



## MANAGEMENT ROLE FOR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STABILITY WITH KAZAKHSTAN MODEL

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### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the management role in the provision of social and political stability in the country and the increase of interaction effectiveness between state and civil society institutions in the sphere of interethnic relations. The article highlights the issues of the management formation and development using Kazakhstan model, which has become the most effective mechanism now to maintain the balance of various ethnics and strengthen public harmony. In fact, management is the center of organizational work with the diasporas. Based on the various attributes of the management, the issues of national-cultural associations are considered promptly, and a number of them adopted decisions at the governmental level. Every branch of managing program has accumulated an extensive material on the national diasporas, which will be summarized in a unique edition – the Management program. An important and a promising idea has already been implemented to provide the program with the quota of national minority representatives sending to higher education institutions. Taking into account the accumulated experience of constructive work and an appropriate support in society, it can be assumed that the role of the management will continue to grow.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan manages the legal equality of all citizens regardless of ethnic, religious and social belonging.

The programs of this management aimed at the implementation of the state national policy, ensuring social and political stability in the republic and enhancing the effectiveness of interaction between state and civil society institutions in the sphere of inter-ethnic relations. Combining destinies chronicle history, immense cultural heritage and native language are the common unifying values of all nations and religions living on Kazakh land. The management program makes a great contribution to the transformation of the country into a peaceful and friendly community. Since ancient times, the main issue of any state is the issue of interrelations between the interethnic and social groups of society and also interstate mutual agreements. It is known that social harmony in a democratic

country can be achieved only by considering the interests of all its constituent groups, coordinating all social and interethnic varieties into one single whole. With such a goal, at the initiative of the First President of the country N.A. Nazarbaev, the Management program was created on March 1, 1995, which represents a qualitatively new level of the supra-political institute of people representation and, consequently, its ideological, scientific, educational and educational functions increase significantly. The Kazakhstan model of interethnic tolerance and public consent has become a recognizable brand of Kazakhstan and a unique platform for intercultural dialogue. With the participation of public institutions in the country based on the confirmed managing methods, a common view was developed concerning the upgrade of society basic values, and a solid foundation for the unity of peoples was established.

The factor of polyethnicity of Kazakhstan requires a constant attention based on the precise managing methods to the national problems, for the preservation of peace and international consensus in the country depend on this. The Management method is constantly promoting based on the study of nationality specific needs to ensure constitutional norms that guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms of citizens, regardless of race, nationality, prohibiting any form of discrimination against citizens. Carrying out a modern national policy, the management program takes into account the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan and the process of its formation, which was far from easy. Nowadays, one of the most important tasks is to learn from history.

According to experts, during the peasant colonization of the pre-revolutionary period 1 million 150 thousand people arrived in Kazakhstan from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. During the collectivization 250,000 dekulakized peasants were deported to Kazakhstan from the central regions of the USSR. About 1 million 200 thousand people were resettled for industrial construction from all parts of the country during pre-war years, mainly from the European part. About 800,000 Germans, 18,500 Korean families, 102,000 Poles, 507,000 of the North Caucasus people, as well as Crimean Tatars, Turks, Greeks, Kalmucks, etc. were deported to Kazakhstan in different years.

Due to the deportation of peoples, the population of the Republic increased by 1 million 500 thousand people. Another 150 thousand arrived to the virgin lands. Thus, only from the beginning of the century 5.6 million people were resettled to Kazakhstan, including 3.5 million over the last 40-50 years, not including exiled and evacuated people.

With 25 years of unity, consent has passed for the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan, which has become a worthy legacy of independence. N.Nazarbayev underlines that Management program became a special instrument for interethnic stability strengthening during the country independence: "Our public peace will strengthen our sovereignty and bring our country to new heights. We all became convinced of the wisdom that the country will be wiped out without unity, a single country will be ahead. At present, the Management program has become a strong pedestal of stability and unity preservation in our country" (Nazarbayev, 2010).

## 2. METHODS

The development and the implementation of the national policy of the Assembly contributes to social and political stability provision in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The aim of the Assembly is to ensure an interethnic harmony in the Republic of Kazakhstan during the process of the entire Kazakhstani identity and a competitive nation development on the basis of Kazakhstani patriotism,

civil and spiritual and cultural community of the people of Kazakhstan with the consolidating role of the Kazakh people. The main task of the APK is to promote the preservation of interethnic and inter-confessional harmony in the republic, stability in society, the development of proposals for the conduct of state policies conducive to the development of friendly interethnic relations, the promotion of their spiritual and cultural revival and development on the basis of respect for the principle of equality, the formation of the political culture of citizens based on civilized and democratic norms, the search for compromises to resolve social conflicts arising in society. The first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Leader of the Nation, has the right to head the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan for life.

In 25 years the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan has passed a long way of development and has accumulated a rich intellectual potential and has been transformed into the institute of people diplomacy. Thanks to the work of the Assembly, a unique model of interethnic and inter-religious harmony, a special atmosphere of trust, solidarity and mutual understanding was created in the country, where every citizen, regardless of ethnic or religious affiliation, enjoys all civil rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. The country has created all necessary conditions for the development of culture, language, traditions of all ethnic groups of the republic. The authority of Kazakhstan has become even stronger in the world community as the country that resolves the issues of interethnic relations effectively. At the meetings held once a year the Assembly began to implement specific measures with a great enthusiasm, primarily paying attention to the political and social life of society (21 sessions of the People of Kazakhstan Assembly took place until April 2014). During the period when Kazakhstan had just begun to build an independent state aimed at market economy and democracy, the Assembly began to participate in all the initiatives of the state aimed at the world civilized ways of development. One of them was the adoption of the new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted on August 30, 1995, is the most important document that has strengthened the foundation of independent Kazakhstan (The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1995).

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As the result of the adoption of the Constitution in 1995, the basic systems for the work of democratic institutions were put into practice. They approved the presidential goal was to ensure the stable development of the state, the present structure of the parliament, the system of power. The Constitution has become the document providing the democratic path of the country development based on market economy and all institutions of civil society development. The expansion of representative body powers is one of the most important trends of the political system development. Much work has been done to develop the strategy and the tactics of the abovementioned reforms. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) forms the principles and the norms of the relationship between an individual and a citizen, as well as the main tasks of the Kazakhstani and world communities, and strengthened the independent rights of the people of Kazakhstan. The Constitution in its implementation encompasses the relationships of various institutions such as "personality - family - people - sovereignty - international legal discipline". The Constitution defines the basic principles of freedom and human and civil rights: the protection of the constitutional order, the public order, the rights and the freedoms of citizens, the protection of humanity and human health.

Under no circumstances the basic rights and freedom of citizens should be limited by the constitution. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan recognizes that a person and his life, rights and freedom are the most "expensive wealth". The goal and the task of the state is the development of the personal capabilities of an individual. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the rights and the freedom of citizens are cognized and guaranteed.

Along with the rights of citizens, their duties to the public are recognized, such as the submission to the established legal order, and the observance of human life rules.

The right to peaceful assemblies is enshrined in the Article 11 of the European Convention on Rights of Law (European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights). The member states may impose certain restrictions on the exercise of this right. However, such restrictions should: a) be prescribed by law; b) be necessary in a democratic society; and c) the interests of national security or public safety to prevent disorders or crimes, or for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

The Article 11 of the European Convention protects not only the human right to peaceful assemblies, but also imposes a positive obligation on public bodies to promote the exercise of this right and the possibility of assembling is peaceful (Murdoch and Roche, 2013).

The constitutional duties of a citizen include the respect for the adopted Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the payment of legally established taxes, the protection of Motherland, if necessary, the care for the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage, the preservation of nature and taking care of natural resources. Recognizing the natural rights of a citizen, strengthening their basic constitutional rights and freedom, the Constitution also ensured their protection. In order to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved two important approaches - through the court and the administrative one. First of all, the right to protect rights and freedoms through the courts. An independent judicial system is an important tool for the protection of human rights in a legal state. The main social value of the Constitution is to ensure the coherence of various social and political forces of Kazakhstani society. This is an important guarantee of stability, peace and harmony. At present, Kazakhstan has achieved a certain stability of internal development. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan works to create a democratic, secular country, a legal and a social state. The Constitution, which provides the country with a social harmony, is the basis for its rapid political, economic, social and spiritual development. The President of the country N.A. Nazarbayev noted: "Thanks to the Constitution of 1995, which became the embodiment of the people of Kazakhstan aspiration for freedom and independence, statehood and the rule of law, radical political and economic reforms were carried out in the country, the model of interethnic accord was created, which became the example for many countries" (Nazarbayev, 2006).

Today, the Constitution is the result of a long historical search by the public consciousness of the ways and the mechanisms to stabilize the law, maintaining and preserving the foundations of its development. The Constitution of a developed civilized society is a legal document that has a great potential in all spheres of statehood and public life. Recently, one can notice that the role of social relation regulation is growing in many state constitutions, including interethnic relations. Such a process is seen in the constitutions adopted during the 1990-ies in many countries (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, etc.).

The analysis has shown, that usually the constitutions specify the property of society national unity, the authority of a person, including the rights and the freedom of a person on ethnic features, the borders and the basic rules of ethnic mutual relation regulation in the state are affirmed.

The constitutions of multi-confessional states have specific rules to ensure the stability of the inter-ethnic attitude of society. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) was amended in time to find timely responses to emerging new issues in society.

The reforms taking place in Kazakhstan are aimed at social and legal protection and contribute to stability and harmony maintenance within the society, improving the quality of public service, strengthening the interaction of the state and the citizens and the Constitution provides great opportunities to implement these reforms. The adoption of the Constitution, its inalienable moments of continuity, turned the Republic of Kazakhstan into the child of constitutional evolution and simultaneously opened the prospects for further development and strengthening of a new independent state as a state elevated to a civilized degree of a constitutional state embodying national and liberal-democratic values. The result of amendments to the Constitution in 2007, based on the fact that the representatives of the ethnic groups of the Republic of Kazakhstan began to integrate into the socio-political life of the country closely, is their constitutional status consolidation, and the appearance of the democratic method in the interethnic policy of the country. During the same year, the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan elected nine deputies in the mazhilis of the parliament. The main institute of national policy, The Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan, has turned into a constitutional structure and the law has been adopted that affirms its authority in the republic.

Currently, there are legislative quotas (from one to ten places) for national minorities in the lower parliament chambers of 24 countries and in the higher chambers of 17 countries.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The comparative analysis shows, that the contribution of the Assembly is appreciated at the highest level. Kazakhstan has become an example of interethnic harmony, a stable, a sustainable development for other states of the world. The Kazakhstan model of interethnic tolerance is translated into the languages of participant states, which once again confirms the international authority and the recognition of our state initiatives in the sphere of interethnic relations and public accord [2].

The main part of the Constitution rules, aimed at stability provision, can be called the rules for the protection of national unity. Based on these rules, the actions violating interethnic peace and stability are overcome, "the creation and the activities of public associations whose goals or actions are aimed at a violent change of the constitutional order, the incitement to social, racial, national, religious, class and clan strife, and the creation of paramilitary squads not stipulated by the legislation"; "No one shall be subjected to any discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, nationality, language, attitude towards religion, beliefs, residence or any other circumstances"; "Propaganda or agitation of violent change, social, racial, national, religious, class and tribal superiority, as well as the cult of cruelty and violence are not allowed"; "Any actions that could violate interethnic consent are recognized as unconstitutional". The Constitution of Management program approved specific norms aimed at national unity strengthening and the regulation of inter-ethnic

relations. These rules make it possible to contribute to the national policy of the republic for its development. The program conducts its work on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, laws and acts of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as on other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Rules on the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan [3].

On January 20, 2008, the President signed the law "On the Management program", which has no analogues in the world [4]. Thus, the program has become a full-fledged part of the country political system. Its legal framework was determined. One of the important documents adopted in the country in 2010 is the Doctrine of National Unity of Kazakhstan. The strategic document that emerged after the general discussion of society, gave the assessment of Kazakhstan national policy, identified the most important principles of the country future. The doctrine defines: "If the consolidation of the society on the basis of interethnic tolerance and social accord was the main task at the state formation stage, then the achievement of National Unity based on the recognition of a common system of values and the principles for all citizens is a strategic priority at the new stage of the country development [5].

## 5. SUMMARY

The Management program is timely proposed important state document aimed at the future development of the country and shaped as the basis of the Kazakhstan model of interethnic tolerance. The doctrine, starting with the constitutional law on Independence, with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the strategic development program "Kazakhstan-2030" determines the national political orientation of the state until 2020.

Thus, the program is the guarantor of national unity and a solid basis for inter-ethnic harmony and social stability in the country. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the leader of the nation, N.A. Nazarbayev, stressed the following in his message to the people of Kazakhstan dated on November 11, 2014: "Nurly Zhol is the way to the future. Next year we will solemnly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution and the creation of the certain managing program.

After all, what is stability and harmony? This is family well-being and the security of our homes. The world is the joy of fatherhood and motherhood, the health of parents and the happiness of our children. Peace is a stable job, a salary and the confidence in the future. Peace and stability are a national property that must be defended and strengthened every day. I always say: the youth is the pillar of our future. The program has opened all the doors and all the ways for a new generation! "Nurly Jol" - that's where you can make an effort and face our creative dynamic youth!" [5]

To strengthen the unity of the peoples of the country, the president of the country declared 2015 the year of program. Kazakhstanis understand that "Nurly Zhol" is the road that will lead to that bright future, to the future, where all conditions for further spiritual prosperity will be created. The program adapting itself to the standards of the institute of people diplomacy and having grouped a civilized unifying society since the beginning of its formation will pass a long road of development. It played a large role in the development of the country, preserving the structure of interethnic stability, uniting more than 140 ethnic groups. The Management program has demonstrated the success of this policy in the sphere of interethnic relations throughout the world.

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