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**THE FORMATION OF THE KAZAKHSTAN UNITY AND TOLERANCE MODEL
BASED ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF PEOPLE OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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Abstract: In this article, the authors consider the activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan in the formation of the Kazakhstani model of unity and tolerance. The main task of the Doctrine of National Unity, adopted in May 2010, is to create conditions under which representatives of all ethnic groups and nationalities living in Kazakhstan can overcome the dominant ideas of national identity in their minds and feel like representatives of a single whole, which can be defined as Kazakhstan nation. At the same time, the formation of a common Kazakhstani identity should not detract from the importance of national identity and the sociocultural values of the Kazakhs and other peoples of Kazakhstan. These tasks define the structure of the Doctrine based on three principles:

1. One country - one fate.
2. Equal opportunities.
3. The development of the national spirit.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that throughout all the years of independence, the legal support of interethnic and interfaith relations has been the most important direction of the national policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. And in this sense, the Assembly acts as a communicator, which unites society and power in the framework of the most important area - the problems of interethnic relations.

Key words: Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, interethnic harmony, tolerance, national doctrine, history.

The Kazakhstan model of interethnic and inter-confessional interaction in the country, where representatives of more than 130 ethnic groups live - it is, without a doubt, a significant achievement of both the leadership of the state and the entire society of Kazakhstan.

Currently, the world is facing very serious ethnic and intercultural conflicts. In Europe and the USA, a crisis of multiculturalism is observed: the contradictions between the indigenous people and the emigrants went into the stage of an open conflict, and the situation will only worsen in the future, since a new generation of people born in Western countries and having citizenship of these countries is forming in the emigrant environment which is not able to adapt to society and which perceives the environment as hostile.

Against this negative background, the relevance of studying the positive Kazakhstani experience in building an interethnic dialogue is growing significantly. Indeed, if interethnic conflicts themselves are well studied in the scientific literature, then the positive experience of forming an effective model of harmony and tolerance should only receive deep scientific understanding in order to be further adapted to the conditions of other multi-ethnic states. This explains the high relevance of studying the activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan became the first country among the CIS member states in which a unique institution was created - the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan. This institution has largely contributed to the establishment and adoption of the Kazakhstan model of a multi-ethnic society, the activity of which is aimed at strengthening interethnic and interfaith harmony. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, since its inception, has played a large role in strengthening peace and

harmony between the peoples living in Kazakhstan. But in recent years, its role in Kazakhstani society has become especially noticeable.

In May 2007, the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a number of constitutional amendments, significantly changing the role of the entire representative branch of government. One of the most important innovations of constitutional reform is the increase in the number of deputies to the Mazhilis of the Parliament up to 107 people, 9 of whom are elected by the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

This step undoubtedly raised the role of the Assembly to a higher level. In addition, the introduction of special seats for the Assembly by increasing the number of deputies made it possible to represent the largest ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan in the Parliament.

Attention should be paid to the fact that the amendments to the Constitution refer to the Assembly of People, and not the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan. As you know, until that time we had the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan, formed by the Decree of the President. And this is a fundamentally important amendment, because one may recall that our Constitution begins with the words: “We, the people of Kazakhstan ...” [3].

We are single nation of the country. But our people are diverse in their ethnic composition. It happened historically. And this amendment brings everything in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, it should be borne in mind that all these years the Assembly is headed by the Head of State N.A. Nazarbayev. And this initially emphasized the exceptional importance of this body.

Friendship houses are successfully functioning in 10 regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Almaty, and there is the Palace of Peace and Accord in Nur-Sultan, which is built on behalf of the Head of State. The annual sessions of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, congresses of world and traditional religions, and significant events are held here.

One of the main activities of the Assembly is cross-border cooperation, interaction with states, representatives of ethnic groups of which live in Kazakhstan.

The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan signed cooperation agreements with the All-Russian Public Organization, the Assembly of the Peoples of Russia, the Assembly of the Peoples of Tatarstan of the Russian Federation, and the Assembly of the People of Kyrgyzstan on:

- prospects for intercultural dialogue;
- designation of the framework and directions of possible joint projects;
- promoting common values and strengthening tolerance.

Since 2010, the international project “Remembrance for the Future” has been implemented, and the activities under the project are held annually on the eve of Remembrance Day for victims of political repressions on May 31.

At the Eurasian National University, L.N. Gumilyov opened the Department of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, the UNESCO Department of Interethnic and Religious Tolerance. Also, the UNESCO Department at the Institute of Oriental Studies named after R. Suleimenov is under the auspices of the Assembly.

Representatives of the Assembly visited many countries of the world to exchange experiences. During the chairmanship of Kazakhstan in the OSCE, the Kazakhstani model of interethnic tolerance was translated into the languages of its member states, which once again confirms the international authority and recognition of Kazakhstan's initiatives in the field of interethnic relations and social harmony.

To exchange experience more than 60 times, delegations from France, Germany, Great Britain, the USA, Sweden, Turkey, China, Russia, Spain, the Netherlands, Israel and other countries of the world applied to the ASSEMBLY Secretariat for study of experience, which confirms the interest in the activities of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan .

In general, the analysis of the Assembly activity revealed a number of trends in the

political life of the country, which were influenced by the Assembly.

Firstly, it is about maintaining a high level of ethnic identity among all national groups. After the disintegration of the USSR in Kazakhstan, as in all former republics, national movements developed, which focused on the damage caused to the cultural development of ethnic groups in Soviet times, and called for the revival of lost traditions. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan and National Cultural Centers were given unofficial control over this process.

The main goal of the Assembly was to provide all ethnic groups with equal opportunities to preserve and develop their cultural and linguistic integrity. These measures, among other things, were designed to help them form a high level of Kazakhstani patriotism.

In May 2010, an important step was taken towards the formation of a single Kazakhstan nation as a civil community - the adoption of the Doctrine of National Unity "is based on the desire to create equal opportunities and decent living conditions for all citizens of Kazakhstan, recognition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, awareness of responsibility for the fate of the nation, creation and strengthening of national statehood on the ancestral Kazakh land and other fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration on State Sovereignty, in the constitutional law on the State Independence and in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan" [1].

The main objective of this document is to create conditions under which representatives of all ethnic groups and nationalities living in Kazakhstan can overcome the dominant ideas of national identity in their minds and feel like representatives of a single whole, which can be defined as the Kazakhstan nation. At the same time, the formation of a common Kazakhstani identity should not detract from the importance of national identity and the sociocultural values of the Kazakhs and other peoples of Kazakhstan. These tasks define the structure of the Doctrine based on three principles:

1. One country - one fate.
2. Equal opportunity.
3. The development of the national spirit.

Thus, throughout the years of independence, the legal support of interethnic and interfaith relations has been the most important direction of the national policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The state creates a vector of development, builds a scheme, mechanisms for its implementation, but everyday work, local interaction, solving current, situational problems is impossible without the participation of civil society institutions. And in this sense, the Assembly acts as a communicator, which unites society and power in the framework of the most important area - the problems of interethnic relations.

As a result, the feeling of internal equality, the lack of separation into the main and secondary nations makes it possible to effectively reproduce mechanisms of interfaith harmony in Kazakhstan, including at the family level, as young people go through the entire upbringing cycle in a situation where manifestations of intolerance and xenophobia are absolutely excluded, and on the contrary, tolerant attitude to representatives of other religious and ethnic groups is absolutely natural.

The largest modern politicians, spiritual leaders and representatives of public organizations give the highest appreciation to the experience of Kazakhstan in strengthening interethnic and interfaith harmony. This is what the activities of Kazakhstan were described by the head of the German-Central Asian Bundestag parliamentary group, Hedi Wegener: "A country, on the territory of which representatives of more than 130 different peoples and ethnic groups live, and which was able to organize their peaceful life, is of great interest. The Assembly of the People is an instrument, a bridge between them".

"The leadership of Kazakhstan offers specific mechanisms, practical ways and measures in the direction of development of intercultural and interreligious dialogue. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is ready to cooperate with the UN in this direction," said Deputy Chairman

of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan E. Tugzhanov in an interview with Radio of United Nations organization.

The creation of the Assembly was a logical continuation of the domestic and foreign policies of Kazakhstan and its leader since independence.

Kazakhstan initially embarked on the construction of a modern, secular state committed to the ideals of peace, tolerance and constructive dialogue. The creation of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan has become the institutional design of the sphere of interethnic relations in the republic, a kind of public diplomacy body. The Assembly was created as a fundamentally new institution of civil society, which had no analogues at that time both in the previous Soviet era and in modern world practice. Now it is safe to say that it was possible to avoid the politicization of interethnic relations, to direct the potential for conflict at that time into a constructive direction, credits given to the Assembly [2].

The most important thing for us in the Assembly experience is the understanding that the problem of maintaining the interethnic balance cannot be solved only by state institutions, this requires a broad public dialogue, the active use of civil society mechanisms.

Therefore, the instruments of state policy of Kazakhstan in the field of interethnic relations, among which the Assembly occupies the most important place, should be perceived not as a unique, but as a universal beginning, a guide to action, as a positive experience for solving not only domestic, but also global challenges. This experience, of course, can be taken into account or even adapted in other states of the post-Soviet space.

On April 29, 2019, at the XXVII session of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, President Nursultan Nazarbayev congratulated the participants on the start of work, emphasizing the important role of the Assembly in maintaining peace and stability in the country. - The global world is undergoing a powerful transformation. We all understand that we are already living in a completely new historical era. The economy, society, technology have changed dramatically. We accept these innovations, we learn a lot, we can do a lot. But in this world of variables there is one constant, fundamental value - the unity of society and interethnic harmony," said Elbasy [4].

Thus, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is the result of the unique political innovation of Kazakhstan. Today, her work experience is becoming attractive and useful for many countries of the world. Today, the Constitution and Assembly of People of Kazakhstan are not just peers. These two great values have become the foundation of stability, modernization and prosperity. Trust, traditions, transparency, tolerance - these are the principles that formed the basis of our multinational prosperous state.

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Түйін: Бұл мақалада Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясының қазақстанның бірлік пен толеранттық үлгісін қалыптастыру бойынша қарастырылады. 2010 жылғы мамырда қабылданған Ұлттық бірлік доктринасының негізгі міндеті - Қазақстанда тұратын барлық этностар мен ұлыстардың өкілдері ұлттық бірегейліктің үстем идеяларын өз санасына қалыптастыратын және Қазақстан деп анықтауға болатын біртұтас ұлттың өкілдері сияқты сезінетін жағдай жасау болып табылады. Сонымен бірге, жалпы қазақстандық бірегейлікті қалыптастыру ұлттық бірегейліктің

маңыздылығы мен қазақтар мен Қазақстанның басқа да халықтарының әлеуметтік-мәдени құндылықтарын төмендетпеуі керек.

Бұл міндеттер Доктрина құрылымынүш қағидатқа негізделген:

1. Бір Ел – бір тағдыр.
2. Тең мүмкіндіктер.
3. Ұлттық рухтың дамуы.

Осылайша, біз тәуелсіздіктің барлық жылдарында этносаралық және конфессияаралық қатынастарды құқықтық қамтамасыз ету Қазақстан Республикасы ұлттық саясатының маңызды бағыты болды деген қорытындыға келеміз. Ассамблея осы тұрғыда қоғам мен билікті ең маңызды бағыт - ұлтаралық қатынастар проблемалары аясында біріктіретін коммуникатор рөлін атқарады.

Аннотация: В данной статье авторы рассматривают деятельность Ассамблеи Народа Казахстана по формированию казахстанской модели единства и толерантности. Основной задачей, Доктрины национального единства принятой в мае 2010 г. является формирование условий, при которых представители всех этносов и народностей, проживающих в Казахстане, смогут преодолеть в своем сознании доминант идеи национальной принадлежности и ощутить себя представителями единого целого, которое можно определить, как казахстанская нация. При этом формирование общегражданской казахстанской идентичности не должно умалять значения национального самосознания и социокультурных ценностей казахов и других народов Казахстана. Эти задачи определяют структуру Доктрины, основанную на трех принципах:

1. Одна страна – одна судьба.
2. Равные возможности.
3. Развитие национального духа.

Таким образом мы приходим к выводу, что на протяжении всех лет независимости нормативно-правовое обеспечение межэтнических и межконфессиональных отношений являлось важнейшим направлением национальной политики Республики Казахстан. И в этом смысле Ассамблея выступает в роли коммуникатора, который соединяет общество и власть в рамках важнейшего направления – проблемы межнациональных отношений.