The Universal equality in a multi-ethnic society of Kazakhstan

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The study was attended by representatives of the two main ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. Age of the subjects ranged from 20 to 35 years. The choice of the age gap, we started with the average age of the citizens of Kazakhstan, which is not more than 35 years. The total number of subjects was 200 people, of which 100 representatives of Kazakh and respectively 100 representatives of Russian nationality.

The main work consisted in the appearance of the relationship of each subject to the legally approved by the moral values of universal equality. For this procedure carried out interpersonal and interethnic relations, monitor the subjects in the study, and beyond, focused on the conflict situations of inter-ethnic cooperation.

Results

Indicators of representatives of the Russian ethnosc to the moral value of equality in the country are positive – 93%, while 7% of respondents believed that universal equality as a moral value is not developed and cannot be the basis of moral values of society. The representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group have negative attitude to the moral value of equality, it was 19%, which according to a similar study conducted in 2013, increased by 2%. The growth of negative attitudes to the moral values of equality may compromise the representatives of the various factors of social life, including numerous scenes on TV related to inter-ethnic crimes occur at the time of the study

Conclusion

The results of the study show the positive attitude of the major ethnic groups of Kazakhstan to the moral values of universal equality. However, at the same time under the external socio-information on the influence of the citizens of the Republic indicators in the relationship of tolerance and morality is reduced, leading to ethnic conflicts and the strengthening of negative stereotypes of other ethnic groups.

To prevent the further decline of the positive attitude to the moral values of universal equality of citizens of Kazakhstan should be particularly pay attention to inter-ethnic relations and propaganda of equality not only in Kazakhstan but also worldwide.

Methods

Survey
Modeling of virtual groups
Observation
Structured interviews
A modified technique of M. Kuhn
T. McPartland "Who am I in Kazakhstan?"
Technique "value orientations" M. Rokeach

References