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (09.04.2019), <https://assembly.kz/ru/20102010-vystuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-nanazarbaeva-na-xvi-sessii-assamblei-naroda>
President Nazarbayev's Speech at the 20th session of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan (09.04.2019), <https://assembly.kz/ru/vystuplenie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-nanazarbaeva-na-xx-sessii-assamblei-naroda-kazahastana>