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Some Aspects of Ethno-Gender Realization: Historical-Political Analysis*

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Abstract. *The relevance of this article is determined by the conducted systematic study of theoretical issues and problems arising when considering the historical aspects of ethno-gender, manifestation of ethno-gender in accordance with the principles of democracy and equal rights of citizens in society and the state. The problems and questions of the realization of the ethnogender and its elements are studied using the example of international experience. In the article, we study step by step the different periods of time in which the ethnogender's questions were touched upon. The influence of the ethnogender on the national security of the state is proved. Identified problematic issues and some historical aspects of the development of the ethnogender in foreign countries and the formation in them of a special political culture of public administration. The paper explores theoretical and methodological ideas, solutions to problems arising when studying historical and political aspect of ethno-gender as a feature of a democratic society; it examines the historical and political aspects associated with the development of ethno-gender in different states. The study defines the main concepts and categories of ethno-gender, the structure and system of this institution, as well as the influence of ethno-gender on the formation of political systems in various states, the negative and positive consequences of ethno-gender for the political system of the society, and explores models of its formation during the adaptation of nations in various political systems. In the course of the research, the authors formulated the main theoretical propositions and recommendations on improving the application of the institution of ethno-gender in the political system of some states. The article examines the mechanisms of the ethno-gender influence on the internal political situation in different countries. The article proves the influence of ethno-gender on the national security of the state. The authors identified problematic issues and some historical aspects of the development of ethno-gender in different countries and the formation of a special political culture of public administration there.*

Keywords: ethno-gender, cultural and social relationships, religious system, socio-political system, tribal isolation, market society, rationality, historical vestiges, gender, ethnos, women's rights.

Introduction

The effectiveness of a democratic society depends on the formation of a clear society structure and its political management, and in this respect, one of the areas of this research is the political analysis of the consequences

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of influence ethno-gender has on it, which includes evaluation of its positive and negative aspects according to the experience of different countries. In the political sense, ethno-gender is the ratio of gender policy and ethnic relations that influence and determine each other in the society.

In international and Kazakh sociological papers this concept, surprisingly enough, may be defined in totally different ways.

For instance, it is interpreted as fragmentation of a large-scale society with its anonymity and alienation into small tribal communities where modern people seek to find their lost identity and close relationships.

Ethno-gender is partly similar to another phenomenon – the mainstream culture splitting into numerous subcultures and subgroups – ethnic, professional, racial, and religious. Therefore,¹ it is also interpreted as adherence to local, most often ethnic, values opposed to universal human values.

This means that at the stage of the manifestation and development of ethno-gender, political recommendations should enable the effective management of the society by the state applying the positive aspects of ethno-gender policy.

Hypothesis of the research

This problem requires a sufficiently deep and comprehensive political and historical analysis, which necessitates theoretical development and creation of proposals and recommendations related to giving the most accurate definition of the place of ethno-gender in the system of political relationships.

Globally, the term “ethno-gender” has primarily a political connotation.²

Apart from cultural self-identification, ethno-gender implies so-called parade of sovereignties and is understood as one of the manifestations of intertribal enmity.³

In the theory of state and law, ethno-gender denotes tribal disunity in the countries of tropical Africa, Oceania and some other regions of the world.

Ethno-gender implies that gender aspects influence the formation of privileges related to exercising the state power, selection and appointment of the staff to work in government bodies and, accordingly, discrimination against members of other gender groups.

¹ N. Pushkareva, *Gender Theory and Historical Knowledge*, St. Petersburg, Aleteya, 2007, p. 34.

² N. S. Borisov, A. A. Levandovskiy, Yu. A. Shchetinov, *The key to the History of the Fatherland*, Moscow, Publishing house of Moscow University, 1993, p. 146–256. Olga Budzinskaya, "Competitiveness of Russian Education in the World Educational Environment," in *Astra Salvensis*, VI (2018), no. 11, p. 565-571.

³ F. S. Panarin, *Philosophy of History*, Moscow, Gardariki, 1999, p. 56–70.

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Within the hypothesis of the study, it is necessary to consider the influence of the hypothesis of globalization as a way of resisting the negative forms of ethno-gender.

Globalization, which has no boundaries and overcomes all the obstacles connecting the peoples living thousands of kilometers away, is a real opposition to the trend of isolationism.

Goals and objectives of the research

The main goal of the paper is a comprehensive study of political, sociological, historical and ethno-political problems, the structure of the subject matter of the study, i.e. investigating the historical development of ethno-gender in different countries by analyzing historical and political sources, the application and manifestations of ethno-gender in different states, the interaction of government bodies when overcoming negative consequences of ethno-gender.

To achieve this, the following objectives were set:

- to study and analyze the effectiveness of the measures aimed at overcoming the negative manifestations of ethno-gender in the CIS and non-CIS countries;
- to determine the role of ethno-gender in the formation of the political system of society;
- to study certain positive and negative manifestations of ethno-gender in the political system of society.

The purpose of the study: to study and consider the genesis of the development of the ethnogender's institute at various stages of the development of this phenomenon. Identify the positive and negative aspects of the ethnogender's institution. Conduct an analysis of the practice of applying the ethnogender institution using the foreign an experience.

Literature review

The theme of this research is at the confluence of political science, sociology, ethno-politics and history; therefore, political scientists have conducted a number of fundamental studies in this field of knowledge.

Political scientists considered political, sociological, as well as ethnological and historical aspects of the phenomenon and development of ethno-gender in the political system of various states, as well as the consequences of its influence on the political life of society and the formation of power institutions in such papers as 'The Key to the History of

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the Fatherland⁴; Philosophy of History⁵, Establishment of Christianity in Russia⁶.

A number of studies have been devoted to the history and methodology of the ethno-gender genesis in various countries⁷

The concept itself and the historical mechanism of ethno-gender and its development in the political structure have been considered in only one complex monographic study by E.F. Yazkov titled History of the Countries of Europe and America in Modern Times (1918-1945)⁸.

This theme has not been researched properly in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Kazakh scientists examined only certain aspects of this problem related to the understanding of ethno-gender institution, the place of the ethno-gender in the system of political institutions, the political analysis of the influence of ethno-gender on the state and society, the theoretical and practical adaptation of the institution of mediation in different countries.

However, certain issues, which, in our opinion, are of fundamental interest, have not been researched. These include defining ethno-gender to provide a more "objective interpretation of this institution", identification of "the positive effects of ethno-gender on the formation of a stable political system of the society", "overcoming negative manifestations of ethno-gender policies in the political system of the state", "identifying problems caused by ineffective measures of the state to deal with the negative manifestations of ethno-gender".

Materials and methods

The authors applied scientific principles and research methods enabled an objective and comprehensive analysis of the processes and phenomena arising when studying historical and political aspects of the phenomenon and development of ethno-gender in various societies.

The following methods were used in the study: the system approach; structural, functional, historical-legal, and logical approaches; statistical research; comparative legal analysis; forecasting.⁹ In particular, two groups of

⁴ N. S. Borisov, A. A. Levandovskiy, Yu. A. Shchetinov, *The key to the History of the Fatherland*, Moscow, Publishing house of Moscow University, 1993, p. 146–256.

⁵ F. S. Panarin, *Philosophy of History*, Moscow, Gardariki, 1999, p. 56–70.

⁶ M. Yu. Braychevskiy, *Establishment of Christianity in Russia*, Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1989, p. 53–89.

⁷ I. Hammond, *Conquistadors: The History of the Spanish Conquests of the XV-XVI Centuries*, Moscow, Cenrtpoligraf, 2002, p. 34–78. A. J. Toynbee, *Study of History*, London, Thames & Hudson, 1972, p. 12–89.

⁸ E. F. Yazkov, *The History of the Countries of Europe and America in Modern Times (1918-1945)*, Moscow, Publishing house of Moscow State University, 2006, p. 23–179.

⁹ F. Braudel, *Material Civilization, Economics and Capitalism, XV-XVIII centuries*, vol. 1 - "The Structures of Everyday Life. Possible and Impossible", Oakland, CA, University of

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methods were used - methods of positive motivation and methods of negative motivation.

Functional approach was applied to study the historical formation and development of ethno-gender in different countries. This involved application of two groups of methods – the methods of positive motivation and the methods of negative motivation.

At present moment, the role of the institution of ethno-gender in the political system is fairly well-recognized.

However, limiting the scope to one approach may narrow the gnosiological potential of political science as an independent branch which explores the nature, essence and political characteristics of ethno-gender.

Political science and sociology have the common subject matter – this is the concept of ethno-gender and its political consequences. However, the methods and approaches used by them vary greatly. In addition, the distinctive feature is the area of their interests regarding the concept and historical essence of ethno-gender.

While political science is interested in the features of this concept, determining which enables to overcome the negative manifestations of this phenomenon effectively and efficiently, sociology focuses on the essential properties and attributes that are associated with the influence this phenomenon exerts on social relations, as well as the issues of its implementation.

The method of observation was applied in particular when investigating the object of the influence of the ethnogender institution on public relations. In particular, when using this method, the works "Cherekskaya tragedy" by K. G. Azamatov¹⁰ "Fundamentals of Genetics and Hereditary Disorders in Children" Yu.N. Asanov.¹¹ For example, with a political analysis of the study of identity, the integrity of the people of its age-old way of life.

The authors applied the method of observation when investigating the influence of ethno-gender on social relations. For example, it was done when conducting a political analysis of the identity and integrity of the nation and its centuries-old way of life.

A statistical method was used to analyze data on the manifestation of ethno-gender in different countries.

The authors also used the method of historical and legal analysis, for example, to identify the distinctive features of the tribalism manifestation in

California Press, 1992, p. 65. F. Ares, *Child and Family Life under the Old Order*, Ekaterinburg, Publishing house of the Ural University, 1999, p. 45–69.

¹⁰ K. G. Azamatov, *The Cherek Tragedy*, Nalchik, Elbrus, 1994, p. 23–48.

¹¹ A. Yu. Asanov, *Fundamentals of Genetics and Hereditary Developmental Disorders in Children*, Maikop, 2003, p. 89–112.

the United States, Kyrgyzstan, New Guinea, and the countries of Africa and Asia.

In the study on the subject in this article, methods were used to observe and analyze the development of the ethnogender institution's object in public relations, in particular, to identify the interconnection of ethnos, culture, historical and political development of gender changes in different peoples. The observation will reveal how the process of gender policy in the ethnos has been developing and with what problems. Through observation, one can see how religion, culture, politics influenced the gender policy of the ethnos. It is known that observation and analysis will allow us to identify the development of gender changes in the ethnos.

The method of information processing is represented by a combination of methods such as a quantitative and qualitative impact system. Quantitative processing will describe the external characteristics of the ethnogender. Here it refers to individual ethnic groups with similar gender concepts, for example, Europeans, ethnic groups of Asia and Africa. Qualitative processing allows to consider the essence of an object by revealing its immeasurable properties on the basis of quantitative data. Here the method of combining phenomena associated with the manifestation of an ethnogender was applied.

Results

Having studied the issues of the historical development of ethnogender and the development of its political features in different countries, we obtained the following results:

- 1) the main ways of the formation and development of ethno-gender in different countries have been identified;
- 2) the study discusses the relationship between the institution of ethno-gender, society and the state regarding the creation of the state governed by the law;
- 3) the paper draws conclusions on the classification of ethno-gender types identified in different countries;
- 4) the authors identify and analyze the main political and sociological problems influencing the historical development and formation of ethnogender in different countries;
- 5) the study presents the structure of the ethnic identity of an individual, aware of their belonging to a particular group of individuals;
- 6) the authors conducted an objective and comprehensive analysis of the processes and phenomena associated with the phenomenon of ethnogender;
- 7) the authors found out a strong connection between the uniqueness of any national language and its culture when identifying ethnogender;

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8) the paper substantiates the historicity of the two mutually complementary social spheres, i.e. public – “male” and private – “female”, and the equal importance of the private sphere for the society functioning, etc.;

9) the authors introduce a gender aspect into the socio-economic history of the ethno-gender;

10) the study creates prerequisites for the transition from the analysis of large structures and social communities to anthropologically-oriented social sciences focused on lives of individuals.

Discussion

According to the concept of A. A. Potebnaya, there is interaction and mutual influence of designation and the form of designation, i.e., the interaction of the structure of language and ethnic forms of thinking.

The phenomenon of language in the works of this scientist is closely related to the culture of the people. He sees this as the mechanism for emerging the thought, with intrinsic creative potential: “Language is a means of not expressing a ready thought, but of creating it; it is not a reflection of the existing world outlook, but the activity composing it.”¹²

These ideas of the scientist agree with the concept of Wilhelm von Humboldt on the parallel universalism and idioethnism of the language as a whole.

According to G.V. Ramishvili who explored the works of this German scientist, “... Humboldt considers the “nation” (for him, this is basically the same as “the people”) as “a form of individualization of the human spirit” that has a “linguistic” status.

Seeing the nation as the “spiritual form of mankind with linguistic determinateness,” he sees the specifics of this form mainly in the language, although he emphasizes that other factors are involved in the formation of a nation, apart from language: “if we called the nation a spiritual form of mankind, then this does not completely deny their reality and their earthly existence; we chose this expression only because it deals with consideration of their (nations’) intellectual aspect”.

The natural division of mankind into nations conditioned by language, although being a natural necessity, is conducted, according to W. Humboldt, not regarding biological, racial and other similar characteristics, but according to a higher principle that creates the basic and necessary conditions “characterized by language” – the conditions of human existence

¹² A. A. Potebnaya, *Thought and Language*, Kiev, Sinto, 1993, p. 340.

which elevate the man to solving the tasks of his historical and cultural mission.¹³

Thus, both these scientists point out to a strong connection "... between the uniqueness of any national language and its culture, which is represented as a set of samples of the subject-practical and spiritual-theoretical behavior of people, formed in the process of the socio-historical development of the people".¹⁴

The ideas of idioethnism of the human language today are extremely popular in studies on cultural linguistics in connection with the research on ethnic similarities and differences in linguistic and verbal explications of world cultures: the ethnicity of linguocultures is of a great interest to researchers due to the explicit influence of ethnicity on communicative behavior both as an ethnos in general (ethnosociety) and its individual representatives.

As V.A. Zvegintsev critically notes, "some authors may be reproached as they draw their conclusions, and rather categorical conclusions, after studying only one paper of W. Humboldt: On the Diversity of Human Language Construction and its Influence on the Mental Development of the Human Species"¹⁵.

Today, cultural linguistics is actively exploring the ideas of academician Yu.V. Bromley and L.N. Gumilev on the theory of ethnicity in relation to human behavior and communication, and these two views are similar to each other in many aspects.

The concept of "ethnicity" is singled out "... as an attribute or a combination of them for each individual belonging to a social group with which the individual identifies himself. The theory of ethnicity considers "ethnic mentality", i.e., ethnic stereotypes of behavior existing in a particular moment of time". Yu.V. Bromley proposed a scheme of the socio-economic transformation of the ethnos moving from one socio-economic formation to another: "tribe" – "nationality" – "nation".

Classification of ethnic phenomena (or hierarchy of ethnic structures) in the theory of ethnos presented by Yu. V. Bromley proved to be almost identical to the one that L.N. Gumilev had developed a decade and a half before.

In the theory of ethnogenesis created by L. N. Gumilev, the concept of "ethnos" is taken as the initial abstraction of the research. All living beings in the world are grouped into taxa associated with "the place of development" (i.e., "the homeland") and a habitat, i.e., the area that feeds and sustains them. In the theory of L. N. Gumilev, the entire

¹³ W. von Humboldt, *Selected Works on Linguistics*, Moscow, Progress, 2000, p. 34.

¹⁴ V. A. Zvegintsev, "On the Scientific Heritage of Wilhelm von Humboldt", in W. Humboldt, *Selected Works on Linguistics*, Moscow, Progress, 2000, p. 43.

¹⁵ V. A. Zvegintsev, "On the Scientific Heritage of Wilhelm von Humboldt", p. 356–363.

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anthropogenesis observed in the world history is divided into a series of discrete ethnogeneses, which explains the different ways of the development of each specific human community, and the formation of various types of culture.

It is known that today modern gender research focuses on the wide range of systemic studies of linguistic and communicative (discourse) material. At present moment, scientists are developing a systematic description of the communicative behavior of national linguistic cultural communities; gender specificity of communication between professional and age groups; features of communicative behavior of both genders and representatives of different types of discourse; communicative strategies of men and women on the Internet; gender specificity of the everyday discourse of the white middle-class; gender markers of politicians' communicative behavior; verbal behavior of men and women in an informal communicative situation; gender specificity of poetry; gender-oriented verbalization of emotions in fictional prose; communicative interaction of men and women in the family; gender specificity of the mass media discourse when analyzing gender stereotypes; verbalization of the attitude of journalists to women's issues, the roles of women and men in contemporary Russian society; specific discourse-development of male and female journalists in info texts on a gender-neutral topic.

In these conditions, in our opinion, it is more relevant and more productive to study not the common "denominator" of gender, but numerous modified "numerators", i.e., ethnoculturally refracted variants in different national worlds¹⁶.

Prominent Russian researcher of gender research, author of numerous works on the "history of women" N. L. Pushkareva identifies four main stages of the development of ethno-gender research. The first (the early one or related to female studies, 1970s) stage was characterized by including the factor of gender difference into the traditional social and social-stratification analysis.¹⁷

During this period, women's names were brought back to social knowledge – history, philosophy, literary criticism, psychology; prerequisites were created for the transition from the analysis of large structures and social communities to anthropologically-oriented social sciences focusing on the lives of individuals; different scientific styles of female and male academic writing became the object of research; a gender aspect was introduced in socio-economic history; researches justified the historicity of two complementary social spheres – public ("masculine") and private

¹⁶ Yu. V. Bromley, *Essays on the Theory of Ethnos*, Moscow, Nauka, 1983, p. 95–109.

¹⁷ N. Pushkareva, *Gender Theory and Historical Knowledge*, p. 103.

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("feminine"), and the equal importance of the private sphere for the functioning of society, etc.

Conclusion

Theoretical and practical conclusions of the study:

1. Having conducted the comparative legal analysis of ethno-gender policy manifestation in a number of CIS and non-CIS countries, the authors have developed proposals on the ways of overcoming negative factors of this phenomenon, including the responsibility of society to its citizens in case of the negative impact of ethno-gender.

2. The article contains propositions that serve as the basis for identifying the positive and negative aspects of ethno-gender in the formation of a civil society.

3. The authors showed the interrelation between ethno-gender and interethnic relations in different countries, as well as the influence of tribalism on the political system and the structure of the state.

4. Conclusions were drawn on the positive aspects of ethno-gender implementation which in some states facilitate the formation and development of a democratic society.

5. The authors identified and analyzed the main political, historical and ethnic problems influencing the phenomenon and development of ethno-gender in various countries.