

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

2

MARCH – APRIL 2021

ALMATY, NAS RK

NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

Б а с р е д а к т о р

х.ғ.д., проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі

М.Ж. Жұрынов

Р е д а к ц и я а л қ а с ы:

Абиев Р.Ш. проф. (Ресей)
Абылкасымова А.Е. проф., академик (Қазақстан)
Аврамов К.В. проф. (Украина)
Аппель Юрген проф. (Германия)
Банас Иозеф проф. (Польша)
Велесько С. проф. (Германия)
Кабульдинов З.Е. проф. (Қазақстан)
Қалимолдаев М.Н. проф., академик (Қазақстан), бас ред. орынбасары
Қамзабекұлы Д. проф., академик (Қазақстан)
Қойгелдиев М.К. проф., академик (Қазақстан)
Лупашку Ф. проф., корр.-мүшесі (Молдова)
Новак Изабелла проф. (Германия)
Полещук О.Х. проф. (Ресей)
Поняев А.И. проф. (Ресей)
Сагиян А.С. проф., академик (Армения)
Таймагамбетов Ж.К. проф., академик (Қазақстан)
Хрипунов Г.С. проф. (Украина)
Шәукенова З.К. проф., корр.-мүшесі (Қазақстан)
Юлдашбаев Ю.А. проф., РҒА академигі (Ресей)
Якубова М.М. проф., академик (Тәжікстан)

«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы»РҚБ (Алматы қ.).

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде
12.02.2018 ж. берілген № 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *іргелі ғылымдар саласындағы жаңа жетістіктер нәтижелерін жария ету.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.
Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл.,
тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, 2021

Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

Главный редактор
д.х.н., проф. академик НАН РК
М.Ж. Журинов

Редакционная коллегия:

Абиев Р.Ш. проф. (Россия)
Абылкасымова А.Е. проф., академик (Казахстан)
Аврамов К.В. проф. (Украина)
Аппель Юрген проф. (Германия)
Банас Иозеф проф. (Польша)
Велесько С. проф. (Германия)
Кабульдинов З.Е. проф. (Казахстан)
Калимолдаев М.Н. академик (Казахстан), зам. гл. ред.
Камзабекулы Д. проф., академик (Казахстан)
Койгельдиев М.К. проф., академик (Казахстан)
Лупашку Ф. проф., чл.-корр. (Молдова)
Новак Изабелла проф. (Германия)
Полещук О.Х. проф. (Россия)
Поняев А.И. проф. (Россия)
Сагиян А.С. проф., академик (Армения)
Таймагамбетов Ж.К. проф., академик (Казахстан)
Хрипунов Г.С. проф. (Украина)
Шаукенова З.К. проф., чл.-корр. (Казахстан)
Юлдашбаев Ю.А. проф., академик РАН (Россия)
Якубова М.М. проф., академик (Таджикистан)

«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № **16895-Ж**, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *публикация результатов новых достижений в области фундаментальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2021

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

E d i t o r i n c h i e f

doctor of chemistry, professor, academician of NAS RK

M.Zh. Zhurinov

E d i t o r i a l b o a r d :

Abiyev R.Sh. prof. (Russia)
Abylkasymova A.E. prof., academician (Kazakhstan)
Avramov K.V. prof. (Ukraine)
Appel Jurgen, prof. (Germany)
Banas Joseph, prof. (Poland)
Velesco S., prof. (Germany)
Kabuldinov Z.E. prof. (Kazakhstan)
Kalimoldayev M.N. prof., academician (Kazakhstan), deputy editor in chief
Kamzabekuly D. prof., academician (Kazakhstan)
Koigeldiev M.K. prof., academician (Kazakhstan)
Lupashku F. prof., corr. member (Moldova)
Nowak Isabella, prof. (Germany)
Poleshchuk O.Kh. prof. (Russia)
Ponyaev A.I. prof. (Russia)
Sagiyan A.S. prof., academician (Armenia)
Taimagambetov Zh.K. prof., academician (Kazakhstan)
Khripunov G.S. prof. (Ukraine)
Shaukenova Z.K. prof., corr. member. (Kazakhstan)
Yuldashbayev Y.A., prof., academician of RAS (Russia)
Yakubova M.M. prof., academician (Tadjikistan)

Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty).

The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. **16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *publication of the results of new achievements in the field of basic sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2021

Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty.

A. B. Maulen¹, Z. M. Karabayeva², A. B. Bildebaeva³¹ Al-Farabi KazNU, Almaty, Kazakhstan;² Ablai khan KazUIRandWL, Almaty, Kazakhstan;³ Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.E-mail: aiganym.maulen1995@gmail.com**FORMATION OF ETHNODEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION
OF POST-SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN AND
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT**

Abstract. The article discusses the description of the history of the ethnic composition of Kazakhstan. A large cycle of materials is based on the data from population censuses and materials of Kazakhstani researchers. A special study of the ethno-demographic growth of post-Soviet Kazakhstan was carried out. Ethno-demographic growth is divided into periods based on history. The arrival of many peoples in Kazakhstan and their history, political decisions of independent Kazakhstan on the way to interethnic harmony are considered. The emergence of ethnic groups in Kazakhstan is a great political event. The decline of the Kazakh population and the increase in the number of representatives of other nationalities have led to a change in the ethnodemography of Kazakhstan. The country has created a unique and effective mechanism for implementing national policy, interethnic and interreligious dialogue through the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. Special attention is paid to the description of the activities of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. The Institute has come to the conclusion that it ensures the revival of ethnic identity and culture, forms a single political, legal and cultural platform for ethnic processes and contributes to the preservation of peace and harmony in the country. In general, thanks to the work of the Assembly in our country there is a unique model of interethnic and interfaith harmony, a special atmosphere of trust, solidarity, mutual understanding, where every citizen, regardless of nationality and religion, can fully enjoy the civil rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, all necessary conditions for the development of traditions. It was noted that the activities of the Assembly contribute to increasing the international prestige of Kazakhstan as a country that effectively solves issues of interethnic relations.

Keywords: ethnos, nation, ethnodemography, kazakh, growth, Kazakhstan, USSR.

Today Kazakhstan has chosen a prudent policy of its development, which allows us to preserve stability and interethnic harmony, while preserving the ancestral and universal traditions. Peace and harmony in the country, its security and stability largely depend on the stability, tolerance and positive orientation of interethnic relations. On September 2, 2019 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Tokayev Kasym-Zhomart Kemelovich in his address to the People of Kazakhstan «The criticism of the public dialogue is the basis of Kazakhstan stability and prosperity» said: In this regard, the specific measures must be taken in order to differentiate the political processes and strengthen our unity. We have to strengthen the Kazakhstani people as a national state and create an inter-ethnic peace and inter-religious understanding», - he stated [1].

In the direction of the national mental upgrading, initiated by the Head of State N.A. Nazarbayev, one of the most important issues, facing the Kazakhstani society since the first years of independence is the issue of maintaining the unity and security of the country in a multinational environment. Speaking at the Forum in 1992, he initiated the following points: «Do we listen for the voice of every person, every nation and every people on a daily basis? I regret to inform you that, this is not true in all cases. We can create a new public institution - the Assembly of Concord and Unity of the Nations of Kazakhstan, acting neither as a political nor a governmental organization, and dealing with the task of strengthening the all-national inter-ethnic harmony», - he said [2].

On the initiative of the Head of State, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan was established in 1995. In order to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the people of Kazakhstan, 1997 was declared the Year of National Peace and Commemoration of Victims of Political Repressions by Presidential Decree, and the year 1998 was declared the Year of People's Unity and National History [3].

At the time when the regeneration of historical awareness is rapidly progressing, the year 1999 was declared the Year of Unity and Continuity of Generations by a Decree of the President of Kazakhstan in order to estimate the achievements of the previous generation objectively and to avoid unjustified criticism. On the initiative of N. A. Nazarbayev towards the national spiritual renovation in 2004 under the program «The Cultural Heritage» the historical and cultural monuments and buildings on the territory of Kazakhstan have been upgraded [4].

The numerous historical data were brought from the former Soviet Union and elsewhere, books were published in volumes on the history of Kazakhstan in Persian and Turkish written sources, under the titles «History of Kazakhstan in Persian sources», «History of Kazakhstan in Russian sources» translated by B. Ezhenkhanuly, Zh. Oshan [5].

This is really a good achievement. For the growth of a sovereign country, it is very important to make a mark in the national history and an inventory of the lost, it is very important to have a look at the history of representatives of other nationalities who came to the Kazakh land for various reasons: in the first group of settlers Ermak Timofeyev in the 80s of the XVI century conquered the Siberian Khanate, allowing for the arrival of Russian peasants, merchants and entrepreneurs to the territory and land of the Kazakhs. At that time, about 200 thousand Russian Cossacks arrived to Kazakhstan. The construction of military settlements started [6].

Since the incorporation of Kazakhstan to the Russian Empire as a result of administrative-territorial reforms, the ethnic population changed significantly in the history of the Kazakh steppe during the second wave of settlers. From the second half of the 1860s, the peasants from Russia migrated to Kazakhstan. The planned resettlement of Russian and Ukrainian peasants in almost all regions of Kazakhstan happened at the beginning of the 1870s and was widely practiced by the end of the 19th century. Based on the 1897 general census report conducted by the Russian Empire in Kazakhstan, three main ethnic groups can be identified: 74-78% of the population were Kazakhs, 10-13% were Russians, and 1-2% were Ukrainians [7].

The establishment of a multinational population was also related with the migration of Dungans and Uighurs from the Kulja region of the manchu. The anti-Qing nationalist movement in Xinjiang played an important role in the life of this region. The resettlement of Uighurs and Dungans to Zhetysu and Northern Kyrgyzstan took place in 1881-1883. The total number of Uighurs arrived here was 45 thousand and 5 thousand of Dungans [8].

From the perspective of the ethnic makeup of the population, Kazakhstan is also a place of dislocation of prisoners of war during World War I. At the end of 1914 there were nearly 20 thousand prisoners of war of different nationalities in the north-eastern regions of the steppe territory and at special posts of the Governorate General of Turkestan. It is evident that during the Soviet period, the process of polyethnicity of Kazakhstan increased at the time of the third wave of settlers. This was related with the industrial development, collectivization, repression, forced displacement of the whole population, evacuation during the war, the mass displacement of people during the development of virgin lands. On December 17, 1926 the second All-Russian census of the population was conducted. According to the data, the ethnic makeup of Kazakhstan is as follows: Kazakhs 58.5%, Russians 20.6%, Ukrainians 13.9%, Uzbeks 2.1%, Tatars 1.3%, Uighurs 1%, Germans 0.8%. According to the census records, the number of Kazakhs was 3 627 612, Russians - 1 275 056, Ukrainians - 860 201, Germans - 51 094, Tatars - 79 758, Uzbeks - 129 399, Belarusians - 25 584, Uighurs - 63 432, Koreans - 42, and other nationalities - 86 290 people. In total, there were 6 million 198 thousand people in Kazakhstan [8].

During the Soviet period, the displacement of other nationalities into the territory of Kazakhstan began between the 1920s and 1940s. The Soviets had started the forced displacement of some nations from their native lands. The first experience of the Bolsheviks in implementing the forced displacement in the USSR was in 1920, when representatives of the opposition, the media and the religious community, former officials of the tsarist administration were displaced to Siberia, the Urals, and Kazakhstan. Between 1937 and 1940, Soviet Koreans, Germans, Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks, Barkars, Chechens, Ingush, Karachays, Meskhetian Turks, and other peoples were deported under fabricated suspicions [8].

In November 1929, a decision was made to establish the Corrective Labor Camps for people who were considered as «dangerous» to the Soviets. In 1928-1936, about 360 thousands of people from Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus were deported to Kazakhstan. The immigration of Polacks to Kazakhstan began in 1936. The reason was a confidential Decree of the USSR No. 776-120SS on the deportation of 52 thousand Polacks from the western region of Ukraine [9].

The reason for this was the distrust of Stalin to the Polacks in the war with Germany. A whole group of the Polacks was deported from Ukraine. It is known that the resettlement of the Polacks continued in 1937. Nevertheless, the number of people displaced during that year was not so great. They also were called «Specially Displaced Person». In 1937-1938, the forced displacement of the Polacks as politically unreliable nation had been continued. Since 1937 the Korean people were forcefully displaced to Central Asia from the Far East, not far from the state border. In 1940-1945 a new wave of special immigrants started to arrive to the republic. According to the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated August 28, 1941 «On the resettlement of the German population residing in the Volga region», in the autumn of 1941 more than 1 million Germans were resettled from the Volga region, 420 thousand of them settled in Kazakhstan. In June 1942, about 25,000 Greeks and about 29,000 people of other nationalities immigrated to Kazakhstan from the Krasnodar Territory, the Crimean SSR, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. From 1940 to 1941 around 100 thousand Polacks were deported to Kazakhstan [10].

In 1943-1944, 507 thousand Balkars, Karachais, Ingush, and Chechens, 110 thousand Meskhetian Turks, and 180 thousand Crimean Tatars were deported to Kazakhstan. From 1937 to 1944, 1 million 209 thousand people were deported to Kazakhstan, and including those who were resettled, the number was 1 million 740 thousand [11].

During the first months after the forced displacement, tens of thousands of people had died of starvation and disease. Those who survived were not allowed to leave their new place of settlement, otherwise they would have been sent to imprisonment at hard labor. The Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) caused a new wave of ethnic changes in the population of Kazakhstan, regiments and battalions were organized and sent. There was relocation of industry from the western fronts of the Soviet Union to the East. More than 200 enterprises from Ukraine and Central Russia have been placed in Kazakhstan. Moreover, the evacuated people began to arrive to Kazakhstan - by the end of 1941 - 386.5 thousand people, and by the end of 1942 - more than 500 thousand people. The resettlement after the war was due to the development of virgin lands [12].

The Virgin Lands Campaign happened at the same time as the beginning of major industrial construction. In 1954 the Central Committee of the Party adopted a decision «On further increase in the production of wheat in the country and the development of virgin and fallow lands». During 1954-1962, 1.7 million people were involved in the development of virgin lands. Most of them were immigrants from the European part of the USSR. Most of the people arrived from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, and Lithuania. Kazakhstan by the will of fate became a multinational republic. In January 1970 the regular census of enumeration was conducted. For the last 11 years the population of Kazakhstan became 13 million people, i.e. there was a 40% increase, including Kazakhs - 32.6%, Russians - 42.5%, Ukrainians - 7.2%, Germans - 6.6%, Tatars - 2.2%, Uighurs - The population of Kazakhstan in 1979 was 14 million 684 thousand people. Among them Kazakhs - 36%; Russians - 40.8%, Germans - 6.2%; Ukrainians - 6.1%; Tatars - 2.2%; Uzbeks - 1.8%; Belarusians - 1.2%; Uighurs - 1.0%; Koreans - 0.6%; Azerbaijanians - 0.5% and representatives of other nationalities - 3.6% [13].

The polyethnicity of the population also increased: there were 38 ethnic groups in Kazakhstan in 1920, according to the 1970 census statistics, there were 114 nationalities and in 1986 - 120 nationalities. The Kazakhs have created the necessary conditions for settlers to survive and preserve their self potential [14].

Nowadays, Kazakhstan is a country of more than 18 million people with more than 140 nationalities and around three thousand religious associations that practice more than 40 religions, and that has greatly encouraged both inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony and stability [15].

Since independence, Kazakhstan has demonstrated the effectiveness of this strategy and the importance of the Kazakhstani model of the interaction of peoples in the development of all humanity. Geographically situated at the crossroads of the three great civilizations of humanity, the Christian, Muslim, and Buddhist worlds, this nation has gained this great knowledge over the centuries. Our

multilateral, politically focused efforts in Kazakhstan to implement the interfaith dialogue allowed us to maintain the interfaith peace and harmony in the country. Kazakhstan is not only the member of many international organizations around the world, especially the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe), CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization), CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia), OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation), that are committed to regional and global security, but also contributes to the future development of these organizations by leading them. In conclusion, mainly due to the work of the Assembly, a unique model of interethnic and interfaith harmony has been created in our country, a special atmosphere of trust, solidarity and mutual understanding so that every citizen can fully enjoy the civil rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. The republic has all the necessary conditions for the development of culture, language and traditions of all ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. The activity of the Assembly contributes to the international prestige of Kazakhstan as a country that effectively addresses issues of interethnic relations.

А. Б. Маулен¹, З. М. Карабаева², А. Б. Бильдебаева³

¹Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²Абылай хан атындағы ҚазХҚЖӨТУ, Алматы, Қазақстан;

³Қазақ Ұлттық Қыздар педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

ПОСТКЕҢЕСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЭТНОДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰРАМЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТАРАЛЫҚ КЕЛІСІМ

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстанның этникалық құрылымының тарихын жан-жақты сипаттаған, халық санағының мәліметтеріне, Қазақстандық зерттеушілердің материалдарына негізделген ауқымды дәйекті материал келтірілген. Посткеңестік Қазақстанның этнодемографиялық өсіуіне ерекше зерттеу жүргізген. Этнодемографиялық өсіуін тарихқа сүйеніп, кезеңдерге бөлген. Көптеген ұлттардың Қазақстан жеріне келуі және олардың тарихы, тәуелсіздік алған Қазақстанның ұлтаралық келісім жолындағы саяси шешімдері қарастырылған. Қазақстанда этностардың пайда болуы үлкен саяси оқиға. Қазақ халқының саны азайып, басқа ұлт өкілдерінің көбеюі Қазақстанның этнодемографияның өзгеруіне алып келді. Елімізде Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы арқылы ұлттық саясатты, ұлтаралық және дінаралық диалогты жүзеге асырудың бірегей әрі тиімді тетігі құрылды. Қазақстан халқы Ассамблеясы қызметін сипаттауға айырықша көңіл бөлінген. Аталған институт этникалық сана мен мәдениеттің жаңғыруын қамтамасыз етті, этникалық процестердің бірыңғай саяси, құқықтық, мәдени алаңын қалыптастырып, елде бейбітшілік пен келісімнің сақталуына септігін тигізді деген қорытынды жасаған. Жалпы, Ассамблея жұмысының арқасында біздің елімізде этносаралық және конфессияаралық келісімнің бірегей моделі, әрбір азамат этникалық және діни ерекшелігіне қарамастан Конституцияда кепілдік берілген азаматтық құқықтары мен бостандықтарын толық пайдалана алатындай ерекше сенім, ынтымақ, өзара түсініктік ахуалы қалыптасқандығы, Қазақстан Республикасының барлық этностарының мәдениетін, тілін, дәстүрін дамыту үшін қажетті жағдайдың бәрі жасалғаны. Ассамблея қызметі этносаралық қатынастар мәселелерін тиімді шешетін ел ретінде Қазақстанның халықаралық беделін арттыруға ықпал ететіні баяндалған.

Түйін сөздер: этнос, ұлт, этнодемография, қазақ, өсімі, Қазақстан, КСРО.

А. Б. Маулен¹, З. М. Карабаева², А. Б. Бильдебаева³

¹ҚазНУ им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Қазақстан;

²ҚазУМОиМЯ им. Абылай Хана, Алматы, Қазақстан;

³ҚазНацЖенПУ, Алматы, Қазақстан

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЭТНОДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО СОСТАВА ПОСТСОВЕТСКОГО КАЗАХСТАНА И МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО СОГЛАШЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается история этнического состава Казахстана, большой цикл материалов, основанный на данных переписей населения, материалах казахстанских исследователей. Было проведено специальное исследование этнодемографического роста постсоветского Казахстана. Этнодемографический рост делится на периоды на основе истории. Рассмотрены приход многих народов в Казахстан и их

история, политические решения независимого Казахстана на пути к межнациональному согласию. Возникновение этносов в Казахстане – большое политическое событие. Убыль казахского населения и рост числа представителей других национальностей привели к изменению этнодемографии Казахстана. В стране создан уникальный и эффективный механизм реализации национальной политики, межнационального и межрелигиозного диалога через Ассамблею народа Казахстана. Особое внимание уделено описанию деятельности Ассамблеи народа Казахстана. Институт пришел к выводу, что он обеспечивает возрождение этнического самосознания и культуры, формирует единую политическую, правовую и культурную платформу этнических процессов и способствует сохранению мира и согласия в стране. В целом, благодаря работе Ассамблеи в нашей стране существует уникальная модель межнационального и межконфессионального согласия, особая атмосфера доверия, солидарности, взаимопонимания, где каждый гражданин, независимо от национальности и вероисповедания, может в полной мере пользоваться гражданскими правами и свободами, гарантированными Конституцией, созданы все необходимые условия для развития традиций. Было отмечено, что деятельность Ассамблеи способствует повышению международного престижа Казахстана как страны, эффективно решающей вопросы межнациональных отношений.

Ключевые слова: этнос, нация, этнодемография, казах, динамика, Казахстан, СССР.

Information about authors:

Maulen Aiganym Bakytbekkyzy, master of social sciences, 1 year PhD student al-Farabi KazNU, Almaty, Kazakhstan; aiganym.maulen1995@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9721-2741>

Karabayeva Zapihan Mukhtarovna, candidate of Historical Sciences, Ablai khan KazUIRandWL, Almaty, Kazakhstan; karabaeva_zapixan@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8542-7991>

Bildebaeva Aigul Bakkozhaevna, candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; fortuna-555@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8089-2568>

REFERENCES

[1] Tokayev K.K. (2019) Constructive public dialogue is the Address to the people of Kazakhstan, which is the basis of stability and prosperity of Kazakhstan [Syndarly qogamdyq dialog – Qazaqstannyn turattylygy men orkendeui negizi atty Qazaqstan halqyna Joldau]. P. 1 (in Kaz.).

[2] Nazarbayev N.A. (2015) The future of Kazakhstan – in the ideological unity of society [Qazaqstannyn bolashagy – qogamnyn ideyaliq birliginde]. Astana. P. 2 (in Kaz.).

[3] Nazarbayev N.A. Kazakhstan-2050, Strategy is a new political direction of the country [Qazaqstan-2050, Strategiyasy qalyptasqan memlekettin jana sayasi bagyty] (in Kaz.).

[4] Nazarbayev N.A. (2014) Address to the people of Kazakhstan "Nurly Zhol – the path to the future [«Nurly jol – bolashaqqa bastar jol» Qazaqstan halqyna Jolday]. <http://www.akorda.kz> (in Kaz.).

[5] Apendiyev A.T., Smagulov B.K., Kozybayeva M.M. (2019) Study of some subethnic and genealogical groups of kazakhs in pre-revolutionary russian historiography (XVIII – early XX century) [Izucheniye nekotorykh subetnicheskikh genealogicheskikh gruppy kazakhov v dorevolutsionnoy rossiyskoy istoriografii (XVIII – nachalo XX veka)]. Almaty. P. 351. <https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-1467.180>

[6] Nysanbayev A. Editor-in-chief (1998) Kazakhstan-National encyclopedia: Kazakh encyclopedia [Qazaqstan-Ultyq enciklopediya: Qazaq enciklopediyasy]. General edition. Almaty. P. 115 (in Kaz.).

[7] Nazarbayev N.A. (2006) Speech of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev at the XII session of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan [Vistuplenie Prezidenta Respubliki Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbaeva na XII sessii Assamblei narodov Kazakhstana]. Almaty, Kazakhstan's truth (in Russ.).

[8] Bisenova A. (2010) Inter-ethnic relations and the problem of bilingualism in Kazakhstan [Qazaqstandagi ultaralyq qatynastar jane qostildilik maselesi]. Almaty. Truth No. 6. P. 95 (in Kaz.).

[9] Alekseenko N.V. (1981) Population of pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan (number, distribution, composition, 1870-1914) [Naselenie dorevolucionnogo Kazakhstana (chislennost, razmeshenie, sostav). Alma-Ata: Nauka. P. 82-84 (in Russ.).

[10] Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan: the history of two decades (2015) [Assambleya naroda Kazakhstana: istoriya dvuh desyatiletii]. Almaty: KAZinform. P. 29 (in Russ.).

[11] Kan G.W. (2007) History of Kazakhstan [Istoriya Kazakhstana]. Almaty book. P. 172 (in Russ.).

[12] Bashmakov A.A., Ilyasova G.T., Kozybaeva M.M., Maslov H.B. (2017) Fundamentals of ethnopolitics and the formation of Kazakh identity [Osnovi etnopolitiki i formirovanie kazakhstanskoy identichnosti]. Astana: School of Political Management of the Nur Otan Party. 121 p. (in Russ.).

[13] History of census and ethno-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1998) [Istoriya perepisey naseleniya i etnodemograficheskie processy v Kazakhstane]. Almaty. P. 31 (in Russ.).

[14] Bazanova F.H. (1987) Formation and development of population structures of the Kazakh SSR [Formirovanie i razvitiye struktury naseleniya Kazakhskoy USSR]. Alma-Ata. P. 124 (in Russ.).

[15] History of census and ethno-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1998) [Istoriya perepisey naseleniya i etnodemograficheskie processy v Kazakhstane]. Almaty. P. 45 (in Russ.).