

# Information need for the Kazakh population and international human rights mechanism

**T. Sultan, writer, Ulaanbaatar-Erdem sudlal Institute,  
Head of Department**

The right of minorities to educate and create their origins language comes from their destiny's right which is approved by the International Law. "The Manifestation of Human Rights "article 26, 27,"The Rights about Economics, Society, Culture" article 13, 15 from the International Pact 1966. "To fight against discrimination in education" article 5, U.N 1960 Convention, "Minority Rights" U.N Manifestation 1992 and so forth in the International Law's roots contains the ability and the right for minorities to be educated , gain information, to participate freely in the cultural life has been approved and manifested.

Once a country has accepted or joined the International Laws, the Government must create and supply the environment for the minorities and to find the right methods to fulfill these duties. First of all, we should appreciate the Government of Mongolia for fulfilling the duties with active actions in order to benefit the minorities' policy.

According to the history, in any country if there are minorities in its population the politics, economics, socially needs to be determined for multilateral factors, it's a historically long lasting action. For Kazakh ethnicities who have lived in Mongolia for about 150 years, if you do not consider the 1930s accusation, without any pressure and burden they have lived equally with Mongolian people. In 1940 they have created an independent aimag, national theatre, museum, cultural centers have opened, in Bayan ulgii aimag's all provinces(sumdad) they have opened secondary schools which is taught in Kazakh language, national style and cultural art, the action to enlighten and educate has been actively taking place. Because of the Mongolian Government's intelligent policy , with the support of their Kazakhstan brothers , Kazakhs have been able to use books, magazines, airing radio broadcasting in their native tongue, in recent years Bayan Ulgii has been receiving the Shinjan's Kazakhstan's television program on their mother tongue. As a result of this policy, the Mongolian Kazakhs have been able to keep their original language, culture, religion and their traditions alive and pure. In the last century, Kazakh's national intelligence has grown, few thousand of highly educated professionals have been prepared, from them the most intelligent people have been selected to work in the government and have been elected to be local leaders, also some famous representatives of literature and science have been born.

However, the national minority Kazakhs have not always been catered to from the government's love and care.

They participated equally with Mongolians for Mongolia's Independence and Security, for the National Freedom Fight in 1911, the National Revolution in 1921, the Halhi River War in 1939, the Freedom War in 1945, the Right Boarder Encounter in 1944 sacrificing their lives, they gave a massive amount of participation in the country's formation, in order to enrich the country's intelligence fund they devoted their talent, knowledge, hard work, so they have achieved the honor from the Mongolian

Government and its people. From the Kazakh population there are 20 Heroes of Labor, 7 Nationally Titled people, 5 State Prized people, almost 70 Merited people, 20 Doctors of Science, more than 150 Doctors of Education were born, this proves the statement above. This is the result of our united effort, all Mongolian's pride.

But everything doesn't work out the way it's expected to. The era of globalization has brought quite a few difficulties, new goals and purposes, regarding to this new demands, new necessities are rising. The Kazakhs who are living in Mongolia with over 150 thousand in population have spread to all of 21 aimags 145 sums in order to live with their chosen life style. From this, in 64 sums today there are 1-20 Kazakhs or 1-4 national minority families are living. For them, their right to be educated, gain information, participate in their national cultural events is not being provided.

Now, Bayan Ulgii aimags secondary schools Kazakh language, literature, history class hours are being deducted each year, besides receiving only one hour per day of radio broadcast in Kazakh language there isn't any other media services. The Newspaper which used to be published in Kazakh language became rare, the possibilities to broadcast television program is limited due to the technical equipment shortages.

In 2003's Great Khural's approved 41<sup>st</sup> Resolution "National Program of Human Rights" has not been fully fulfilled, in the second chapter of this program: "National Minorities Shall Be Able to Gain Information, and the Opportunity to Spread" article has not been acted upon. The Republic of China has its specialized radio and television programs for its National Minorities, in Russian, in Uigar, in Mongolian and in Kazakh language, so does Germany and Austria which we all know. This kind of beginning, initiative, requirement should be adopted and implemented by our government and acted upon. On the other hand, on the given subject we have new possibilities in order to make decisions on this issue, without wasting any time we should act on it. For example, in order to satisfy the human rights the Global United Association and International Organizations financial support, law and rights support, today's democracy, openness, such as Kazakhstan with whom we have the same origins and the good relationship, cooperation are thought to be the new opportunity to satisfy this. United Nation's specified organizations, Switzerland's Development Agency, Kazakhstan's Government as well as from other countries to our country in order to satisfy the national minorities rights the implementing project of social issues which needs to be solved, and the help that is being provided is enforcing the Mongolian Government to fulfill its duties in from of these countries and to not lose this kind of opportunities and not waste time further on. Especially, for minorities to be able to gain information with the support of some U.N's organizations, radio and tv broadcasting in UB regularly, to start a special channel has been initiated by the International Organizations and NGOs and should be supported and prized. If this project is brought to action, the human resources in the area of mass media and intelligence is sufficient, maybe this is something to think about?

Thank you for your kind attention

**Consultative meeting "Right of the national minority to access, produce and exchange information in their native language"**  
**30.10.2009**