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## Ketab-e-Sina

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● "ZHETY-ZHARGY" A LEGAL MONUMENT OF THE KAZAKH PEOPLE ● PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN - FUNDAMENTAL GUARANTEE OF OBSERVANCE AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ● Transparency and public administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan ● STATE AND LEGAL BASES OF PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ● INFORMATIONAL LAW IN THE SPHERE OF MASS MEDIA IN KAZAKHSTAN ● Formation and development of the idea of independence of the people ● Problems of formation of the social state and the realization of citizens' constitutional rights in social welfare: tendencies and prospects of modern Kazakhstan ● ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY IN THE SPHERE OF TRAFFIC ● Legal education ● FUNCTIONS OF BIYS IN THE TRADITIONAL KAZAKH SOCIETY ● «Zhety-Zhargy» source of the right of traditions of Kazakhs ● TO THE THEORY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ● Korean Immigration to the United States: phases and main reasons ● Analysis of Afghanistan's Local Governance ● Constitutional control in Kazakhstan: features and types

● نگاه به شمال ● ژورنال و آماریات ● جاسوسین سلیبری رشته مطالعات زبان در دانشگاه بلانیه کر ● تحلیل اقتصادین شمالی ایرانهای نقش قرار خواجه ● جریان شمالی مرکزی - میانی ایران در افغانستان ● امکان پذیر می باشد خارج افغانستان ● حکومت محمد جبار وحدانی و مسئله ایران در قبال او ● پیامدهای سقوط دولت احمدی بر جریان های اسلام گرا در خارج میانه ● منبع شکنجه و پیشگیری از آن در حقوق بین الملل و قوانین افغانستان

با اثری از:  
● دکتر جعفری ● دکتر علی یار آبرو ● حسن علی علی زاده ● محمد بنی احمدی ● حسین محمدی ● دکتر اخلاقی ● محمد نوکی ● دکتر علی یار آبرو ● دکتر حسین ارشد

سال چهارم، شماره دوم، بهار ۱۳۹۵

USEINOVA G. Head of the Department of the Theory and History of State and Law, constitutional and administrative law of Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, Doctor of Law, professor  
BAI MAHANOVA D.M. DOCTOR OF JURISICAL SCIENCES, PROFESSOR, THEORY AND HISTORY OF STATE AND LAW, CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, FACULTY OF KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER AL-FARABI, KAZAKHSTAN, ALMATY  
Ibrayeva Alua, Seifullina Aigerim 2. Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, Almaty, Kazakhstan, theory, jurisprudence  
D.A. Ospanova 3. Law Faculty, Ministry Management University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, jurisprudence  
Smanova Akmaral Bahtyarovna 4. Candidate of Jurisprudence Science, Associate Professor of Department of the Theory and History of State and Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Law Faculty, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan



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**Guarantee:** Avicenna University

**Editor in Chief:** Dr Gholam Haidar Allama

**Redactor:** Mohammad Hossain Mohammadi

**Editor:** Mohammad Sadiq Dehqan

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**Redactor of Political Science:** Zaker Hussain Ershad

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## **Korean Immigration to the United States: phases and main reasons**

**Ernur Ongdashuly**  
**Ainur O. Ongdash**  
**Klara N. Makasheva**  
**Mashur-Zhussup Baspakov**  
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

Korean migration to the US has occurred in three distinct phases. The first phase involved a relatively small number of migrants at the beginning of the 20th century, the second consisted mainly of students motivated by educational opportunity in the first decade following the Korean War; and the third phase beginning in 1965 with the liberalization of the US national quota system[1].

After the diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea were established in 1884, a small number of Koreans, mostly students and politicians, travelled to the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. It was approximately 7,200 Koreans who came to Hawaii between January 1903 and July 1905 to work on sugar plantations, which composed the first wave of Korean labour migrants. In 2003, Korean communities throughout the United States performed a number of events to celebrate the continental immigrations[2].

In 1948, Korea was divided into two political entities. A rightist government in South Korea supported by the United States and a communist government in North Korea supported by the Soviet Union. The two Koreas went through their first major ideological conflict in the Cold War period, known as the Korean War. Relations between the period 1950 and 1953, remained hostile until 1990s. The United States has been deeply involved in South Korea militarily, politically, and economically since the Korean War. The strong military, political and economic linkages between

the United States and South Korea contributed to a steady increase in the annual number of Korean immigrants beginning in 1950 (see Table 1). During the period between 1950 and 1964, approximately 15,000 Koreans immigrated to the United States[2].

**Table 1 - Number of korean immigrants in USA**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Immigrants</b>
1946-1950	107
1951-1955	581
1956	703
1957	648
1958	1,604
1959	1,720
1960	1,507
1961	1,534
1962	1,538
1963	2,580
1964	2,362
Total	14 884

Source: Herbert Baringer, Robert W. Gardener, Michael J Levin, 1995, PP.24-25.

In 1962, the South Korean government began to develop and implement a new migration policy as part of the national development plan. The period 1960 and 1975 saw an increased in the population of South Korea, increasing from 24.0 millions to 34.6 million (approximeally 44%). The south Korean government has seen in a rapid increase in the population of a direct threat to the successful economic development of the country. Thus, the emigration of surplus population seems to be one of the ways to reduce demographic pressure on emerging economies. Another aim of the immigration policy was a inflow of remittances of working and living overseas Koreans.

More than 95% of Korean Americans consist of post-1965 immigrants and their children. The influx of a large number of Korean immigrants to the United States since the late 1960s was made possible by the Immigration Act of 1965 that was in full effect in 1968. The Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the previous racist immigration law that gave preference of people from Northwestern European countries. Equal opportunity was given to immigration to the United States.

Emigration from South Korea was divided into main 3 categories. The first one called Group emigration, which includes persons whose

entry to a certain country passed through negotiations between Korean government and the host country. The second category was called contractual emigration, where each individual had a job offer from potential employers within the host country. These contracts were handled by host companies in South Korea, which gave professional and skilled emigrants opportunity to immigrate to the United States. The third category called special, and it consisted of invited individuals, or any public organizations, this includes mainly those who had relatives from previous migrants to the United States.

South Korean regulation prohibited some of its citizens to emigrate; this includes: ex-prisoners, mentally ill and the disabled persons, the Korean army deserters and political dissidents. Subsequently, restrictions were also placed on high ranking officers and military officials and wealthy businessmen who could emigrate, using the services of travel agents. As this could lead to a leakage of important information in addition to a decline in substantial capital. There was a concern as to the continuing outflow of the country's human capital would lead to "brain drain". It is from such concerns that the Korean government implemented in 1975 a change in immigration rules and intense strategies to control nationals emigrating. It was about people who own property over 100 thousand USA dollars; senior officers and generals, retired; senior government officials, including members of parliament, judges, presidents of national corporations, etc.

The new emigration policy of the South Korean regime aimed at promoting the migration of the middle and lower class of Korean society, who don't contribute to its larger income. The new middle class made up most of the South Korean emigrants to the United States. The working class and the farmers who have suffered the most in the process of industrialization, did not use the immigration opportunity.

Reasons for the middle class emigrated mainly reduced to a purely economic, because persons who got an education in college wanted to build a career and achieve success[3]. However opportunities in Korea for this purpose were limited because the supply was much more exceeded demand for highly educated labor. In 1965-1990 the average level of unemployment for male college graduates made 30 percent and if there was no obligatory military service, the problem of unemployment would become even more serious. Until the early 1980s, the average annual income of Americans was, at least ten times higher than Koreans, only by 1993 the difference was reduced to three times. However, economic factors were not the only causes of emigration.

North Korean refugees to the south who couldn't cope with the new conditions, also opted to leave the country. Studies of this issue showed that more than half of South Korean immigrants living in Latin America

from 1962 to 1968 were natives of the northern part of the country. They emigrated due to their lack of ties to South Korea. Poll of 1981 revealed that 22 percent of Korean respondents in Los Angeles were born in Northern Korea. This index is 11 times higher than the specific weight of the former northern Koreans (675 thousand people) in the total number of the population in the South[4].

The desire of parents to give their children quality education was another motive of immigration in the USA. Until 1969 only primary education was both compulsory and free. As such, for any higher level, students' families had to pay increasingly high fees, in addition to students having to sit an entrance test, this they considered 'examination hell'. However, it persisted for high school, and was even more competitive for higher education.

**Table 2 - Level of education and Occupation of the Graduates of 1976 (in percents)**

	High School	Junior School	College and University	Graduate School
Professional and Technical	0.7	35.4	44.0	62.5
Administration	2.8	3.8	3.4	8.7
Clerical	19.4	5.0	11.6	8.7
Sales	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.6
Services	5.7	4.1	2.7	1.3
Agricultural and Fishing	4.9	3.8	1.1	1.2
Production	15.4	12.0	6.5	5.7
Other	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.6
Armed Forces	0.5	0.3	7.5	2.1
Unemployed	45.4	33.4	20.8	7.7
Total Number	232.745	19.428	34,693	4.182

Source: Ivan Light, Edna Bonacic. Immigrant Entrepreneurs: Koreans in Los Angeles, 1965-1982, p 88.

In Korea it is believed that the only chance to achieve success in life depends directly on one's prestige of educational attainment. Wealthy families spend monthly for private tutoring which amounts to more than one million won that makes average monthly earnings of workers in Korea. Today, South Korea sends the third most international students to the United States after China and India; more than 70,600 South Koreans studied in the United States in the 2012-13 school year[5].

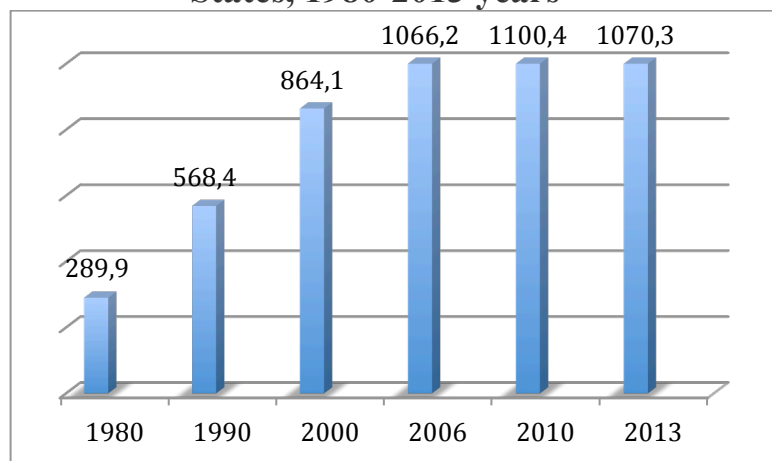
Another reason for emigration to the United States is the stereotypical image of America as a country of equal opportunities, a stronghold of democracy and the huge impact that American popular culture in Korean society and culture. Under this influence, many middle-class Koreans changed their views about the quality and standard of living. The growing gap between desires and possibilities of social mobility and material well-being has led to skepticism about the future of their country, and emigration to the United States has become for them an attractive alternative.

Korean scientist Pak Kyo Yong considers that the reason of mass emigration in the period 1970-80th from Korea to America consisted in so-called: "The American Dream" - is not just of interest to America, and a kind of illness or psychological dependence. This cultural complex before political, economic, social and cultural well-being which is identified with the American society.

Mass immigration of Koreans in 70-80s. is fundamentally different from the earlier period of immigration that took place at the beginning of the century. The Asian continent has become a region of strategic interests of the United States, where a number of countries have become important economic and trade partners. Korea has turned into an outpost of the American political system, opposing the Soviet and Chinese expansion in the Far East.

The number of Korean immigrants living in the United States rapidly grew, more than tripling in the 1960s from 11,200 in 1960 to 38,700 in 1970. The Korean population increased even faster in the following decades, from 290,000 in 1980 to 568,400 in 1990 and 864,000 in 2000.

**Diagramme 1 - Korean Immigrant Population in the United States, 1980-2013 years**



Source: Data from U.S. Census Bureau 2006, 2010, and 2013 American Community Surveys (ACS)

Conditions in the United States also changed rapidly additionally though racial prejudices against Asians continued to take place at the household and institutional levels. However, the discrimination laws existing before become things of the past. For the United States immigration is strength of the state identity. As such Americans being in essence the nation of immigrants created classical version of "the American dream". According this dream being poor you can arrive in USA and achieve success.

At the end of the 1990s about one million people each year were entitled to legal residence in the United States as they were qualified for Green Card. Beyond that, it is estimated immigration and naturalization service in the country annually visited about 275 thousand people who do not have legal status. It is estimated that about 5 million immigrants live in the US illegally [6]. There are four major streams which corresponding to four purposefully carried out programs (directed to) of immigration policy in United States: reunification of families, labor and humanitarian immigration, and also immigration for the purpose of the maintenance of ethno-cultural diversity. As for Koreans, they got in 1970-2010 to the first and second streams of legal immigration.

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