

МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАСҚАРУ ЖӘНЕ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚЫЗМЕТ PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIL SERVICE ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА

EFFECT OF REGIONALISM ON HUMAN SECURITY IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract. In a rapidly changing world, human security is a very important issue. And locating between Russia and China, the impact of regionalism on Kazakhstan and the need to adapt national security to human security is a requirement of the modern world. That is why this article is very important. Examples of this are the policies of President Nursultan Nazarbayev since independence, as well as the current policy of President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, in particular, the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union, the leadership of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and Kazakhstan's multi-vector policy.

Keywords: human security, regionalism, multi-vector policy, national security.

JEL codes: E02, E61, F02

Аңдатпа. Тез құбылмалы әлемде адамзат қауіпсіздігі өте өзекті мәселе болып табылады. Ал Ресей мен Қытайдың арасында орналасқан, яғни регионализмнің әсері Қазақстанға ұлттық қауіпсіздікті адамзат қауіпсіздігіне қарай бейімдеу керектігі – қазіргі әлемнің талабы. Сол себепті аталмыш мақаланың маңыздылығы өте зор. Бұған Елбасымыз Нұрсұлтан Назарбаевтың тәуелсіздік алған жылдарынан бастап жасап келген, сонымен қатар Президент Қасым-Жомарт Тоқаевтың қазіргі саясаты, атап кетсек, Еуразия Экономикалық Одақтың құрылуы, Еуропа Қауіпсіздік және Ынтымақтастық ұйымына басшылық етуі және Қазақстанның көп векторлы саясаты мысал бола алады.

Түйін сөздер: адамзат қауіпсіздігі, аймақшылдық, көп векторлы саясат, ұлттық қауіпсіздік.

JEL кодтар: E02, E61, F02

Аннотация. В быстро меняющемся мире безопасность человечества - очень важный вопрос. И влияние регионализма, находясь между Россией и Китаем, то есть необходимость для Казахстана адаптировать национальную безопасность к безопасности человечества - требование современного мира. Поэтому эта статья очень важна. Примеры тому - политика президента Нурсултана Назарбаева с момента обретения независимости, а также нынешняя политика президента Касым-Жомарта Токаева, в частности, создание Евразийского экономического союза, руководство Организации по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе и многовекторная политика Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: безопасность человечества, регионализм, многовекторная политика, национальная безопасность.

JEL коды: E02, E61, F02

The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – Yelbasy (Leader of Nation) Nazarbayev's ideas of peace and agreement in the global context are crucial issues in the rapidly changing world and related to the security of a country. Nowadays, the

comprehension of collective security became a daily term using the questions of external politics in sovereign countries. As the number of unions and organisations dedicated to collective security in the different regions of the planet increase, the

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amount of real and potential threats on national security is growing as well. Having said that, however, as Nazarbayev (2003) affirmed, the term 'collective security' itself is interpreted insufficiently correct or in a narrow sense.

According to the First President (2003), it is time, when the need for collective security put the question about the further development and existence of independence. After the collapse of the USSR and Warsaw agreement, there was also the disintegration of the geopolitical system of regional and global security. After that, on the territory of the Post-Soviet Union, there were the local spots of confrontation starting from the international conflicts to full-scale civil war. Border instability, national renaissance process, the dispute about Soviet Union legacy and the endeavours of authority to new spheres were the results of one big intensity on the territory leading to a catastrophic consequence for the most of states, people and nations.

In that case, it is started to undertake the steps on the way of general reconciliation and the search of collective security system which does not allow to turn into the war territory of Eurasia region (Nazarbayev, 2003). However, a lot of efforts were needed to make the territory safe.

The next step of the Leader of Nation towards security is denuclearization. The crash of the USSR and the rise of sixteen freshly sovereign countries not only identified the independence of the Post-Soviet states but immediately increased the number of nuclear countries as well. The Soviet Union heritage of nuclear warheads by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine led to exceptional worry among politicians, scholars and investigators. Nevertheless, Kazakhstan chose the non-nuclear way and join the nuclear-free 'club' of the international system (Abzhaparova, 2011).

It has been believed that Kazakhstan made the decision because of an association of worldwide tension, an eagerness to enter the global system and convinced Western cooperation which led to destroying nuclear technology. These arguments are convincing. Having said that, however, the common point of view of nuclear facility describes the weapon as the opportunity of safety at an understandable expense. Abzhaparova (2011) stated that the

President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev recorded in his autobiographies that it is a widely criticized the choice of Kazakhstan to turn into a nuclear-free country, maintaining that the state independently demilitarised itself and, thus, reduced its power in the world arena (Abzhaparova, 2011). However, time shows that there were made the right decision. Though, new time needs new efforts to support security.

In this article, I offer a new understanding of security for Kazakhstan in terms of regionalism, and there is no written article in Kazakhstan. So, this is the scientific novelty of this paper. The topic of the given work is very actual because of the changing world and technology era there is a need for security. The practical orientation of the article is the reassessment of Kazakhstani national security and redirection towards the human security policy. Also, there is an opportunity to introduce a new subject called 'Human security' in the High educational system of Kazakhstan. Before proceeding to the next parts, we should begin with the key terms of the paper.

Historical background of regionalism and human security

In international relations, regionalism is the interpretation of a general point of view of individuality and aim connected with the establishment and performance of organisations that interpret a distinct identity and perform corporate activity across a geographical area. In the beginning, it is necessary to differentiate between the two major categories of regionalism and the background of their emergence. The first type of regionalism is also well-known as the 'old' regionalism, arose in the 1950-s and weakened in the 1970-s. It was started by the establishment of the European Economic Community in 1957, mostly in reply to the demand to establish a shield against the Soviet Union danger. In Mulaudzi (2006) article, De Melo and Panagariya state that this is the result of the USA (United States of America) support in Europe notwithstanding that the US (United States) was reluctant to commerce coalition. Having said that, however, Mulaudzi (2006) stated that according to Lee, regionalism was failed because of a reduction of maintaining from the USA. Moreover, Mulaudzi (2006) maintained that Hettne notes that 'old'

regionalism was unsuccessful due to a decline in international relations in Europe and the establishment of the Third World charge free market zone. In this case, regionalism did not bring to progress but to international confrontation (*Mulaudzi, 2006*).

Mulaudzi (2006) observes that there are remarkable distinctions between the types of regionalism. The first wave of regionalism was forced from outside focusing on financial and security importance and was controlled by countries as a major character. In contrast to that, the second type of regionalism is not only directed by the country but includes more institutes, associations and groups as well. In a psychological point of view, the old regionalism was introvert whereas the new regionalism is more extrovert and shows the increasing interconnection of countries in the present global world. The new regionalism's describing nature is its multipolarity when the old regionalism was in a bipolar globe regulation (*Mulaudzi, 2006*).

According to *Mulaudzi (2006)*, he indicates that the second wave of regionalism was emerged by the collapse of the Soviet Union including American financial dominion as well. The new approach in developing states like Kazakhstan on the way of neoliberal economics and interconnected political arrangements additionally facilitated to build a climate favourable for the new regionalism (*Mulaudzi, 2006*).

Regionalism progressively caused to the establishment of new financial institutes like the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) in the US, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) and Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Asia. European Union also caused the creation of the European Economic Area (EEA) which, in turn, it prompted the development and strengthening of the new regionalism in Europe (*Mulaudzi, 2006*).

Mittelman (2000) reported that regionalism could be considered as one of the parts of globalization and a reaction or question to it. Furthermore, *Mittelman (2000)* developed his report that regionalism could be better accepted as fields for conflict in a group of competing for bodies from top to down, expanding and losing power in

distinctive pieces of the globe as the power grows.

Having said that, however, compared to the particular aims of old regionalism, the new regionalism is multipolar, broader than the previous one. Two main thoughts of researchers examine the new regionalism. One of them says that by facilitating governmental economies to develop into ambitious in the global market, regionalism will cause to multipolar collaboration on the world range and, in turn, decrease strife. The second thought considers the new regionalism as separating the global economy into market coalitions and eventually encouraging disagreement among privileged associations focused on the main economies. However, as *Mittelman (2000)* affirmed, the second thought is not a conceivably significant feature of rivalry provoked by regionalism.

According to *Ethier (1998)*, there are six aspects of the new regionalism. First of all, the new regionalism generally includes several small states interdepending with a large state. For example, in NAFTA small countries such as Mexico and Canada are linked up with the USA. Secondly, thanks to regionalism the small states are usually making crucial reforms to improve their sectors and enter the international system. For instance, Canada had abandoned Trudeau-style financial chauvinism in order to negotiate a free of charge market approval with the USA, also the Scandinavian countries had conducted significant improvements in agriculture in order to join the European Union (EU) (*Ethier, 1998*).

The third characteristic of the new regionalism is that there is demonstrative progress to free of charge market among countries. For example, the United States of America have already decreased their tariffs whereas the acceptance of new countries to the European Union is more transparent indeed. Fourthly, the development obtained is mostly by the small states, not by the developed state. The achieved agreements primarily consider the small country's situation. For instance, in the EU the small states have minimal tax benefit (*Ethier, 1998*).

According to *Ethier (1998)*, the fifth nature of the new regionalism is that it generally includes 'close' collaboration. The countries rarely restrict themselves to

decrease or get rid of market difficulties, also coordinate or regulate different combinations of other financial strategies. For example, the USA and Canada in their free of charge market approvals release each other from executions of supervised security like low-cost prevention duties for anticompetitive purposes. The sixth characteristic is that regionalism is local in terms of geographical aspect as the members are bordered countries. Having said that, however, according to Ethier (1998), the last characteristic is not for the new regionalism because nowadays regional arrangements may not be achieved with neighbour countries but union countries. In this case, human security plays a key role as there is the need for economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political securities among partners as well.

As Newman (2010) argued, human security is the policy and analysis of security when they are productive and legal, and focused on the human being as the object referred to and principal person. Broadly, human security is 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear' that means privileges and rights as they describe basic personal demands. Human security is regulating a moral liability to re-adapt security about the human being which is appropriate to globally accepted models of individual rights and control. Therefore, a great deal of human security grant is deliberately or essentially supported by a commitment. Some of them examine to introduce analytical reasons regarding the character of security, need and disagreement. Additionally, the vast majority of researchers and experts who is researching about human security concept highlight the strategic direction of this attitude. They assume that human security can and may change the policy which, in turn, better the well-being of individuals (Newman, 2010).

Increasing interest in the human security concept at the beginning of 1990s can be noticed within a specific framework of history and society which witnessed the deterioration of the restricted, country-focused, armed traditional security example in strategy and scholar society. Newman (2010) stated that there is no accepted interpretation of or attitude to human security. The scholars who would define this as a 'paradigm' are few and far between.

Human security, like advanced security attitude, is a challenge for orthodox neorealist concepts of global security. Researchers of the human security concept clarify that for the vast majority of people in the globe – maybe even more – the huge dangers to security appear from the domestic clash, pandemic, famine, natural pollution, corrupt disorder. Some threats could happen in the country itself. Therefore, human security undertakes to confront approaches and organisations that focused on 'high politics' over personal backgrounds of hardship and anxiety. Having said that, however, it does not mean that human security is inevitably in disagreement with national security. The country continues to provide security in optimal situations. Thus, classical concepts of national security are an essential but not enough arrangement of individual well-being. The inhabitants of countries like Bangladesh that are protected by the established theory of security can be individually seriously vulnerable to an extent that requires a reassessment of the theory of security (Newman, 2010).

As Newman (2010) affirmed, besides, human security promotes significant suggestions for the development of country sovereignty. It is well-known that country sovereignty and sovereign legality lie on the jurisdiction of government in the area, country independence and international acknowledgement. The function of inhabitants is to maintain this order. The human security attitude changes this system, it means that the country and the sovereignty of the country have to benefit and maintain the human beings from which it makes its legality. In this case, there is another importance of human security which is the global legality of country sovereignty lie not only on governmental authority in the area, but the answering the requirements of definite principles of individual privileges and well-being for inhabitants. Thus, the sovereignty of countries that are reluctant or incapable to satisfy the requirements of definite fundamental principles could be doubtful (Newman, 2010).

According to Smith (2004), human security is a developing approach, but the United Nations and several states have adopted it in their methods. Human security does not take the place of traditional security but integrates specific basic standards to

fulfil human welfare needs. The United Nations Institution focusing on the interpretation of human security argues that human security is involved with the safety of human beings from a risky lethal crisis, notwithstanding whether the dangers from people actions or reasonable accident, whether they are internal or external threats for countries, and whether they are straightforward or complex. It is a people-centered concept which is principally focused on human both as persons and as a society. Additionally, it is security-directed which is focused on freedom from anxiety, crisis and risk (Smith, 2004).

Brower and Chalk (2003) considered the human security concept from the psychological aspect. They observed personal learning practices and the interrelation of human beings with community and government. After that, they concluded that security should be all-embracing and omnipresent and is the object that does not naturally demand 'the securing shield of an officer'. The theory shows the ideas of general and thorough security as well which summarise the world aspects of appearing dangers and issues, and emphasise the requirement to obtain security with, instead of against, others.

As Brower and Chalk (2003) stated, the principal contribution of human security for regionalism and globalization is its main idea that focused on the human as the basic matter of security. The authors (2003) describe Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy as the most noticeable represent of the human security concept because the Minister has noted security for humans from both destructive and nondestructive dangers as basic arrangements. Moreover, he has stressed that from an international relations perspective, human security is a better concept as a transformation in attitude or direction. It is a different approach to put people in the center of the world, instead of concentrating on the security of the area or states only (Brower and Chalk, 2003).

Brower and Chalk (2003) compared national and human securities and noted three main differences between them. The first and most significant difference, as it has said before, human security's main focus is human beings rather than countries, and the major aim is providing social or communal balance instead of protecting territorial

sovereignty, even though the authors (2003) admitted that these two aims are interconnected. Secondly, national security emphasizes systematic, armed regional threat appearing from the reality of a disorganized system as the principal danger to the global system. Conversely, the concept of human security highlights unorganized anarchy and chaos, which can take place as a consequence of a great deal of socioeconomic, governmental and natural threats, as the main threat to regional balance leading to world instability (Brower and Chalk, 2003). This shows the mutual effect of regionalism and human security.

The last but not least, national security considers countries as opponents where a winner is only one, whereas human security highlights the capability for human being and communal collaboration that is engaged to obtain benefits which are to the advantage of all (Brower and Chalk, 2003).

Furthermore, Brower and Chalk (2003) noticed one important similarity of both national and human securities which is the want to decrease the exposure of the security issue. Nevertheless, there is a need to research the effect of human security in Kazakhstan which will be discussed in the next part of the article.

Experience of Kazakhstan towards regionalism and human security

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, there was an anticipation that the recently independent countries in Central Asia should arrange a regional network. In that time, the process of regionalism of the five countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) was supported by a lot of aspects such as geographically proximity, shared material values, communal network, common moral philosophy and shared history. Furthermore, the Central Asian states were obligated by both the Soviet heritage and to find an approach of controlling the natural properties (Bohr, 2004).

To solve their generally known issues and to avoid their alienation in the Post-Soviet Era, the First President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev has initiated the establishment of the Central Asian Union (CAU) in 1994, in which Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan were included, to organize an economic territory for the charge-free flow of investment, properties and employment, and

form shared strategies on status, tariffs, fines, rules and financial assets. Tajikistan has joined the CAU in March 1998, notwithstanding that President Rahmonov had agreed to join the institution in 1994. However, Turkmenistan did not consider proposals to enter the organization. The CAU was recalled as the Central Asian Economic Union (CAEU) in 1998, after that it was renamed again as the Central Asian Cooperation Organisation (CACO) in 2001 (Bohr, 2004).

Having said that, however, the CACO and its previous institutions have been unsuccessful to advance a productive system for the organization of regionalism and human security strategy. There were several factors that the organization has failed such as the low level of the international market, unbalanced tariffs, taxation anti-monopoly strategies. There was no structure of fees among countries, the decision procedure of arguments has not existed, and the productive approach of profit has not systematically specified (Bohr, 2004).

The next step of Kazakhstan towards regionalism is the Eurasian idea of Nursultan Nazarbayev. The description of the Eurasian idea regularly applied in political speech concerns various systems. First of all, it starts with the formation of a Customs Union, introduced by Nazarbayev in 2006 and organized in 2010, that involves Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus, which reorganized as a Common Economic Space of the same countries in 2012. After that, it mutated into the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) which is a new organization formed on 1 January 2015 (Popescu, 2014).

The Eurasian Economic Union institution is an alternative to the European Union (EU), even though it has a four-staged administration system which is more complex than the EU. These decision-making levels are the College and the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission, the High Eurasian Economic Council for prime ministers and presidents only (Popescu, 2014).

According to Popescu (2014), there are real and imaginary Eurasia which are not commonly strengthening. The first requires a systematic, stable and planned attitude, whereas the second is full by magnificent and idealistic aspiration. As Popescu (2014)

stated that the contemporary Eurasian Economic Union should have been the power of forthcoming international Eurasia, while in reality, Eurasia demands few states, a controllable number of domestic worries and financial profits in some extent to create the self-maintaining Union. The author (2014) argued that the real Eurasian Economic Union should prioritise the focus on its domestic foundation rather than expansion.

The situation of Kazakhstan at the Union is intricate to a greater extent. The governmental engagement of the country to the EEU is stable. The Eurasian idea was first noticed by the First President Nazarbayev in a discourse at the Moscow State University named after Lomonosov in 1994. Having said that, however, it seems that Kazakhstan sets the restraints on efforts at unification which is a challenge to the regionalism process (Popescu, 2014).

Nevertheless, about the purposes of the Union, Nursultan Nazarbayev affirmed that there must be no politicization of the freshly-established organization including frontier administration, movement of people, human security and protection, also health management, education, society, lawful support of inhabitants in terms of national, administrative and criminal regulation are not connected with commercial unification and are not able to be taken into the economic groundwork of the Union (Popescu, 2014).

One of the ambitions of Kazakh President for Eurasian Economic Union participation is to turn into a regional market and transportation center as a result of EEU relation to China's Belt and Road Initiative (Yeliseyev, 2019). It means that the EEU could become broader in terms of geographical territory.

Nursultan Nazarbayev promoted an exclusive Kazakh variant of the Eurasian idea, forming a conception of the state as a geopolitical platform between Asia and Europe. This variant of the Eurasian idea is inserted in the approach of a multipolar policy, purposed at protecting the independence and sovereignty of the state, and regulating the internal and external strategy aims of a democratic and sensible governmental elite (Togt et al., 2015).

The Eurasian idea proposed a collection of values purposed at encouraging Post-Soviet assimilation and harmonious

cooperation with a different state, in another way prone to fracture. The idea of Eurasianism was indicated to include an important calming impact on the pressure in population. In terms of regionalism, the Eurasian idea of Nazarbayev purposed at promoting efficient collaboration with all appropriate partners, starting from important countries like the Russian Federation and the China People Republic to all Central Asian states. Throughout the years, Kazakhstan's multipolar attitude to China, Russia and other Central Asian partners have not changed. The last but not least, the Eurasian idea demonstrated suitable with a distinctly pro-Western stance, resulting in the stable advancement of relationships with the European Union. Throughout the years, Brussels has developed into the biggest commerce country of Kazakhstan and the powerful proponent of the state's forthcoming World Trade Organisation (WTO) acceptance (*Togt et al., 2015*). In the process of Kazakhstan's relationship and the EEU expansion, there is a need for human security too.

Generally, Kazakhstan was creating its human security system after the collapse of Soviet Union, however, this system was undermined by the results of the radical attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001, which led to the more serious thought of human security. In the period between 1991 and 2001, Kazakhstan had been building itself as a key actor in the regional aspect that can balance the impact of main global countries such as China, Russia and the USA throughout multi-staged security agreement. Over the years, Kazakhstan growing steadily as a supporter human security by joining the international organisations like the NATO Partnership for Peace (PFP), the Organisation of European Security and Cooperation (OSCE) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) (*Abazov, 2005*).

In the last two decades, advancing good connections with Kazakhstan has turned into a more significant preference for the European Union because the country has demonstrated itself as an energy provider and the status of the state were rising on the global arena. Meantime, Brussels has developed into even more important for Kazakhstan as a potential economic actor a resource of motivation,

regarding promising standards for the economic, communal and governmental remodelling of the state which is supported by the First President Nursultan Nazarbayev (*Melvin, 2009*).

In this background, the Chairmanship of Kazakhstan of the OSCE in 2010 was a significant experience for the appearing relations between the EU and Kazakhstan. The state has positioned itself as a supporter of European development form. The institution Chairmanship is considered in Nur-Sultan (former Astana) as an element of permanent aim. During the period of Chairmanship, the strategy Nursultan Nazarbayev was like 'The priority is the security of people and economics, then – politics' (*Melvin, 2009*). It means that Kazakhstan is one of the supporters of human security regardless of international relations with other countries.

From the beginning of independent days, EU states have been determined in establishing a relationship with Kazakhstan. After the disintegration of the USSR, EU partners were active to base the offices of overseas representatives in the state. The European Commission Delegation has launched its function in Almaty in 1994, arranging assistance to Kazakhstan and other neighbour states as well. The office performed as the regional center for the request of the set of cooperation projects such as TACIS (Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States) and TEMPUS (Trans-European Mobility Programme for University Studies) provided by the European Union in Kazakhstan on the period of 1990s. Kazakhstan was one of the countries which achieved a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union (*Melvin, 2009*).

Thus, there was the Chairmanship's effect on Kazakhstan. As *Goldstein (2009)* stated, during the organization chairmanship, Kazakhstani policymakers have liberalized their governmental procedures to adapt to institution standards.

In terms of the human security policy in present Kazakhstan, the current President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has reinforced punishments for people who did severe violations such as a sexual attack, narcotic and people trafficking, driving cars in alcohol condition, theft, home cruelty opposite to females, offspring in particular. In this

context, the Parliament has approved many significant reforms in these fields. These approved reforms fairly reinforced human security, especially human rights. Thus, cases like rape and acts of sexual violence have been recategorized from medium to strict range of penalties. 20 years or life sentences are provided for those who commit rape or sexual violence against young people or killing of children (*Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C., 2020*).

Additionally, the regulation arranges life imprisonment for trading narcotics to an underage by the computer network and in places for evening entertainment. President has prolonged prison punishments from 7 to 12 years for human trafficking as well. Moreover, Kazakhstan pays attention to environmental security. As a result of amendments in the law, prison sentences for poaching have risen from 5 to 12 years. This regulation spreads on the rights and protection of inspectors who look after the safety of flora and fauna too. The lawmaking ideas of Kassym-Jomart Tokayev are purposed at more reinforcing human security and guarantee that the country assures human rights. Appropriately, President Tokayev remains to improve lawful capacities, reinforces legitimate penalties for severe violations and regularly advances the standard of regulation. Furthermore, all these new modernisations spread on public, financial and governmental securities provided by the President to revive Kazakhstan (*Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Washington, D.C., 2020*).

On September 24, 2019, President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has made a speech on the challenges and solutions of human security at the General Debates of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly. He stated that an increasing figure of pending disagreements and pressures in different parts of the globe have aroused traditional separate blocs and built new ones, leading world capacities on the edge of war. Secondly, there is no responsibility within regionalism and globalization. It brings deterioration of the present human security and forces monitor system, developing a revived arms competition. Thirdly, the expanding of communal, financial and industrial unbalances and appearing world economic

crisis are deforming the current global economic view. Fourthly, natural insecurity has developed into one of the undermining aspects of the world. Nevertheless, in this context, the country strongly follows a strategy of all-encompassing and tenable advancement, thorough communication and friendly enterprises. Obtaining a nuclear-free globe continues the main policy for Kazakhstan (*Akorda, 2019*).

The country has consistently been a loyal advocate of deterrent tact and negotiation on the world arena. For example, on the framework of Russia and Ukraine poor international relationship, Kazakhstan proposed its place as a neutral site for talk. In addition to this, since 2003 it has been organizing Congress of the Leaders of World and Traditional Religions maintained by the United Nations in the capital city Nur-Sultan (*Akorda, 2019*). Kazakhstan is doing these all efforts to keep human security in the region and the world.

Conclusion

Taking everything into account, it can be noticed that the effect of regionalism on human security is huge notwithstanding that the meaning of human security is broader than regionalism. This paper was started with the historical background of key terms such as regionalism and human security in order to build comprehension about this work. Then, it was continued by the case of Kazakhstan to show the experience and contribution to regionalism process and human security in it.

It would be unfair not to mention the efforts of the First President Nursultan Nazarbayev in creating regional relations and organizing security measures there regardless that some of the actions failed and some of them were successful. Nowadays the President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has borrowed all the values of Kazakhstan and continues the policy of the country keeping regional and global relations and human security system.

In this case, we can say that human security is an actual topic because of the location of the Republic of Kazakhstan between two big countries like Russian Federation and China People Republic. So, it is vital to redirect national security to human one, and the actuality of the work lies here. The importance of human security and the reality of regionalism can be seen by the

course of the First President – Yelbasy Nursultan Nazarbayev since independence and the present President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, especially the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union, the supremacy of

the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the multi-vector relations of Kazakhstan.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ РЕГИОНАЛИЗМА НА ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКУЮ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

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