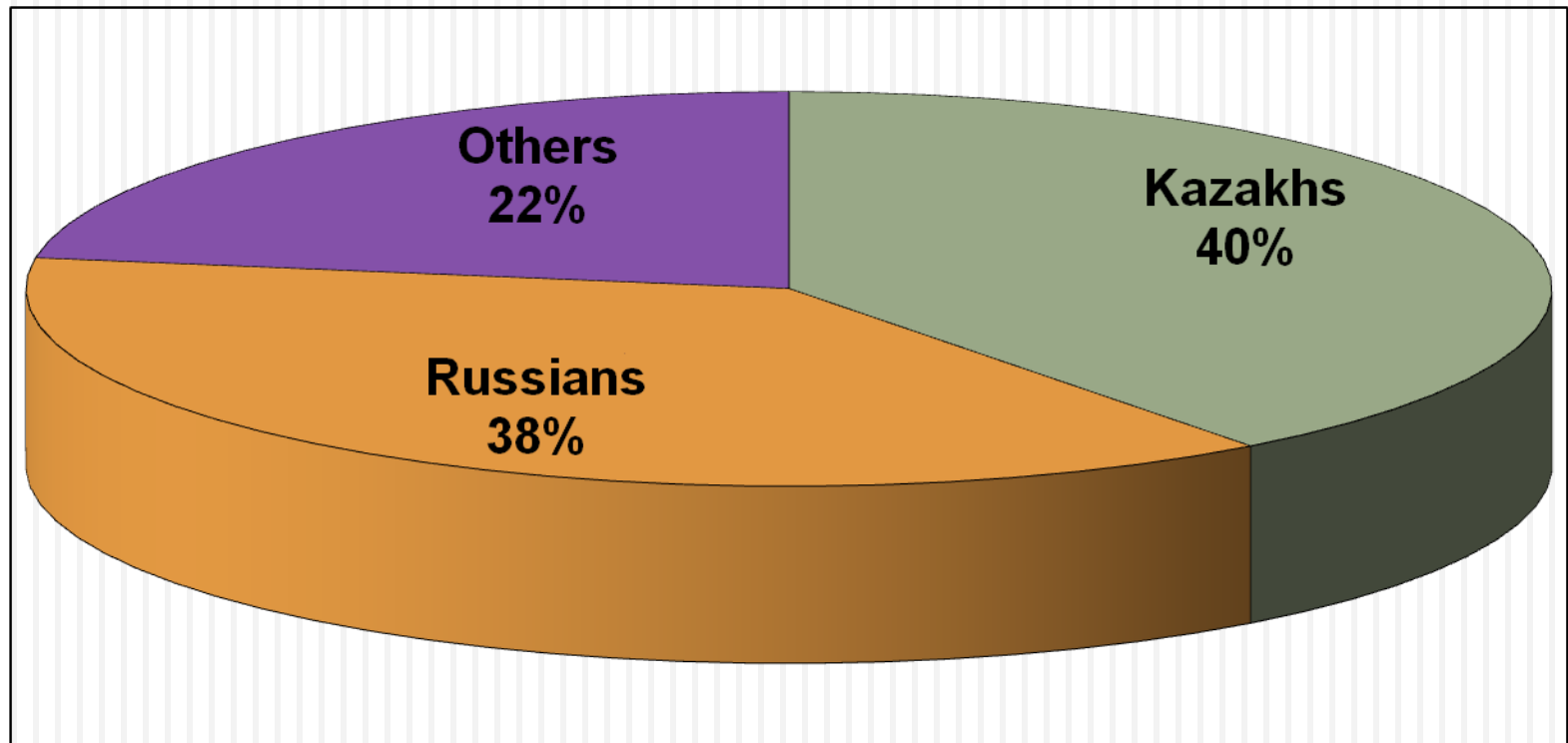




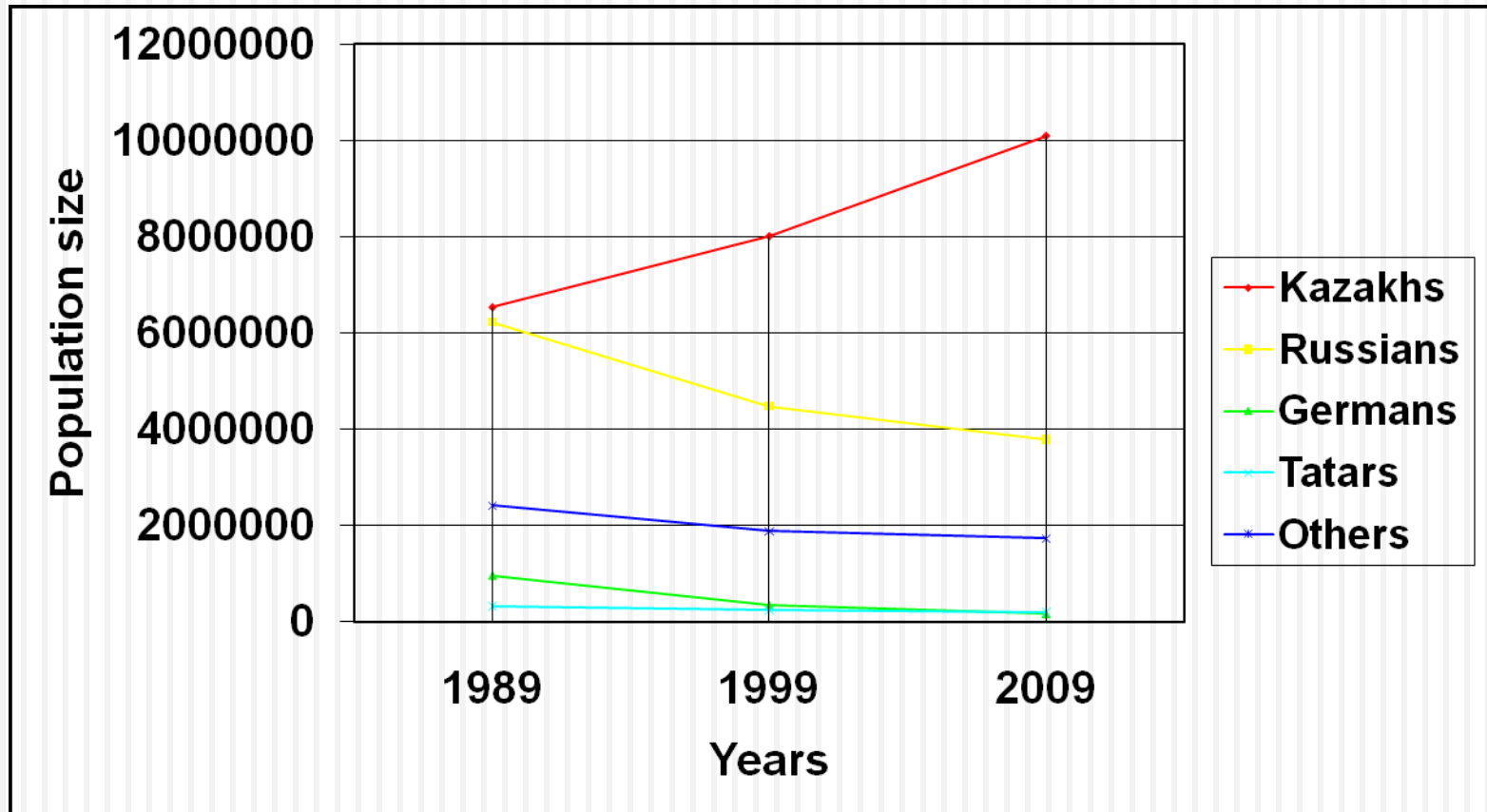
# **The Nationalism in Kazakhstan: theory and practice**

Zufar Makhmutov

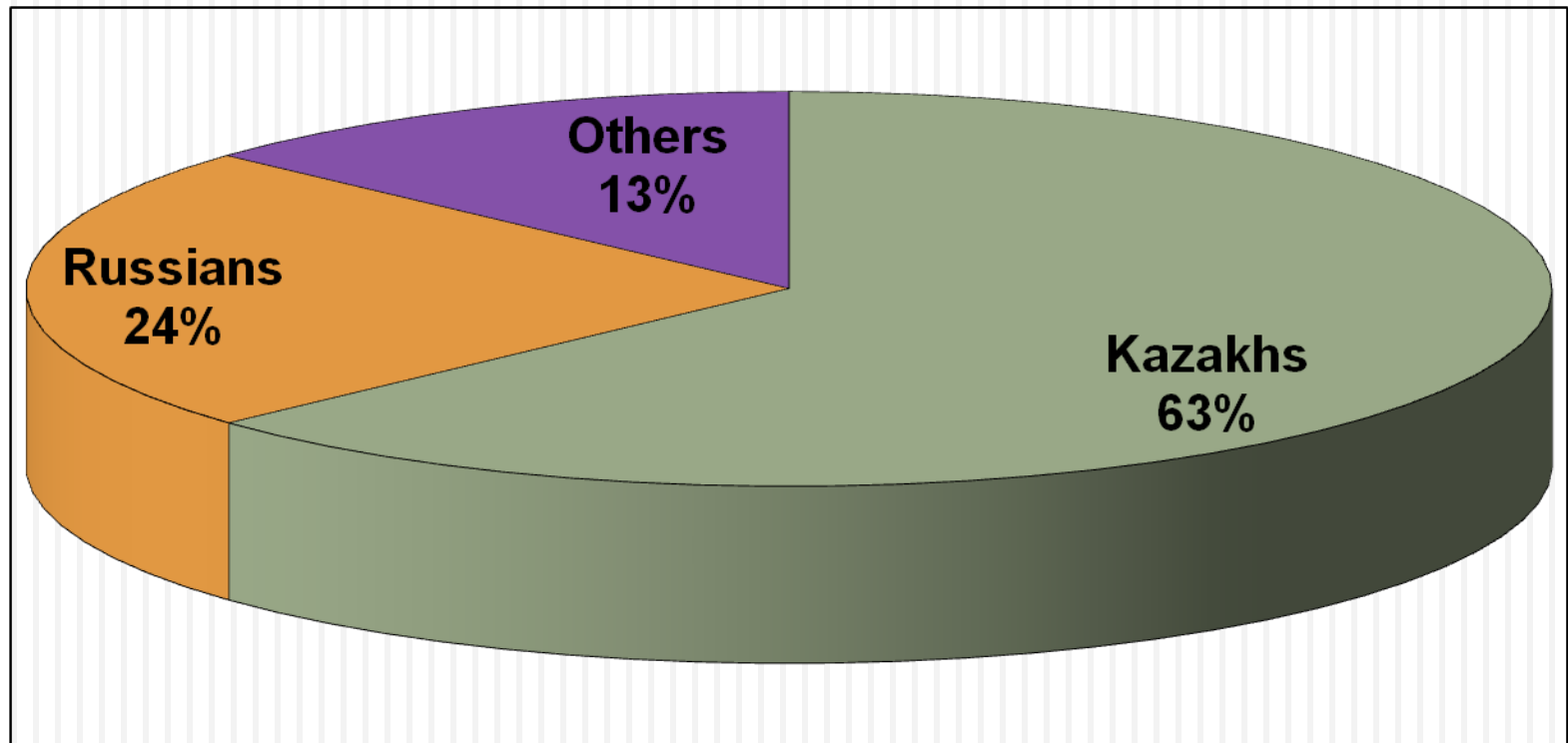
# Ethnic demography of Kazakhstan in 1989



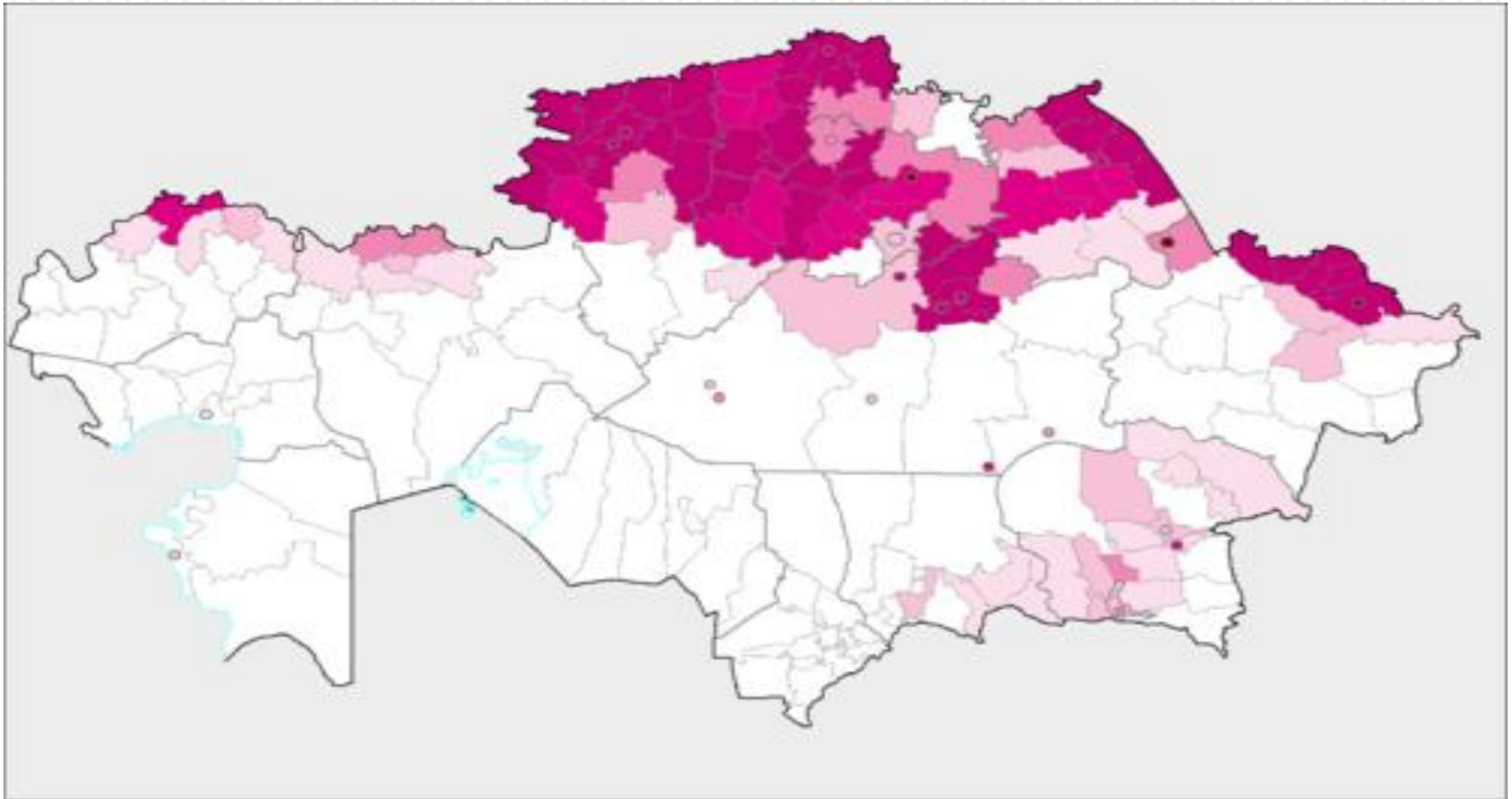
# Ethnic transformation of population



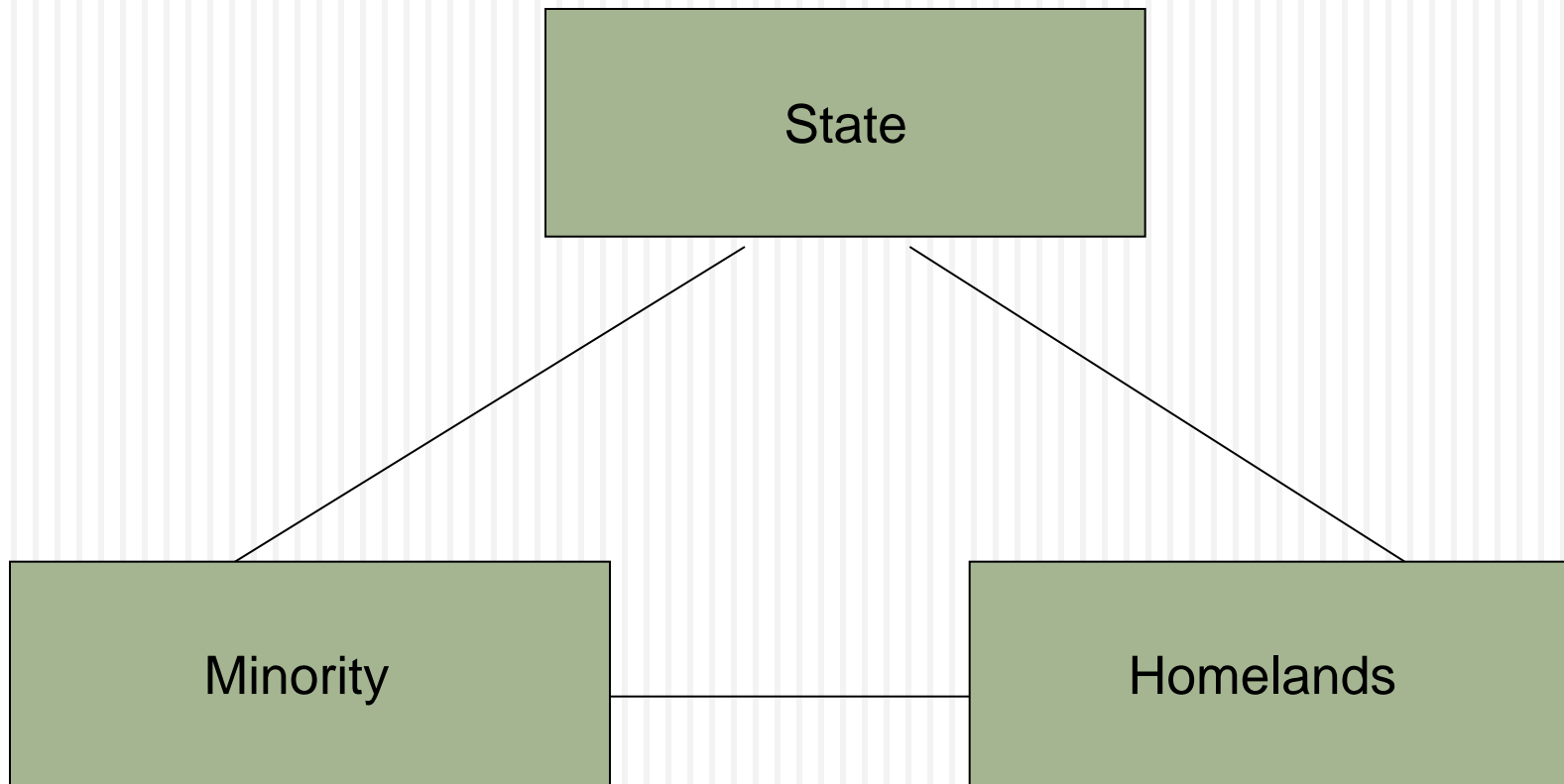
# Ethnic demography of Kazakhstan in 2009



# The ethnic characteristics concerning concentration of the population in Kazakhstan



**For the research the Nationalism of the Kazakhstan we are going to use R. Brubakers model agents of the nationalism:**

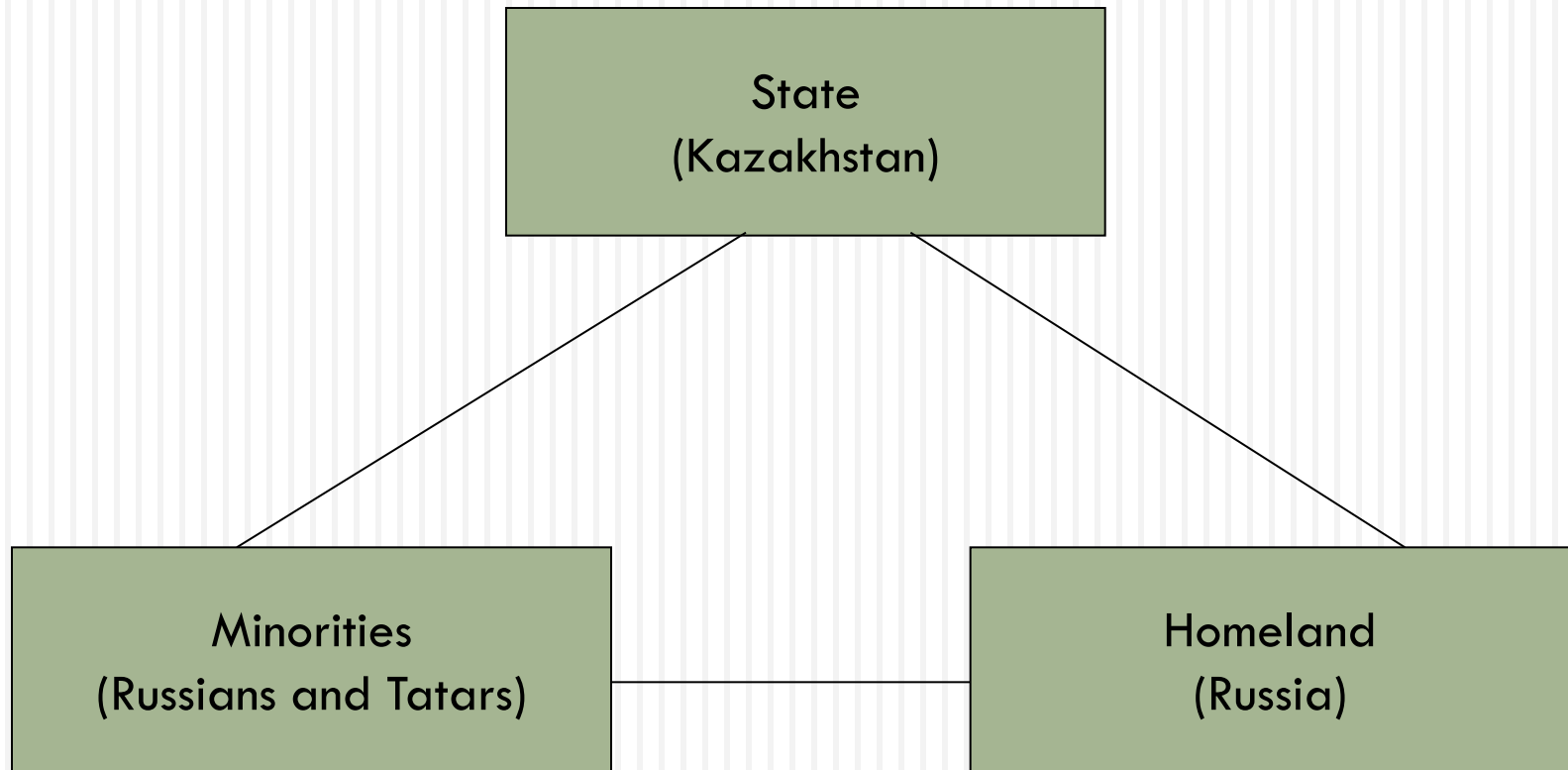


# We want to consider two historical Diaspora in Kazakhstan




- Russians
  - Total population: 3793764 (24% of total population)
  - The first Russians began to appear in the 16th century
- Tatars
  - Total population: 204229 (2% of total population)
  - The first Tatars began to appear in the 18th century

# In this case





- 
- **The aim of our research** is to study three agents of nationalism in Kazakhstan and their interactions
  - **The main research question** is to investigate different models acculturation of Tatars and Russians under the influence nationalism of state.

# The three agents of nationalism

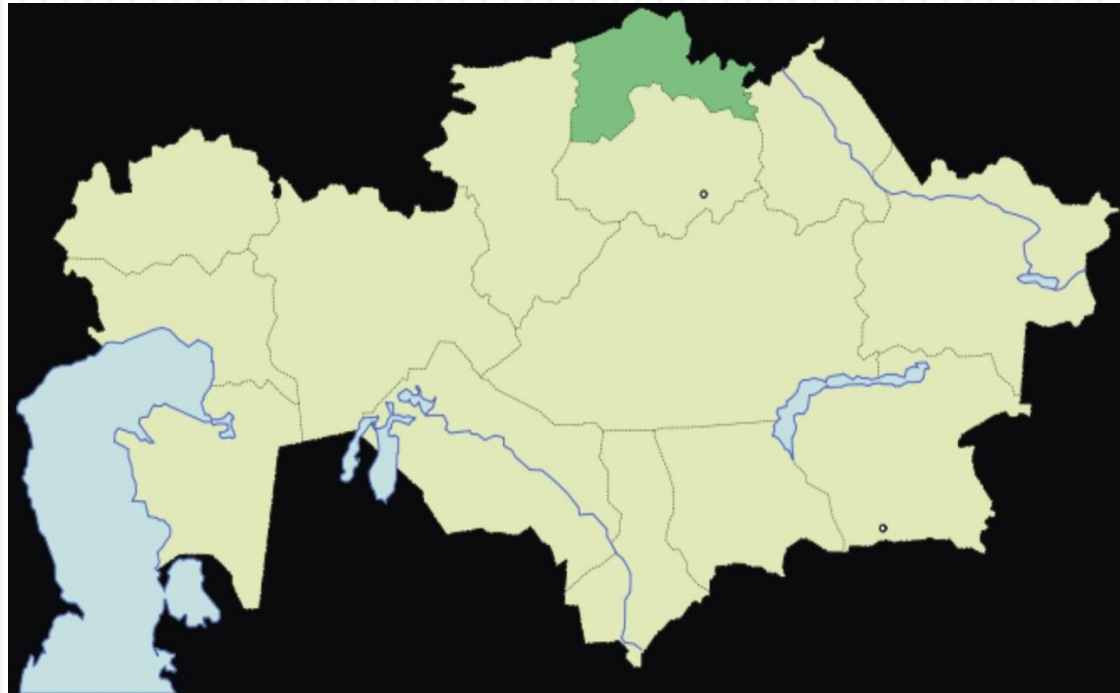


- Russia and Kazakhstan (state and homeland)
  - They will be studied through the analysis of politic action of both agents
  - The main theoretical sources are the laws, politics programs, etc.
- Tatars and Russians (minorities)
  - In order to study the minorities nationalism, we offer to use a quantitative and a qualitative methods.



For this moment we have already carried out three empirical studies concerning Russians and Tatars of Kazakhstan. All expeditions have been implemented with the support of Russian State National Fund.

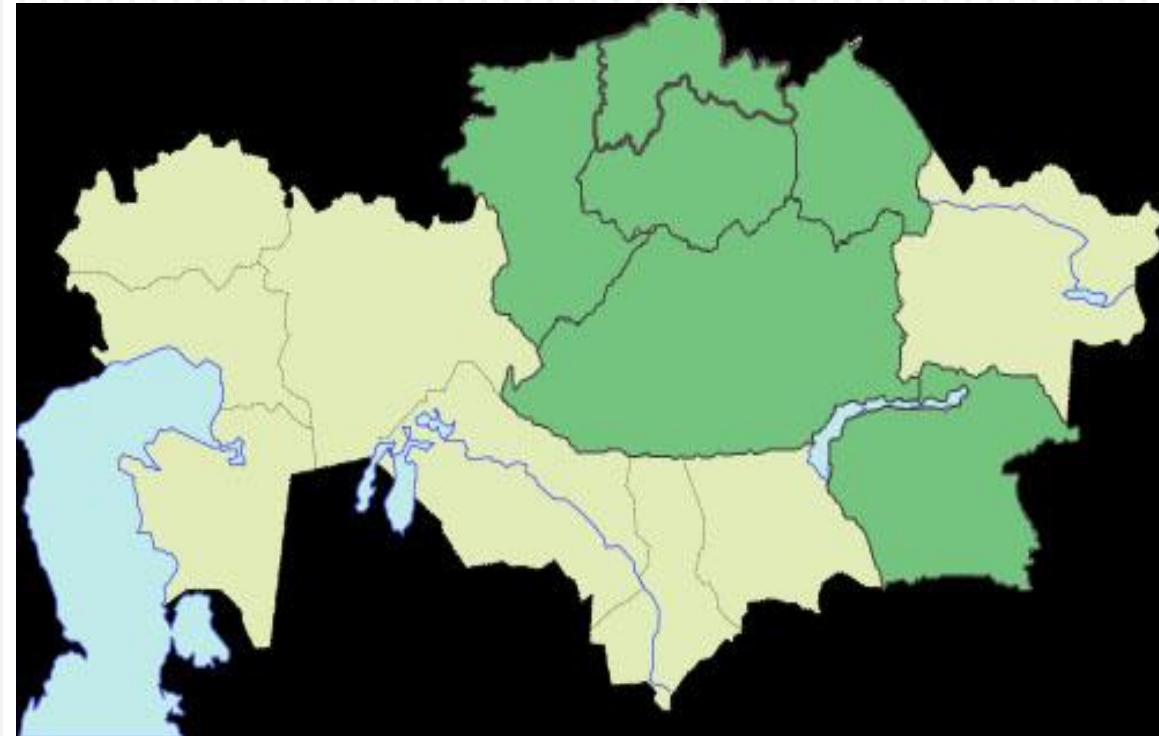
# Study in North Kazakhstan



According to the 1999 census, there were 16,452 tatar people in the region . It was about 2% of the total population. We have used the «snowball» method to select respondents adjusting the age and gender differences with census data.

We used the standardized questionnaire of 100 questions for a quantitative study. The questions were about own culture and overall tolerance level in the region and so on. We surveyed 300 respondents and had 60 in-depth interviewed leaders and active participants of different national organizations

# Pilot study in other region of Kazakhstan



According to the census of 2009 there were more than 100.000 Tatar people who lived in those regions, We surveyed 620 respondents. It was 0, 6% of all Tatars who live in these regions.

For the respondents selection we have used the «snowball» method adjusting the age and gender differences with census data.

# Pilot study in other region of Kazakhstan



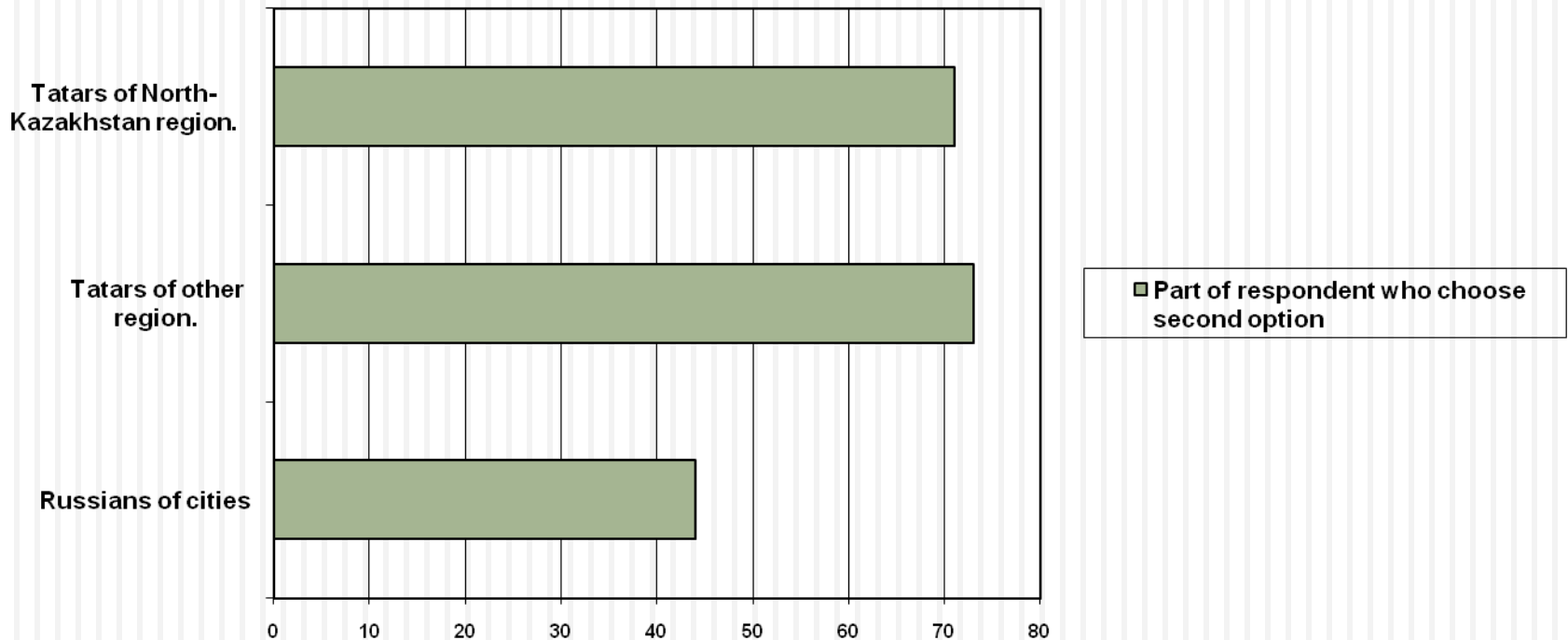
- ✓Petropavlovsk is the city with the traditional predominance of the Russian population
- ✓Shymkent is the city with the traditional predominance of the Kazakh population
- ✓The third Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan

In these cities 415,546 Russian people live. It is more than 10% of all Russians in the country. We surveyed 576 respondents ( it is more than 0,1 percent of all Russians who live in these regions) and we have 30 in-depth interviewed leaders and active participants of national organizations.

# The Ethno Affiliative attitude was studied means by of S. Ryzhova and E. Soldatova.

The Respondents could choose the statement closer to them:

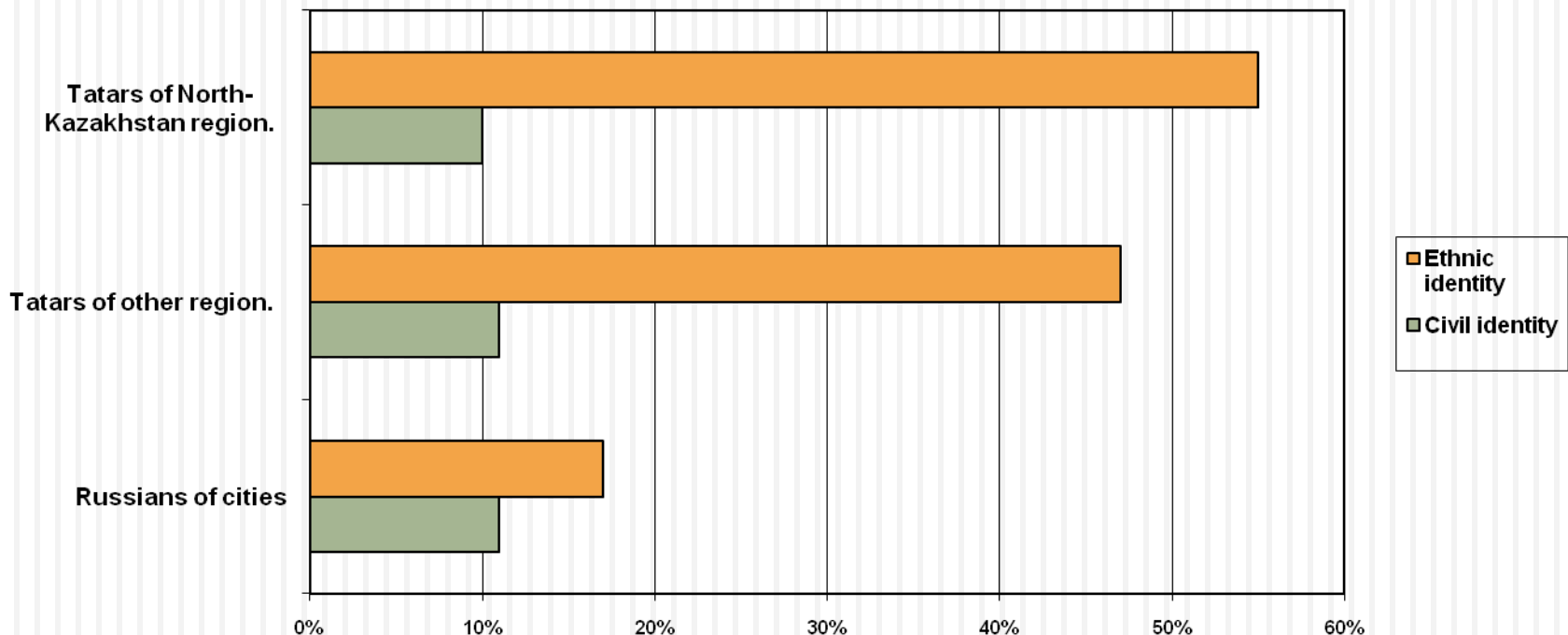
- 1. "My nationality and nationality of other people is not important for me".
- 2. "I will never forget that I am a member of this ethnic group."



# To investigate the relevance of civil and ethnic identity of the respondents, we used the test of Kuhn McPartlend

According to this test a person had to answer the question "Who am I?" for 5 times

The civil and ethnic identity demonstrates:

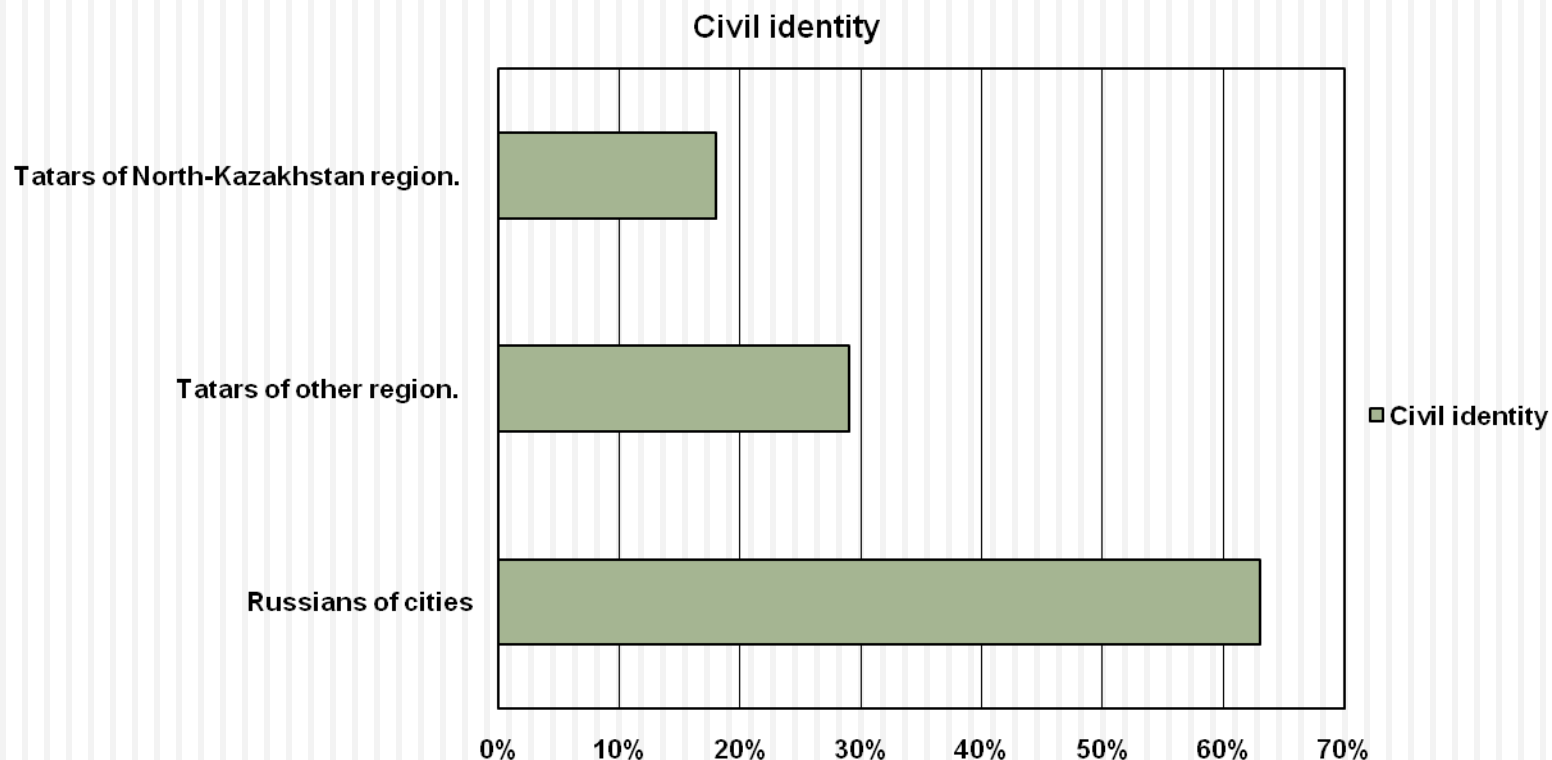




## ***We also asked respondents: «Do you have experience of ethnic discrimination?»***

The discriminatory experiences of minorities have been studied by us in accordance with W. I. Thomas and D. S. Thomas theorem stating *«If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences»*

The ethnic discrimination had been experienced:



# Conclusion

- According to the results of our pilot study the ethnic identity for the Russian and Tatar is more urgent than civil. Tatars have a higher level of Ethno Affiliative attitude than Russians. More than every second Russian, and above every third Tatar face ethnic discrimination. The level of ethnic discrimination gradually increased in this region. We suppose this pilot results demonstrate the high level of nationalism among minorities, especially Tatar, on the one hand and representatives of national state on the other hand.

# Further steps

- In order to make the research more representative we will continue to work in these directions surveying Russian and Tatar respondents
- To study the influence of state on ethnic minorities
- To research the models acculturation of Russians and Tatars



**Thank you for your  
attention!**