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On the eve of the Day of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the House of Friendship, the Day of Culture of the Uygur ethnos of Zhambyl region "Leader of an Independent Nation" was held, organized by the chairman of the Uighur ethnocultural association named after Mahmut Kashgari M.Turdyeva.

At the beginning of the holiday, a tour of the House of Friendship was held for all guests of the event and an open day - a visit to the office of the Uigur ethno-cultural association named after M.Kashgari.

The aim of the event is the organization of the festival: the harmonization of interethnic relations and the preservation of culture, traditions and customs of all ethnic groups, through the study of the history and traditions of ethnic groups living in the Zhambyl region.

The festive event is dedicated to the Day of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On December 1, the whole country, all the people of Kazakhstan proudly celebrate the Day of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On December 1, 1991, for the first time in history, the President of Kazakhstan was publicly elected. And today, the far-sighted policy of the First President - the Leader of the Nation N.A. Nazarbayeva brought independent Kazakhstan to the forefront in the Central Asian region, the CIS and gained recognition in the international arena.

N.A. Nazarbayev has always considered himself a man of the people, a flesh from the flesh of the people. He felt at the same time a hereditary Kazakh, heir of the culture and customs of his ancestors, and a man of a new formation, a new dynamic era of scientific and technological

progress, which opened up unprecedented opportunities for everyone. Traditional folk and new industrial outlook organically coexisted in his soul.

The first national election of the President of Kazakhstan on December 1, 1991 became the landmark event, according to which Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected by an absolute majority.

On December 10, 1991, the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR passed a law on the renaming of the Kazakh SSR into the Republic of Kazakhstan and conducts the inauguration of the President of Kazakhstan.

On December 16, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR proclaimed the state independence of the Republic. N.A. Nazarbayev becomes the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A new era of independent Kazakhstan began.

The grateful nation highly appreciated the merits of its permanent leader. On June 15, 2010, the status of the Leader of the Nation was assigned to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev on the basis of the newly adopted Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

All the years of independence, citizens of our country have placed their trust in the Head of our state. Thus, in early presidential elections in Kazakhstan in 2015, N. Nazarbayev won a convincing victory, gaining more than 95%

Kazakhstan - a unified multi-ethnic state. Development and prosperity of Kazakhstan - is kolosalny work of the President, a politician of world scale.

Talented people gathered on that day in the festively decorated hall of the House of Friendship. The path of the Uighurs is indicated by high steppe mounds and beautiful songs. The song, as a relay, transmits from generation to generation the historical truth about its people.

All the participants of the holiday dedicated to the date of December 1 were introduced to the culture of the people and told about the contribution of the Uighurs to the achievements of Kazakhstan. With the welcoming words the participants were addressed by the deputy chairman of the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan of Zhambyl region, the head of the secretariat Marzhan Kozhayeva: "The Day of the First President is celebrated today in Kazakhstan. On this day throughout the country will be held solemn events. So today we are here. We live in a fertile country and our President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev makes a great contribution to the preservation of peace and harmony".

About how and when the Uighurs came to the territory of modern Kazakhstan, said the chairman of the Uygur ethnocultural association named after Mahmut Kashgari: "The Uighurs first began to settle in Kazakhstan in the years 1860-1880, after the suppression of the Uighur uprising in China. At the same time, some of the Kazakhs of Semirechye migrated to the Uighur lands of Eastern Turkestan after the suppression of the 1916 uprising. In Soviet times, the number of Uighurs in the country has steadily increased. During the open borders between the USSR and the PPC in the 1960s and 1970s, two new waves of Uighur settlers arrived in the Kazakh SSR, settled mainly in the villages and district centers of the Almaty and Taldykurgan regions. The number of Uighurs in the republic grew at a rapid pace. According to the 1989 census, 180 thousand Uighurs lived in the republic. According to the 1999 census, their number reached 210 thousand. A rather high natural increase is maintained, the rural population prevails, although the migration of Uighurs to the cities of the region has intensified. Uighurs of Kazakhstan, as a rule, are trilingual, they know Russian and Kazakh languages well. In the republic, since the Soviet times, the network of Uighur schools has been preserved. In 2012, 14 schools of the republic were exclusively Uyghur-speaking.

In addition, 4 076 Uighur children studied in other languages were studied as part of the educational program, as well as optional or as an independent subject of the Uighur language. Uighur is published the newspaper "Uiygur avazi".

Further, music was performed on the stage, both in the state and Russian, Uighur languages. The concert was attended by A. Zhienbaeva with the song "Erkemin", kazakh folk dance performed by the ensemble "DD-Nurgul", uzbek folk dance performed by Sh. Nurmahamedova, Indian dance performed by S. Kadyrbai, dance performed by the ensemble "Guncha", also Uyghur, french and other dances were performed.

"We are working to ensure that our youth know the language, historical traditions and culture of the Uighur people. Besides this, of course, we try to show our compatriots who the Uighurs are, what they did in the country, how they live and what are their features", - said the chairman of the public association, chairman of the Uyghur ethno-cultural association "Mahmut Kashgari" M.Turdieva. She also noted that the ethnocultural association named after Mahmut Kashgari is visited not only by representatives of the Uyghur nationality, but also by all other ethnic groups of the Zhambyl region. In many ways, the work of the association is built on active interaction with young people, because it will transmit historical experience and knowledge of the people through generations. Uigur ethnocultural association "M.Kashgari" is always glad to see representatives of other nationalities at their events and festivities".

Also, on November 16, 2015, President Nursultan Nazarbayev signed the law "On Charity" and the law "On Amendments and Additions to Some Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Philanthropy". The law regulates social relations arising in the sphere of charity.

The purpose of charity is to promote the development of the self-organization of society through the formation, maintenance and strengthening of the society's spiritual and moral values of charity.

It was within the framework of this law that the Uygur ethno-cultural association named after M.Kashgari organized a charitable action "Kamkor". All collected funds during the action are directed to large families.

After, the activists present, young people and guests were awarded valuable gifts.

In the final of the concert there was a song "Batyrlar Urani", performed by M.Abbasov.

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[Day of Ethnicity](#)

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