

**Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Kostanay State Pedagogical University**

M. BEKMAGAMBETOVA

MODERN HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Kostanay, 2018

UDC 94(574)
LBC 63.3 (5 Kaz)
B39

Considered and recommended for publication at the meeting of the Academic Council of the Kostanay State Pedagogical University

Author: M.Bekmagambetova, PhD in Historical Sciences

Reviewers: Alexander S. Morrison, Fellow & Tutor in History, New College, Oxford

A.Aitmukhambetov, Grand PhD in Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of Kostanay State University named after A. Baytursynov

E. Abil, Grand PhD in Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of Kostanay State Pedagogical University

Bekmagambetova M.

B 39 Modern History of Kazakhstan / Kostanay: Kostanay State Pedagogical University, 2018.- 189 p.

ISBN 978-601-7934-58-3

The course of lectures is devoted to the most important period of domestic history. The process of formation of socio-economic, political and spiritual bases of modern Kazakhstan is considered. It is designed for students, undergraduates, all interested in the history of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

UDC 94(574)
LBC 63.3 (5 Kaz)
B39

Contents

Course introduction	4
Unit I. Introduction to the history of Kazakhstan	
Topic: The subject and the object of modern history of Kazakhstan. Historiography of the modern history of Kazakhstan.....	7
Topic: Historical time and periodization of the history of Kazakhstan. Methodology of historical science.....	12
Unit II. Kazakhstan on its way to independence: development phases and ideas of national construction	
Topic: Origins of the National Movement of the Kazakh People.....	14
Topic: The historical origins of the formation of Soviet Kazakhstan: the difficulties of rooting	22
Topic: Formation of Soviet totalitarian Kazakhstan: character, measures and consequences	37
Topic: The feat of Kazakhstanis in the fight against fascist aggression.....	53
Unit III. The contradictions and consequences of Soviet reforms in Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century	
Topic: Kazakhstan in the post-war "Stalin period". Understanding the "personality cult" and Khrushchev's reform.....	68
Topic: Spiritual, economic stagnation and environmental problems in Kazakhstan during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev and his successors.....	81
Topic: Mikhail Gorbachev's Reform: attempts to rebuild Soviet Kazakhstan..	101
Unit IV. State strategy and socio-economic development of independent Kazakhstan	
Topic: Formation of the state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan.....	106
Topic: Kazakhstan model of economic development.....	117
Topic: Social reforms and social modernization	124
Topic: Ethno-demographic processes and strengthening of interethnic harmony	129
Unit V. Democratic and Spiritual Updates in Independent Kazakhstan	
Topic: Social and political development	135
Topic: Youth Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Determination of the Path of Spiritual Renewal	139
Topic: The policy of the formation of a new historical consciousness and world outlook (the program of the Leader of the Nation "The People in the Stream of History", the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate, "Mangilik El" - the National Idea of Kazakhstan of the 21st Century)	147
Unit VI. Kazakhstan is a state recognized by the world	160
Topic: Formation of foreign policy and strengthening the security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.....	160
Topic: Economic diplomacy.....	167
Glossary	175
Test task	180

COURSE INTRODUCTION

At the present stage Kazakhstan is determining its place in the global social space and historical time. In the Kazakh society the historical consciousness is being formed now, which is a link of times and generations on the basis of awareness of the community of its historical destiny. National consciousness is formed on the priorities of consolidation and unity of Kazakhstan society. The past of Kazakhstan is the main part of the humanitarian space at different levels of public consciousness. The formation of modern intellectual personality is based on the interaction of national history and historical continuity.

The modern history of Kazakhstan is a part of the history of all mankind, which is organically woven into the context of world history, the history of Eurasia and Central Asia. The modern history of Kazakhstan is a period in which historical events, phenomena, facts, processes that reveal historical patterns that took place on the territory of the great steppe in the twentieth century and to the present day are studied in an integral form.

With the acquisition of the Republic of Kazakhstan, state independence, we face the problem of a comprehensive and objective study of the past and of teaching "Modern history of Kazakhstan", whose main tasks are the revival of historical memory of the people, the formation of national consciousness and national unity, the education of patriotism and tolerance among the youth.

In the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050: a new political course of the established state" by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev, among other priority goals, knowledge and professional skills as the key objectives of the modern system of education, training and retraining, new Kazakhstan patriotism as the basis for the success of our multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, traditions and culture as the genetic code of the nation were identified. In other words, not only political and economic guidelines, but also spiritual and ideological ones were clearly outlined for the long term. In the context of specification of these strategic objectives in the program article of the head of state N. Nazarbayev's "View of the future: modernization of public consciousness" clearly emphasized that the complex transformation of the spiritual sphere "will not just complement the political and economic processes, but will act as their core." First of all, we are talking about the importance of historical knowledge (consciousness) and the role of national and cultural roots against the background of the difficult conditions of the XXI century, objectively necessitating the renewal of the model of social thinking. The specific provisions of the article formed the basis of the program "rukhani zhangyru" ("Spiritual revival") is the translation of the state Kazakh language into Latin, and new humanitarian knowledge, and special projects – "Tugan Zher" ("Native land"), "Spiritual shrines of Kazakhstan", "100 new faces of Kazakhstan", "Modern Kazakh culture in the global world". The most important role in the implementation of the tasks belongs to the social and humanitarian disciplines of the educational sphere in General and in particular history.

As M.Tazhin noted at a meeting of the Interdepartmental Working Group for the Study of the National History of the Republic of Kazakhstan, “the role of national history is unique from the point of view of becoming a citizen, forming a civic position, patriotism, and this is recognized throughout the civilized world.” Knowledge of the history of their homeland is a natural need of the thinking part of society, the intelligentsia as a social stratum. History is a cementing, connecting link in the formation of a new world outlook model, in defining and promoting core values and landmarks, designed to strengthen national identity, ensure the preservation of the cultural code of the nation.

Features of the program content of the course. In preparing the course on the modern history of Kazakhstan, a problem-based approach was used and, theoretically, a methodological basis for studying history. The chronological framework covers the history of the development of national ideas and movements towards the independence of Kazakhstan. In the theoretical and practical study of the modern history of Kazakhstan, an interdisciplinary approach is used.

The presented work is based on the fundamental achievements and conclusions of foreign and domestic historical thought. As a result of mastering the course, students should understand the essence of the basic laws and trends of the historical progress of the Fatherland.

The course "Modern history of Kazakhstan" aims to:

- interaction with other Sciences to ensure the training of specialists who meet the qualification requirements;
- to promote comprehensive and harmonious development of students' personality, their intellect and moral qualities;
- to enrich students with scientific understanding and specific knowledge of the actual problems of the history of Kazakhstan, the basic laws and prospects of their development;
- to teach the skills of analysis of national history;
- contribute to the development of the ability to navigate the complex phenomena of the country's development, analyze and assess the situation in the country;
- to develop skills and abilities necessary for future professional activity.

According to the result of training of the program "Modern history of Kazakhstan»

The student must:

- * to understand the nature of history as a science and its role in the system of Humanities; to know the main historical facts, dates, events and the names of historical personalities; to be able to express and justify their position on issues, which related to the value attitude to the historical past;
- * to have an idea about the sources of historical knowledge and methods of working with them; to acquire skills of working with scientific literature on history, comparative analysis of facts and phenomena of social life on the basis of historical materials;

* to get the incentive to develop traits of intelligent person: the ability to think analytically; the desire to expand their erudition on the basis of interest in history; the ability to more accurately reflect and evaluate the achievements of culture on the bases of knowledge of the historical context of the time of their creation; the desire for dialogue as a way to relate to culture and society;

* to acquire personality traits associated with the historicism of consciousness and contributing to social orientation in modern life: respectful attitude for the past of every nation; the value relation to the evolution of political forms organization of society;

* awareness of the contribution of each nation to the achievement of world civilization; the real idea of the contribution of the Homeland in the world civilization, forming the basis of patriotism; consciousness of dignity and inner freedom of the characters in society.

Course materials enable students to achieve a deep and holistic perception of the history of the Fatherland, the ability to distinguish the true history based on facts and evidence, written, archaeological sources and scientific analysis of fiction and myth-making, the formation of a harmonious historical consciousness and ideological principles in accordance with national priorities, challenges and realities of the time.

During the course, students should be **competent** in:

-the ability to correlate certain phenomena and events of the historical past with the General paradigm of the world-historical development of human society through critical analysis, retrospective, comparative historical and other methods of scientific research;

- knowledge of the historical foundations and periods of formation of independent Kazakh statehood in the context of the world and Eurasian historical process;

- the ability to objectively and comprehensively comprehend the immanent advantages, features and importance of the Kazakh model of development;

- possession of the skills of analytical and axiological analysis in the study of complex historical processes, phenomena and historical personalities of modern Kazakhstan.

Unit I. INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Topic: The subject and the object of modern history of Kazakhstan.

Historiography of the modern history of Kazakhstan

The aim: to form a holistic view of the development of the historical science of modern Kazakhstan, as well as to analyze achievements in domestic historiography and source study.

Plan:

1. The subject of modern history of Kazakhstan.
2. Historiography and sources of modern history of Kazakhstan.

1. The subject of modern history of Kazakhstan. Modern history is the most difficult period of human history, characterized by a deep and large-scale process of changing the world. This is the period of the formation of the socio-economic, political and spiritual foundations of modern civilization. This period is characterized by the crisis of the industrial civilization and the transition to post-industrial civilization. The process of transition to post-industrial civilization was accompanied by structural economic crises, the formation of a system of state regulation of the economy, the scientific and technological revolution, the emergence of new political ideologies (fascism, Bolshevism) and the renewal of traditional political trends. In the historical destiny of the Kazakh people this period is one of the most important. The development of the public and political thought of the Kazakh people belongs to this period. Ideas of modernization of the Kazakh statehood are born. The history of the twentieth century is filled with social and political transformations as a result of the World Wars. This historical segment in itself is the key to understanding the transformation of society under the influence of the Soviet system.

The main goal of the discipline "Modern History of Kazakhstan" is to provide the necessary amount of knowledge, scientifically reliable facts about the content of the main events of the National History, the idea of the continuity and continuity of the historical and cultural development, the deep roots of the spiritual heritage, the precedents of humanism, patriotism, the creative work of past generations, great personalities of the people, to promote the formation of respect for the young Kazakhstani people in their historical experience and national traditions.

2. Historiography and sources of modern history of Kazakhstan. Domestic historical science has its decades of laid potential and significant authority among the world's leading historiographic schools. This was facilitated by the achievements of historical science in the field of domestic history, archeology, ethnology and anthropology, including the latest period.

Based on the analysis of the modern development of Kazakhstan's historical science, it is important to pay attention to the most pressing problems of the history of Kazakhstan in the Soviet period. Studying the history of the October Revolution and the Civil War. The first scientific institution in the social sciences was Ist part (Commission for the collection and study of materials on the history of the October Revolution and the history of the Communist Party), established in 1920. Publications of this time and the entire Soviet period had a clearly expressed class-

ideological, party character. Particularly fruitful on this issue were the 1960-1970s. These are the works of S.Pokrovsky, T.Eleuova, P.Pahmurny, V.Grigoryev, A.Elagin, K.Nurpeisov, S.Zimanov. The main thesis was noted in the works that the Great October Revolution was the main event of the 20th century.

One of the areas that scientists are constantly engaged in is the history of the Great Patriotic War. Scientists (A.Nusupbekov, G.Abishev, S.Pokrovsky, etc.) turned to the richest, previously inaccessible archives of the archive archives of the USSR Ministry of Defense. For the first time, information about the military route of military units formed in Kazakhstan, for example, the 8th Guards I.Panfilov Division, the 30th and the 73rd Guards divisions, etc. Intensively accumulated new documentary material and memories of the combat exploits of Kazakhstanis - Heroes of the Soviet Union, the participation of Kazakhstanis in the partisan movement and the enemy's rear (Ukraine, Belarus) and in the resistance movement abroad.

In the years 1964-1967 under the direction of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences academician S.Pokrovsky the two-volume document "Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union" was published, which included more than 760 documents, many of which were published for the first time. In the collection were placed and memories of veterans of the war, workers of the home front. Provided with scientific commentary, this publication received a high appraisal from the scientific community and became an important source of study of the history of Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War. Various aspects of the war period (national economy in the context of the war, history of industry and the working class, agriculture and peasantry, development of public education) were devoted to doctoral and master's theses of V.Vasin, M.Kozybaev, N.Edygenov and others. An important contribution to the historiography of the war was the books of V.Vasin "Heavy Industry in Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War" (1965), N. Edygenov "Alma-Ata during the Great Patriotic War" (1970, in Kazakh).

In Kazakhstan historiography, research on the soldiers-Kazakhstanis on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, as well as in the partisan movement in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy, took a big place. Exploration of the exploits of the people of Kazakhstan was carried out by A.Nusupbekov, S.Pokrovsky, P.Belan, N.Edygenov, etc. A great research work on the coverage of the exploits of the people of Kazakhstan on the fronts of the war and in the partisan movement was conducted by N.Edygenov, P.Belan holds it until now.

There are editions of special interest of a documentary type: a two-volume collection of Heroes of the Soviet Union-Kazakhstani people (1968), letters from our countrymen from the theater of operations "Frontline hello to you, Kazakhstan" (1975), a book about Kazakhstani knights of the Order of Glory of Three degrees. A great step forward was the publication of two monographs by G.Abisheva. In the work "Kazakhstan in Defense of the Fatherland", the issues of the participation of Kazakhs in the struggle against domestic counter-revolution and foreign interventionists in 1918-1920 were considered. and during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. In many ways, the history of perestroika in industry, agriculture, transport of Kazakhstan to the military mode has been restored, the creative activity of

workers, peasants and intellectuals during the war has been characterized, and the Kazakh SSR's weighty contribution to the defeat of the German fascist invaders is shown. (G.Abishev, Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 -Alma-Ata, 1958, his own, Under the banner of the homeland. -M., 1967; V.Vasin. Heavy Industry of Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War Alma-Ata, 1965, P.Belan, Heroic Work of the Working Class of Northern Kazakhstan in the Years of the Second World War, Works of the IHE of the Academy of Sciences of the KazSSR, Vol. 9, 1960; S.Pokrovsky, A.Baishin. Kazakhstan in the Second World War // Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, 1965, No. 5, T.Balakayev, N.Edygenov, Kazakhstani Partisans. - Alma-Ata, 1965, Battles for the Motherland. - Alma-Ata, 1966, etc.)

The issues of the development of industry and transport, trade and financial policy, as well as the formation of the working class, are analyzed in the works of E.Dilmukhamedov and F.Malikov, E.Dakhshleiger, G.Bekmuhamedov, M.Asylbekova.

Historical demography is a relatively new direction in the historical science of the RK, which was formed in the late 80's and early 90's of the XX century. One of its founders is the academician of the NAS RK M.Asylbekov, under whose direction the socio-demographic processes in the RK are being investigated and at the present time.

With the acquisition of sovereignty by Kazakhstan, a priority in the studies of historians was the implementation of the program on the opening of the White Spots. The efforts of the researchers were aimed at highlighting the previously "closed zones", rethinking the problems of the pre-revolutionary and Soviet history of the republic. In the years 1991-1995 were published: "History of Kazakhstan: white spots", one-volume "History of Kazakhstan from ancient times to our days" in Kazakh and Russian. Monographs by the Academician M.Kozybaev, "History and Modernity", "Aktandaktar Akikaty" (History of White Spots), Corresponding Member of NAS RK K.Nurpeisov "Alash and Alash-Orda", Zh.Abylkhozhina "Traditional Structure of Kazakhstan", Corresponding Member of NAS RK M.Asylbekova and A.Galieva "Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan", P.Belan "On all fronts", the author group "Kazakhs", etc.

Positive assessment of the public received a series of works of scientists on the ethnic history of Kazakhs (M.Mukanov, Kh.Argynbayev), the history of the Cossacks in Kazakhstan (A.Elagin, M.Abdirov), on the collective collectivization and the tragedy of hunger in the early 30th (M.Kozybaev, Zh.Abylkhozhin, K.Aldazhumanov, etc.). New studies, creative discussions, conferences, "round tables" made it possible to start preparing a new academic fundamental edition of the 5-volume "History of Kazakhstan". The interest and need of society in objective historical knowledge, an attempt to reveal the continuity of the process of the history of Kazakhstan from a new perspective, the continuity of the history and culture of the Kazakh people, from antiquity to the present day, necessitated the preparation and publication of fundamental work. It sums up the research of the history of Kazakhstan over the past decade, takes into account the new works of Kazakhstan historiography. In 2009, 4

and 5 volumes were published, dedicated to the history of Kazakhstan in the newest period. They highlighted the fundamental changes in the socio-political and economic development of Kazakhstan during the period indicated. The editorial board, represented by Zh.Abylkhozhin, K.Aldazhumanov, K.Burkhanov, A.Kapaeva and S.Mazhitov was based on the modern concepts of Russian historiography, as well as on foreign historical science.

In the conditions of independence, such key problems of the history of the Soviet period as the process of the formation of the socialist nation, the Soviet working class, the collective farm peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia, and culture have been examined from new positions. The processes of formation of "barracks socialism", the assertion of total repression and terror have been thoroughly and demonstratively revealed. The concept of forced collectivization in Kazakhstan is justified. On the basis of the latest data, the genocide against the Kazakh people is shown, the tragedy of the peoples of Kazakhstan during the years of famine of 1931-1933. Academician K.Nurpeis investigated the problem of resistance to the totalitarian regime in the political and spiritual sphere.

The de-ideologization of historical knowledge made it possible to enter into an intensive research search in the field of studying the history of Kazakhstan during the Soviet period. A number of quite objective theoretical and conceptual versions have already been developed here; the newest scientific-cognitive and methodological apparatus has been mastered. These achievements are reflected in generalizing works (Essays on the history of Kazakhstan, 1993, History of Kazakhstan and Central Asia / M.Abuseitova and others, 2001, History of Kazakhstan (A.Kuzembayuly, E.Abil, Kostanay, 2006).

For the first time in Kazakhstan historiography, a comprehensive study of the tragic events associated with forced collectivization, dekulakization, political repression, the mass hunger of 1932-1933, the destruction of the pasture-nomadic economic complex and the entire traditional structure is conducted. For the first time in 1988, at the initiative of the Academician M.Kozybayev convened the All-Union Scientific Conference "Collectivization of Agriculture in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Republics: Experience and Problems", where the problems of the tragedy of the 1920s and early 1930s were discussed.

As a result of the special commission work of the Supreme Council of the RK (1991), headed by Academician M.Kozybayev and the scientists K.Nurpeis, G.Sapargaliev, Zh.Abylkhozhin, M. Koigeldiev, K.Aldazhumanov, Yu.Romanov, M.Khasanaev identified documents and recreated a tragic picture of the famine and political repression of the 1930s. In parallel, from the beginning of the 1990s, the history of the deported to Kazakhstan peoples began to be developed. For the first time in the early 90's. at the state level, the problems of research and restoration of justice in relation to the repressed and those who suffered during the period of collectivization and mass terror were raised. On April 14, 1993 the current Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Rehabilitation of Victims of Mass Political Repressions" was adopted.

The study of the history of political repression has revealed the following important aspect – the resistance of the people, primarily the national intelligentsia, to illegal acts and power politics.

For the first time, the scale of peasant uprisings and movements against violent collectivization in the 1920s and 1930s is presented. Work was carried out to create a database on repressions in all areas of Kazakhstan. The results of the studies are reflected: M.Kozybaev “History and modernity” (A, 1991); M.Kozybaev, Zh.Abylkhozhin, K.Aldazhumanov “Collectivization in Kazakhstan: the tragedy of the peasantry” (A, 1992); M.Kozybayev “Tarikh Zerdesi” (A, 1998); K.Aldazhumanov and others “Violent collectivization and famine in Kazakhstan” 1931-1933 (A, 1998); “The book of sorrow - Azaly kitap” issue 1-2 (A., 1997-1998) for 8 regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan; “Persecuted by the famine” - the compilation of documents about the fate of the Kazakhs who fled to Siberia in the early 1930s (Omsk, 1998), and others.

In regard of the 50th anniversary of the Victory under the direction of M.Kozybayev and P.Belan, the topic "Historical experience of protecting the Fatherland" is being explored. Specific examples show military construction in Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 1930s, participation of Kazakhstanis in battles on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, combat routes of national brigades and divisions formed in Kazakhstan.

Under the conditions of sovereign Kazakhstan, researchers actively develop various problems of historiography of the Soviet period. There were generalized works on foreign Kazakhstan, studies by K.Esmagambetov, R.Tashtemkhanova. Problems of the historiography of culture received coverage in the writings of R.Zhumashev, A.Kapaeva. Soviet modernization is studied by the historians O.Mukhatova, R.Kadysova.

Thus, a lot has been done in the study of the problems of the history of the modern period. However, much remains to be learned and rethought, and the main focus is to put into the science of previously closed documents and materials.

Questions for the control:

1. What is the subject of modern history of Kazakhstan?
2. What is the purpose of the course of modern history of Kazakhstan?
3. What are the main achievements of Soviet historical science in the study of modern Kazakhstan?
4. What are the main trends in the national historiography after independence?
5. What are the main problems in the historiography of Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Ayagan BG, Abzhanov Kh. M., Seliverstov SV, Bekenova MS Modern history of Kazakhstan: Textbook for students of nonhistorical specialties (Baccalaureate) of higher educational institutions / Under the general editorship of B. G. Ayagan. - Almaty: Rare Book, 2010. - 432 p., 16 p. yl.
2. History of Kazakhstan. In 5 volumes, Almaty, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2010.

3. History of independent Kazakhstan - Almaty: "Cossack encyclopedias", 2011- 400 p.
4. Nazarbayev N.A. The era of independence. - Astana, 2017
5. History of Kazakhstan. Lecture course. Ed. K.S. Karazhan. - Almaty, 2012.

**Topic: Historical time and periodization of the history of Kazakhstan.
Methodology of historical science.**

The aim: to study the basic categories of historical science.

Plan:

1. The notion of historical time
2. The concept and structure of the scientific method. Methods in history.

1. The notion of historical time. Whichever subject historians study, they all use scientific categories in their research: historical movement (historical time, historical space), historical fact, study theory (methodological interpretation). Historical movement includes interrelated scientific categories of historical time and historical space.

Historical time moves only forward. Each segment of the movement in historical time is woven from thousands of connections, material and spiritual, it is unique and unrivaled. Beyond the notion of historical time, history does not exist. Events that follow one after another form a time series. There are internal links between events in the time series.

The concept of historical time has changed many times. This was reflected in the periodizations of the historical process. Almost until the end of the XVIII century. historians distinguished the era under the rule of sovereigns. French historians in the XVIII century. began to distinguish the era of savagery, barbarism and civilization. At the end of XIX century. historians-materialists divided the history of society into formations: primitive communal, slave-owning, feudal, capitalist, and communist. At the turn of the XXI century. historical-liberal periodization divides society into periods: traditional, industrial, information (post-industrial).

Under the historical space is understood the totality of natural-geographical, economic, political, socio-cultural processes occurring in a certain territory. Under the influence of natural and geographical factors, people's life, occupations, and psychology are formed; features of socio-political and cultural life. Since ancient times, the division of peoples into western and eastern has emerged. It does not mean belonging to the West (Europe) or the East (Asia) in the geographical sense, but a common historical destiny, the social life of these peoples. The notion of "historical space" is often used outside of communication with a particular territory.

2. The concept and the structure of the scientific method. Methods in history. The scientific method is a set of basic methods of obtaining new knowledge and methods of solving problems within the framework of any science. The method includes methods of investigating phenomena, systematizing, correcting new and previously acquired knowledge.

An important aspect of the scientific method, its integral part for any science, is the requirement of objectivity, which excludes subjective interpretation of the results. Any statements should not be accepted on faith, even if they come from authoritative scientists. To ensure independent verification, documentation of observations is made, accessibility to all scientists of all initial data, techniques and research results is ensured.

Historical methodology (the methodology of historical research) is the main theoretical discipline in the family of historical sciences, studying in the unity of the theory of historical knowledge and cognition, that is, the theory of the subject, history and the theory of methods of historical research.

The methodology of history is based on the general logical principles of the methodology of science, but of the two main methods of scientific knowledge - observation and experiment - history has the ability to use only the first. As for observation, the historian, as well as every scientist, has the task of minimizing the impact of the observer himself on the subject. The methodology and theory of historical science define the historian's understanding of the nature, factors and direction of the historical process. Differences in methodological approaches, along with the peculiarities of the creative individualities of researchers, lead to a variety of interpretations of historical subjects, the formation of scientific schools, the emergence of competing concepts, provide the basis for scientific discussions.

General scientific methods include:

1. General logical techniques (comparison, generalization, abstraction, etc.);
2. Methods of empirical research (observation, measurement, experiment);
3. Methods of theoretical research (idealization, formalization, thought experiment, mathematical method)

In the cognitive activity, all these methods are in dialectical unity, interconnection, they complement one another, that supplies objectivity and validity of the cognitive process.

Among the special methods of historical science, the most widely-used method is the comparative-historical method. It allows us to identify the tendencies of the historical process, form the scientific basis of its periodization, it points to the general and special parts in history, makes it possible to penetrate the essence of phenomena. The comparative-historical method assumes the typologization of historical phenomena, allowing to separate their essential characteristics from secondary, optional ones.

From the middle of the XIX century, a historical dialectical method began to form, based on the Marxist theory of theory, the idea of an ascending unidirectional stage development of the historical process. The civilizational method competes with that: it considers history of each community (ethnos, state, etc.) as a historical process of developing a culture that passes through several phases of change like a living organism. The controversy of this method lies in defining the boundaries of the concept of "civilization". Recently, many attempts to isolate studying history on the basis of civilizational approaches have been made to create a special discipline - civililology.

Questions for the control:

1. Give a definition of "historical time"?
2. What are the systems of chronology?
3. Give a definition of "method"?
4. Give examples of methods of historical science?
5. What is the periodization of the history of Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Kozybaev I.M. Historical science of Kazakhstan.-Alma-Ata: Kazak University, 1992
2. Kovalskaya S.I. Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan. Textbook. Almaty: Evero, 2014.-260.
3. Masanov E.A. Essay on the history of the ethnographic study of the Kazakh people in the USSR.-Alma-Ata: Science of the Kazakh SSR, 1966
4. Masanov NE, Abylkhozhin ZH.B., Erofeeva I.V. Scientific knowledge and myth-making in modern historiography of Kazakhstan. -Almaty: Dyk-Press, 2007.-296s.
5. Mazhitov S.F. Historical science of Kazakhstan: current state and development trends. -Almaty, 2013
6. Many-sided Clio: battles for history in the post-Soviet space. - Braunschweig, 2010
7. National stories in the Soviet and post-Soviet states. Ed. K. Aymermahera and G. Bordyugova. - M., 1999

Unit II. Kazakhstan on its way to independence: development phases and ideas of national construction

Topic: Origins of the National Movement of the Kazakh people

The aim: to show the typology of the national movements and the role of kazakh intelligence in determining the state.

Plan:

1. Typology of the national movement. The formation of CAS intelligence: the social composition, education and activities.
2. February bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia and the features of its influence on Kazakhstan.

1. Typology of the national movement. The formation of CAS intelligence: the social composition, education and activities.

At the turn of XIX-XX centuries the colonial Kazakhstan has entered a qualitatively new stage of its intellectual development. Adaptation of the traditional Kazakh society to the conditions and needs of capitalist market relations, total domination of the political-ideological attitudes of the mother country, the growth of socio-cultural unity of the peoples of Eurasia led to the birth of the Kazakh intelligentsia of a new formation. In the public mind, she had established herself under the name "oyydr" - "educated" and "seluler" - "intellectuals".

A new generation of Kazakh intellectuals as a social community was formed by the graduates of professional educational institutions of Russia and other foreign countries. They were distinguished by such qualities and properties as the openness to innovative ideas, the breadth of vision, a thirst for knowledge, a good awareness of events and processes in the world. A graduate of Omsk technical school (1890) and St. Petersburg Imperial forest Institute (1894) A. Bukeikhanov was the leader of the liberal democratic movement in Kazakhstan, their tireless work was included in the cohort of the Russian political elite.

The social base of intellectuals of a new type was extremely large. Among the "oyydr" and "sililar" were the yesterday's poor (O. Jandosov, J. aymauytov, M. Dulatov), children of the middle layer (P. Mendelev, A. Baitursynov), the descendants of the steppe aristocracy (M. Shokai, N. Turiakulov, sh. Kudaiberdiev), intellectuals in the second generation (P. Asfandiarov, A. Beremzhanov B. Karatayev), etc. Professional Kazakh intelligentsia of the early twentieth century, however, was not the sole bearer of the intellectual potential of the region. According to the nature, the content, and the outcomes of the social practices and intellectual impact of the national intelligentsia of the studied period two large groups can be divided. The first group was formed by the traditional intelligentsia, in the artistic creativity of who almost all the problems of life and existence in the desert were reflected, from the moment of birth up to the criticism of the decrees of the king.

Representatives of the traditional intelligentsia remained as servants of Islam – Mulla, Hodja, īsāna, heads of mosques. Because of the fact that the religiosity of the Kazakhs has been uneven, at times contradictory, the importance and the role of this group of intellectuals appeared ambiguous. Unlike the traditional artistic intelligentsia the house of the Ministers of the Islamic religion was more politically and organizationally flexible. With their initiative, the Muslim congresses were conducted, religious literature was published with large circulation, primarily "the Koran" had made the pilgrimage. However, the intention of the religious intellectuals to unite people around the Islamic ideas of the Muslim population failed during the revolutionary period of 1917.

T. Ryskulov. He believed that the pre-revolutionary Kazakh national intelligentsia was formed "under the influence of the Russian and Muslim cultures." Receiving a Russian education and the association with the Russian administration sought, in his opinion, "with the assistance of the Russian authorities to bring Kazakhs to the European culture", which received education in the Tatar, Bashkir and other Muslim schools sought to "enlighten the Kazakh people by spreading the culture of the Muslim East".

All scientists were United in one: the Kazakh intelligentsia training was small: during the 70 years of the pre-October period not more than 1,000 Kazakh boys and girls received secondary and higher education. Socio-political position of the new Kazakh intelligentsia was multidirectional. As the main mission she wanted to serve the people, facilitating its colonial fate, she took the responsibility to bring political and socio-cultural duty throughout many decades. The commitment and dedication of a small social community earned a huge reputation and popularity.

Public opinion on the role and importance of Kazakh intellectuals formed at the turn of the century, has been further strengthened during the revolution of 1905-1907. A real demonstration of the potential of the new intelligentsia and its ideological and political maturity was the adoption of the name of the government of Russia the Karkaraly petition of 1905, compiled by, in all probability, A. Baytursynov, A. Bukeykhanov, Z. Akaeva and signed by 14.5 thousand Kazakhs. Later, analyzing the contents of the petition, M. Auezov wrote that in the first place there had been mentioned the land issue, the people's demand to stop the seizure of Kazakh lands and to stop the migration of peasants. The second requirement related to the submission of the Kazakhs of the rights of provincial control. Finally, it was condemned by the Russification policy of tsarism.

So, the petition had identified the urgent problems of the Kazakh society, marked the birth of a new national idea, and the authors, over time, even more deepening program installation, adding new supporters and like-minded people, organising into a political party, headed by Alash movement. At the time of the adoption of the Karkaraly petition a new generation of Kazakh intellectuals had adopted a unified position, it was united by ideological community.

The ideological and political split came later, de-jure and de-facto it had arrived during the period of the uprising national liberation in 1916. A leading position and leadership role still remained in the hands of the liberal-democratic intelligentsia. Overall, the ideological and political division of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the early twentieth century, although damage to the national liberation movement, gave impetus to the revitalization of social consciousness, was for the General population of the school of manhood.

Government policies of tsarism against the national intelligentsia were based on the principles of mistrust and oppression. Economic, ideological, administrative-territorial dictates of the metropolis was accompanied by political tyranny. Thus, in accordance with the electoral law of 3 June 1907, the Kazakhs were deprived of the right to have representation in the State Duma III and IV convocations. Dissatisfied with the existing order awaiting trial and deportation. Overall, in the pre-revolutionary period even the most dedicated among the Kazakhs officials of the colonial administration has not received the deserved attention and respect. Almost all the leaders of the national intelligentsia, regardless of their political sympathies were persecuted. Repressive measures were taken in respect of their works. Of all the pre-revolutionary Kazakh books the most persecuted was "Oyan, Cossack!" ("Wake up, Kazakh!") written by M. Dulatov. For both the title and the content the book was deep and revealed the essence of national ideas, that had originated in the Karkaraly petition of 1905

Ideological and political differentiation of the Kazakh national intelligentsia largely went under the influence of the movement of liberalism in the metropolis. After the Russian revolution of 1905-1907 the represented country embarked on the path of getting rid of the "birthmarks" of patriarchalism, of feudalism, of serfdom, of the insufficient development of capitalism. No less active was the politicization of the population. To the most distant suburbs came to the ideas and programme of the

socialist-revolutionaries and the cadets, black hundreds and Octobrists, anarchists and Bolsheviks. A new generation of Kazakh intellectuals with interest the development of ideas of Siberian autonomists headed by Potanin and Yadrintsev. Did not go unnoticed jadidism Gasprinsky. The idea of Muslim unity of all peoples, behind the pan-Islamic movement contributed to the unification of the Turkic-Muslim movement in the Russian colonies and contributed to the growth of anti-Russian sentiments. At the turn of the century the growth of national consciousness is largely a result of the merger of two ideas – enlightenment and religion received its final design in the jadidism.

Jadidism represented a fairly wide range of views and approaches that had developed around the ideas of modernization of the traditional Muslim societies. What began as a reform of traditional Islamic education, jadidism then grew into a broad movement of Islamic intellectuals, mainly representatives of Turkic peoples of the Russian Empire, the modernization of traditional Muslim societies and enhance the role of Muslims in social and political life of Russia. Young Kazakh intellectuals and progressive Muslim clergy keenly absorbed all the views of progressive Muslim intellectuals, and fought with the darkness and ignorance of his people. The growth of the national liberation movement of the Kazakh people went along with the growth of the Muslim movement in the Russian Empire.

Politics and ideology were the main but not the only sphere of the activity of the new Kazakh intelligentsia. Their credo was expressed in education, literature, art, science. In the history of the early twentieth century A. Baitursynov was known, for example, as a teacher, linguist, reformer, poet, A. Bukeikhanov-as a scientist – economist, historian and writer, S. Seifullin and M. Zhumabayev – as poets and composers, M. Dulatov and M. Seralin – as journalists and organizers of print, P. Asfendiarov – as a medical professional.

Despite the difficulties and contradictions, the Kazakh intelligentsia kept the Patriotic spirit and optimism. Most of it was believed in Russia; and the liberal-Democrats and the social Democrats represented the future of his people within the Russian state. According to the testimony of M. Shokay, until December 1917, ie before the defeat of the Bolsheviks of the Kokand autonomy, the leaders of the Alash movement excluded the exit of Kazakhstan from the Empire. It is the terror and lawlessness of the Bolshevik regime forced the most authoritative and competent part of the national intelligentsia to take anti-Soviet position, destroyed its former constructive relationship between intellectuals and their groups. Very soon by the will of Stalin and his entourage of liberal-democratic intelligentsia was declared nationalist, chaiwalas all its activities. As unheard voice remained even such of the major Bolshevik figures as T. Ryskulov.

The historical mission of the new national intellectuals to lead the people to freedom and to be at the head of independent Kazakhstan remained unfulfilled. The reasons are many. Affected by the political inexperience of the people, the incompleteness of the formation of the national bourgeoisie, the administrative-territorial fragmentation of the Kazakh land, the political intricacies of the Bolshevik leadership, etc. etc. But, anyway, the intellectual revival was the main outcome of the

development of the Kazakh society in the early twentieth century. National intelligentsia woke up from the heart of the great steppe. The call by M. Dulatov: "Oan, Kazak!" - "Wake up, Kazakh!", reflected a turning point and was justified historically, politically and methodologically, and theoretically.

2. February bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia and the features of its influence on Kazakhstan.

The national liberation struggle in 1916 merged with the revolutionary events of the next year. 27 Feb 1917 in Russia defeated the bourgeois-democratic revolution. On March 2, Tsar Nicholas II abdicated. The population of Kazakhstan welcomed the overthrow of the Russian Tsar during the February revolution with the hope of a major political and economic changes. Already on March 2-3, 1917, Kazakhstan received letters from the new government: the Provisional government and the Soviet of workers 'and soldiers' deputies. As the result of an agreement between the Temporary Committee of the State Duma and the Executive Committee of the St. Petersburg Council, it was decided to hold a national constituent Assembly. It was agreed to elect of 730 delegates from party lists.

Initially, the election date was set on 17 September, and the inaugural meeting on 30 September, later the election date was postponed to November 12 and the Assembly to November 28. Throughout tsarism Russia 73 electoral districts were formed. On the territory of modern Kazakhstan they were formed in Zhetysu, the Ural and the Steppe constituencies.

The news of the revolution and the formation of the Provisional government was welcomed by the Kazakh democratic public. In the first days after the February revolution, the newspaper "Kazakh" published a telegram from Minsk 15 Kazakh intellectuals headed by A. Bukeikhanov addressed in 25 centres of Kazakhstan and selected among Kazakhs personalities. It called for support for the Provisional government, the preparation of the constituent Assembly to establish a democratic Republic in the country and to fight for national autonomy within a free Russia.

During this period of March - first half of April in the Kazakh masses were born new government bodies - Kazakh committees. This was the specificity of democratization in Kazakhstan after the February revolution. We can not even speak of the dual power, but the trilateral power in the face of the Provisional government, Councils and the Kazakh committees. It was the Kazakh committees who took on the promotion of the ideas of Kazakh national States, the return of Kazakh lands from the resettlement Fund, transfer of proceedings and of the proceedings in the Kazakh language and so on.

With the Provisional government coming to power it was going through an organizational phase. It started to create bodies of local authorities. Instead of abolishing administration on April 7 Turkestani committee was formed, to which Provisional government laid establishing of order. In the region's counties commissioners of the Provisional government were appointed. Alikhan Bukeikhanov became Commissar for the Turgay region, M. Tynyshpayev – the Semirechie region, M. Shokay in Turkestan. In addition, in Semipalatinsk oblast Committee of the Provisional government was headed by Commissioner K. Lashkevich – Chairman of

Semipalatinsk of the Union of cooperators. Commissioner of the Ural region on the 8th of March 1917 was appointed military Governor of the region G. Bisenov in Akmola region Commissioner was N. Lepko. Commissar of the provisional government across the Steppe General-governorship was appointed acting Laws, and to control the Turkestan Krai on 7 April 1917 the Provisional government was established the Turkestan Committee, headed by member of the State Duma N. Shchepkin.

M. Tynyshpaev, then M. Chokai were introduced in the Turkestan Committee. Zh. Dosmukhamedov, H. Gabbasov, J. akpaev, A. Kenesarin became part of the Executive bodies of the Provisional government in various counties and cities. The system of local government was presented to civil committees. They, in turn, were to contribute to the strengthening of a new order, preservation of peace and order, to the solution of food problems and the preparation of the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

The creation of the first Soviets in Kazakhstan, who possessed a social base, but had no real power, began immediately after the overthrow of the monarchy. Originally Soviets of workers 'deputies (March-April) were formed and parallel to create the soldiers' Councils (Kokchetav, Zaisan, Aulie-ATA). The process of formation of the Soviets was finished by May 1917. After the revolution, in the spring and summer of 1917, in the atmosphere of social upheaval and the increased political activity of the indigenous population, held a regional Kazakh congresses: Turgay, Semirechensky, Ural, Akmola. These conventions formulated the most important political and socio-economic requirements of Kazakh nationalism, contributed to its consolidation, expansion of social support. All past congresses not only sought to define the strategic objectives of the broad strata of the Kazakh society in the struggle for national liberation, land issues, cultural and other problems, but also tried to develop a tactical line in achieving these goals. First, the most significant was the Turgay Congress convened on the initiative of the Kazakh committees, which, researchers estimate, determined in July and December all-Kazakh Congress, which was formed by the Alash party. The Congress was held from the first to the eighth of April, 1917, it was attended by about 300 people. The Congress was also attended by representatives of Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Syr-Darya and the Ural regions and the bukeyev Horde, who represented the Kazakh population of these areas. In their speeches, the participants of the Congress drew attention to the extant institutions of the peasant chiefs, regional boards and district chiefs. The Congress adopted resolutions demanded their immediate elimination and adequate controls.

The overall political atmosphere has also changed because of the massive influx of participants in the rear works. Many of them became proponents of the ideas of the Bolsheviks among the Kazakh population. During the spring and summer of 1917 many laborers unions and the revolutionary-democratic youth organizations were created by the Kazakh workers of different organizations, uniting participants of the rear works, adjoining Soviets: "Union laborers", "Workers ' Union", etc.

In the center of Turkestan, Tashkent, two political parties were formed and they tried to defend the interests of the indigenous population. It is national-democratic

"Shuro-and-Islami", which was M. Carr, U. Hodjaev, M. Chokai. It generally supported the policies of the Provisional government. The other party "Shuro-and-Islamia" was created by the conservative wing of the Muslims and was headed by S. Lapinin.

After the revolution there were immediately formed youth organizations in more than 20 cities. Initially they were created as cultural ones, then they were politicized. For example, the "Revolutionary Union of Kazakh youth", created by T. Ryskulova, it was connected with the Bolsheviks.

In the early days of July of 1917 the political situation dramatically changed. The demonstration, organized by the Bolsheviks on July 5 in St. Petersburg was with the guns dispersed by the Provisional government. An order for the arrest of Lenin was issued. The provisional government granted unlimited powers, thereby obtaining a liquidation of dual power.

In these circumstances, the leaders of the Kazakh liberal-democratic movement, given the rapidly changing situation and accelerated the process of polarization of political forces decide to hold on the all-Kazakh Congress.

From 21 to 28 July 1917 in Orenburg the first all-Kazakh Congress was hosted, at which the delegates from Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Ural, Semirechye, Fergana regions and Bukeyev khanate were presented. The Chairman of the Congress was X. Dosmukhamedov. Congress considered 14 questions: the form of government; autonomy of Kazakh regions, the land issue; the national police; the Council; education; courts; religion; women's issues; on the preparation of the constituent Assembly of deputies from the Kazakh fields; all-Russian Muslim Congress "Shuro-and-Islamia", the Kazakh political party; on the situation in the field; on the premise of the Kazakhs at the Convention, Federalists all over Russia and in the academic Commission. For all questions there were adopted a constructive resolution of the national-democratic content. At this Congress it was decided to establish a Kazakh national party "Alash".

However, it adopted a resolution "on the representation of delegates from each region no more than one list, this list differed from the list provided by the all-Kazakh Congress." This decision was due to the fact that "if the Kazakhs will begin to fight among themselves, making more lists, we may lose that they are entitled to parliamentary seats that will go to other Nations."

The party "Ush Zhuz", which appeared at the same time (14 Mar 1917) with the party "Alash", did not want to accept the decision of Kazakh Congress. The founders of the party "Ush Zhuz" Mukan Aitenov and Shaimerden Alzhanov during a meeting with Alikhan bukeykhanov, held in October 1917 in Omsk, proposed the programme of their party. The negotiations were held, but without any agreement to address. Bukeikhanov was drowned the words of criticism.

August 25-29, the rebellion of L. Kornilov was defeated. He tried to take power and install a military dictatorship, and sought to overcome the disintegration of the country. This undermined the influence of the right and the left significantly increased, thereby created the conditions for the transition of power to the Soviets. From August to October is the amplified process of bolshevisation of the Soviets.

Local Bolsheviks: A. Zhangeldin, A. Misetov, S. Seifullin, T. Ryskulov, A. Imanov, T. Bokin, N. Nurmakov, A. Aitiev, O. Dzhandosov, A. Rozybakiev intensified their activities in the Soviets of workers 'and soldiers' deputies, soldiers ' among the masses of local garrisons, workers and trade Union organizations.11 Oct 1917, St. Peter and Paul Council decides to organize the Red guard. Lenin and the Bolshevik party considered the work of the creation of the red guard as the preparation of the main conditions for a violent overthrow of the political system and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of Soviet.

12-18 November 1917 elections of the constituent Assembly took place in several areas of Kazakhstan. The party "Alash" got the most part of the votes and took 43 seats. The number of votes obtained in the elections to the Constituent Assembly (262404), "Alash" took the 8th place among fifty political parties that existed in Russia before the October revolution

However, with the deepening of political confrontation between the Soviets and the Provisional government there was disengagement with the national organizations.

On the 17 of November 1917, Mukan Aitenov sent to the newspaper "Kazakh" the telegram: "the Kazakhs, not finding satisfaction from the program of the party "Alash", created by cadet Alikhan Bukeykhanov, formed themselves the socialist party "Ush Zhuz".

The aim was to support the Federation, the Union of Turkic-Tatar society, the presentation in the Constituent Assembly of individual list members.

The party "Ush Zhuz" was formed in Omsk, its affiliates worked in the cities of Kyzylzhar, Families, Akmola. In the newspaper "Sary-ARKA" an article was published in which the party "Ush Zhuz" had been subjected to obstruction by the party "Alash": In this regard, historian Svetlana Smagulova wrote: "the Party "Alash" has made every effort possible to ensure that the party "Ush Zhuz" scored the least number of votes. They held and propagandized their work among the population, telling about the intentions of the party "Ush Zhuz".

The newspaper "Ush Zhuz", which was released from the 10 of December 1917 until May 1918, entered into a verbal battle with the newspaper "Kazakh", "Saryarka", "Birlik Tua", "Ulan", which adhered to the position of the party "Alash".

The confrontation between the two parties had continued until the party "Ush Zhuz" was destroyed in the summer of 1918.

Questions for the control

1. What are the features of the formation of the Kazakh national intelligentsia?
2. What is the significance of the national intelligentsia in the political life of Kazakhstan beginning of the twentieth century?
3. How did the national intelligentsia prove itself after the February revolution of 1917?
4. How can you describe the political situation in 1917 in Kazakhstan?
5. What are the political parties of this period?

References:

1. Abzhanov Kh.M., Gurevich L.Ya. The intelligentsia of Kazakhstan: history, theory, modernity. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
2. Bukeikhan A. Complete Works. In 9 volumes. Astana, 2013.
3. Gasprinsky I. French letters. - Simferopol, 2003.
4. Miroslav Hroch. An Orientation in Typology // Miroslav Hroch. The National Interest: The European Century. A Comparative Perspective. Translated into English by Robin Cassling. Prague: Charles University, Faculty of Philosophy, 1996.
5. Iskhakov S.M. Russian Muslims and the Revolution of 1917–1918 - M., 2004. - 567 p.
6. Kakenova G.M. The fate of the Kazakh intelligentsia. Historiography of the issue. - Astana, 2006.
7. Nurtazina N.D. Peoples of Turkestan: Problems of Islam, integration, modernization and decolonization at the turn of XIX-XX. Almaty, 2008. - 166s.
8. E. Smith. Nationalism and Modernism: A Critical Review of Modern Theories of Nations and Nationalism / Trans. from English A.V. Smirnova, Yu.M. Filippova, E.S. Zagashvili and others. M.: Praxis. 2004. 464 p.
9. E. Hobsbaum. Nations and nationalism after 1780. / Per. from English A.A. Vasiliev. St. Petersburg. Publishing house "Aletheia". 1995

Topic: The historical origins of the formation of Soviet Kazakhstan: the difficulties of rooting

The aim: To reveal the main political processes taking place in Kazakhstan in connection with the October Revolution in Russia and their consequences.

Plan:

1. The October Revolution and the political life of Kazakhstan.
2. Kazakhstan during the years of civil conflict.
3. The formation of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic

1. *The October Revolution and the political life of Kazakhstan.* October 24, 1917 in Petrograd, an armed insurrection, prepared by the Bolsheviks, began. On the morning of October 25 (November 7), the Military Revolutionary Committee (VRK) addressed Lenin's proclamation "To the Citizens of Russia," in which he said: "Comrades workers, soldiers, peasants and all the working people! Take all power in the hands of your Soviets. Take care, garde it as the apple of the eye, earth, bread, factories, tools, food, transportation - all this will henceforth be entirely yours, the whole people's property. The Provisional Government is deposed in the evening (22.45 pm) on October 25, 1917, the II All-Russian Congress of Soviets was opened. The congress adopted, on the night of October 25-26, the proclamation "To the Workers, Soldiers and Peasants!" and proclaimed the establishment of Soviet power. Here, the first decrees of Soviet power were adopted: the Decree on Peace, Decree on Land, and the Decree on Power.

At the Second Congress of Soviets, the first Soviet government was created - the Council of People's Commissars (SNK). The Council of People's Commissars

included prominent figures of the Bolshevik Party: A.I. Rykov - People's Commissar for Internal Affairs, L. Trotsky - People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, A.V. Lunacharsky - People's Commissar for Education, and I.V. Stalin - People's Commissar for Nationalities. P.E. Dybenko, N.V. Krylenko and V.A. Antonov-Ovseienko became commissars for military and naval affairs. The first Soviet government was headed by V.I. Lenin.

The Second Congress elected a new composition of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (ЦИК). It included Bolsheviks and Left SRs. The Mensheviks and the Right Socialist-Revolutionaries refused to participate in the work of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. L.B Kamenev became the chairman of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee. Thus, the Second Congress of Soviets proclaimed the establishment of Soviet power in the country and the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind.

On November 2 1917 the "Declaration of the rights of the Russia peoples" which proclaimed equality and Russia peoples sovereignty, their right to self-determination, even the separation and formation of separate states, and also cancellation of national and national-religious limitations and privileges, free development of national minorities and ethnic groups occupying Russia was published.

On November 20, 1917 the appeal of the Soviet government "To all working Muslims of Russia and the East" was published, in which the national and cultural institutions, customs and beliefs of Muslims were proclaimed free and inviolable.

The news of the victory of the armed uprising in Petrograd and the establishment of the Soviet power there reached Kazakhstan, and soon the establishment of the Soviet power began in Kazakhstan.

Throughout the period from the end of October 1917 to March 1918, Soviet power was established mainly in the cities and other most populated areas of Kazakhstan.

The Soviets in the Syrdarya and Semirechye provinces, which were part of the Turkestan general-governorship, quickly took over that power. This was due to the support provided to the Bolsheviks by the local bureaucracy, the top resettlement village and army units. Frightened by the events of 1916, they were no more afraid of the anti-colonial speeches made by "native" peoples than the "dictatorship of the proletariat." Any power in the metropolis was considered by them as a guarantor of preserving the privileges of Europeans in the province. The colonial nature of Soviet power in the southern provinces of Kazakhstan was visually demonstrated by the Third Regional Congress of Soviets held in Tashkent 15-22 November 1917. There was proclaimed the Soviet Turkestan autonomy, however, the representatives of indigenous peoples have been excluded from power under the pretext of their being unprepared for the proletarian revolution. The discontent of the Kazakh and Uzbek population was suppressed by the armed force.

In response to that, the Turkestan autonomy was created (officially called Turkestani mukhtariat, Turkestan autonomy, in literature it is also known as the Kokand autonomy) - an unrecognized state that existed from November 27, 1917

until February 18, 1918 on the territory of modern Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, within the Turkestan general-governorship. In the head of the government of the Turkestan autonomy were Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpaev and Mustafa Shokai (Kazakhs by nationality), as well as colonel Chanyshhev (ethnic Tatar).

November 15, 1917 in Tashkent, the III conference of Muslims of the Turkestan Territory under the leadership of Shuro-i-Ulema was opened. At the same time, the Third Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan Territory was held in Tashkent. Representatives of the Left and Socialist Muslim organizations were invited to the conference of Muslims. At the same time, representatives of Shuro-i-Islamiya did not participate in the conference, which marked a split between traditionalists and liberals. At the conference it was decided to address the delegates of the Third Congress of Soviets of Turkestan with a proposal to create a coalition government. But this proposal was rejected by the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Bolsheviks, in whose leadership the so-called "old Communists" were decisive. Many of the "old Communists" stood on openly chauvinistic positions. Thus, the first membership of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan (CPC) did not include representatives of indigenous nationalities. This decision was condemned by the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, requiring the inclusion of representatives of the indigenous population in the CPC.

The news of the victory of the armed uprising in Petrograd and the establishment of Soviet power there reached Kazakhstan, the establishment of Soviet power in Kazakhstan began.

In the period from the end of October 1917 to March 1918, Soviet power was established mainly in the cities and other most populated areas of Kazakhstan.

The Soviets in the Syrdarya and Semirechye districts, which were the part of the Turkestan general-governorship, took over quickly enough. This was due to the support given to the Bolsheviks by the local bureaucracy, the top of the resettlement village and the army units. Frightened by the events of 1916, they were more afraid of the anti-colonial actions of the "indigenous" peoples than the "dictatorship of the proletariat". Any power in the metropolis was considered by them as a guarantor of preserving the privileges of Europeans in the province. The colonial nature of Soviet power in the southern regions of Kazakhstan was visually demonstrated by the Third Regional Congress of Soviets, held in Tashkent on November 15-22, 1917. Here the Soviet Turkestan Autonomy was proclaimed, but representatives of local peoples were removed from power under the pretext of their unpreparedness for the proletarian revolution. The discontent of the Kazakh and Uzbek population was suppressed by armed force.

In response, the Turkestan autonomy is created (officially called Turkestani mukhtariat (Turkestan autonomy), in literature it is also known as the Kokand autonomy) - an unrecognized state that existed from November 27, 1917 to February 18, 1918 in modern Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, within the Turkestan general-governorship. The government of the Turkestan autonomy was headed by

Mukhamedzhan Tynyshpaev and Mustafa Shokai (Kazakhs by nationality), as well as Colonel Chanyshv (ethnic Tatar).

In 1917, November 15 in Tashkent, the III conference of Muslims of the Turkestan Territory was opened under the leadership of Shuro-i-Ulema in Tashkent. In parallel, the Third Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan Territory was held in Tashkent. Representatives of leftist and socialist Muslim organizations were invited to the conference of Muslims. At the same time, representatives of Shuro-i-Islamiya did not participate in the conference, which marked a split between traditionalists and liberals. At the conference, it was decided to address the delegates of the Third Congress of Soviets of Turkestan with a proposal to create a coalition government. But this proposal was rejected by the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Bolsheviks, in whose leadership the so-called "old Communists" were decisive. Many of the "old Communists" stood on frankly chauvinistic positions. Thus, the first membership of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan (SNK) did not include representatives of indigenous nationalities. This decision was condemned by the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, requiring the inclusion of representatives of the indigenous population in the CPC.

On November 22, the Third Regional All-Muslim Congress was opened in Tashkent where an attempt to form the governments of the national autonomy was made. But this decision provoked a protest from representatives of the left-wing Muslim movements and parties that favored the Soviets as the only legitimate authority.

In response to the creation in Tashkent of the Council of People's Commissars in Kokand under the leadership of Shuro-i-Islamiya, an Extraordinary Regional General Council of the Muslims was convened. About 200 delegates attended the congress. On November 27 at the congress Turkestan was declared "territorially autonomous in unity with the federative democratic Russian republic". Turkestan was decided to call Turkestan Mukhtoriati (Turkestan autonomy). Authorities of autonomy were elected. A representative and legislative body was to become the Provisional People's Council in the number of 54 people, the executive - the Provisional Government, consisting of 12 people.

In January the government of the Turkestan Autonomy announced its intention to convene its parliament on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret ballot on March 20, 1918. Two-thirds of the seats in the parliament were reserved for Muslim deputies, and one third was guaranteed to non-Muslims. It was a good decision - such a parliament would undoubtedly rally all Turkestan and would become an insurmountable obstacle for the Bolsheviks. The existence of such parliament was to be the first step towards the democratization of Turkestan. By the way, there was not a single person from the representatives of indigenous peoples out of its 14 members in the government of the Turkestan Soviet Republic (TASSR). The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Republic Fedor Kolesov, a recent clerk on the Tashkent railway, said: "It is impossible to admit Muslims to the supreme authorities, since the position of the local population is not defined in relation to us and, in addition, they have no proletarian organization."

The first membership of the Provisional Government of the Turkestan Autonomy included:

- Muhamedjan Tynyshpaev - Minister-Chairman, Minister of Internal Affairs. Ethnic Kazakh.
- Shah Islam (Islam) Shagiakhmetov (Sultan Shoahmedov is also in the literature) - deputy chairman of the chairman. Ethnic Tatar.
- Mustafa Chokaev (Mustafa Shokai) is the head of the foreign relations department (in modern literature he is sometimes called the Minister of Foreign Affairs). Ethnic Kazakh.
- Magdy Chanyshhev - Chairman of the Military Council of the Government (head of the armed forces). Ethnic Tatar.
- Ubaidulla Khodjaev - the manager of the People's Militia and Public Security Department. He is Ethnic Uzbek.
- Khidayat-bek Yurgul-Agayev - Minister of Land Management and Water Use. Ethnic Uzbek.
- Abidjan Mahmudov - Minister of Food. Ethnic Uzbek.
- Abdurakhman-bek Urazaev - Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs. Ethnic Kazakh.
- Solomon Herzfeld - Minister of Finance. Ethnic Jew.
- Kichik Ergash (in the literature there is often written Irgash, he is also Khoji Magomed Ibrahim Khodjiev) - the head of the district militia, later replaced Magdy Chanyshhev as head of the armed forces of autonomists.

Soon when Tynyshpaev left because of internal disagreements, Mustafa Chokaev becomes the chairman of the government. The Turkestan autonomy was conceived as part of the future Russian Federation. In the introductory speech, Mustafa Shokai said: "It is not easy to build a full-blooded state on the move. For this there are no frames, no experience. And most importantly, there is no army to protect future autonomy. No matter how weakened Russia is, it is much stronger than us. We must live in peace and friendship with Russia. This is dictated by geography itself. I do not accept the policy of the Soviets, but I believe in the destructive power of the Bolsheviks. "

From the very beginning of its existence one of the key problems of the Turkestan Autonomy had been insuperable differences between the various political currents involved in its creation. First of all, between the Jadids and the Cadimists. The last in the government was represented by Kichik Ergash. In December 1917 the growing influence of the kadimists in the government caused the resignation of the Prime Minister M. Tynyshpaev, who was succeeded by Mustafa Chokaev. In the conditions of the political crisis of the autumn of 1917, autonomists did not have a single position with respect to foreign policy orientation, either with regard to the Soviets, or with regard to further socio-political transformations. Attempts by the government to attract broad sections of the indigenous population to their side, by sending speakers and propagandists to the cities of Turkestan, did not bring the desired results. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the leaders of Shuro-i-Ulema refused to join the government of the autonomy.

In January 1918, in response to the ultimatum, Shokai refused to recognize the power of the Soviets. To eliminate the self-proclaimed Turkestan autonomy, 11 echelons with troops and artillery arrived under the command of Osipov K.P. The red army of the Tashkent garrison and the armed detachments of the Armenian "Dashnaktsutyun" party were also members of the punitive detachment. From 6 to 9 February in 1918 there were some street fights which caused significant casualties and destructions in which more than 10,000 civilians died. This operation effectively eliminated the confidence of the local population in the Russian revolution, in central and local Soviet power for many decades. The response to the liquidation of the Turkestan autonomy was the powerful national liberation partisan movement, known in Soviet historiography, as basmachism, liquidated by the Soviet government only in the 1930s.

Thus, the Turkestan autonomy was abolished by the Bolsheviks only three months after the creation. Mustafa Shokay managed to escape first to Tashkent, later through Aktyubinsk to the Ural steppes, joined the members of the Alash-Orda government, and again got involved in the political struggle.

The leaders of the Alash party immediately began to take concrete steps to prevent the transfer of power to the Soviets in Kazakhstan after receiving news of the victory of the armed uprising in Petrograd. In order to work out a program of action in the conditions that followed the October Revolution of 1917, the Second All-Kazak Congress was held on December 5-13, 1917 in Orenburg. Delegates from all over Kazakhstan took part in its work: Bukeyevsky horde, Ural, Turgai, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Semirechenskaya, Samarkand regions, from Altai province. Its organizers were A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baytursynov, I. Omarov, S. Doschanov, M. Dulatov. The chairman of the congress was B. Kulmanov.

At the opening of the congress, delegates made reports from the places where it was said basically that the south of Kazakhstan was covered by famine. The people are scattered, the local authorities are unable to restore order. Having discussed these reports, the first point of the resolution called on the "people to end the party struggle and to unite." The following issues were put on the agenda: attitude towards the autonomy of Siberia, Turkestan and the south-eastern union; autonomy of the Kazakh regions; the police; national council; education; national fund; Muftiat; people's court; aul management; the food problem.

The central issue at the congress was the issue of creating the Kazakh autonomy. The report on autonomy was made by A. Bukeykhanov, his report and the issue of the Kazakh autonomy were referred to a special commission. X. Gabbasov spoke on behalf of the commission. After the discussion of the report because of the fact that "at the end of October the Provisional Government fell, the Russian Republic lost its authority, enjoying confidence and moral authority, in the absence of any power in the country, a civil war may arise, anarchy sweeps large cities and villages throughout the state, anarchy is growing every day. The only way out of this difficult situation is the organization of a firm government, which would recognize the entire population of the Kazakh regions, "the Congress decided to form the Autonomy of the Kazakh regions and give it the name" Alash ". The temporary People's Council of

Alash-Orda was formed of 25 members, 10 seats of which were provided to Russian and other peoples of the region. The place of stay of Alash-Orda was determined by Semipalatinsk, A. Bukeykhanov was elected as the head of the government – the Chairman of the All-Kazak People's Council on an alternative basis, in addition to him, B. Kulmanov and A. Turlubayev claimed this post.

The congress developed a plan for the creation of the Kazakh police. Its number in each region, training and supply in the counties were provided. The provision of militia with weapons was to be carried out by the central administration on the means received through taxation.

With regard to joining the autonomy of the Turkestan regions, the congress decided that this issue should be decided at the congress of representatives of the Syrdarya region. In January 1918, in the Syrdarya region, a regional Kazakh congress was convened, the main issue was the question of joining the Alash autonomy. As a result of heated discussions, the congress came to the conclusion that it was expedient to leave the Syrdarya region as part of the Turkestan autonomy and the possibility of joining Alash only in case of a military-political union of two autonomies.

The process of establishing Soviet power in Kazakhstan was uneven and uneven. He had a number of features due to the socio-economic development of the region, the arrangement of political forces. In a number of districts of the region, the establishment of Soviet power was protracted and bloody, and in some areas it was relatively peaceful. As a result of armed uprisings, Soviet power was established in many districts of the Turgai, Ural, Semirechye regions. Power passed into the hands of the Soviets in Chimkent, Aulie-Ata, Bukeyevskaya Horde, Turkestan, Kazalinsk, Kokchetav, Akmolinsk relatively peacefully. In total, from October 1917 until March 1918, Soviet power was established throughout the territory of Kazakhstan, with the exception of Uralsk. The main centers of resistance to the Soviets were Orenburg, Urals and Semirechye.

The first who took power in their hands on October 30, 1917 were workers and soldiers of Perovsk (Kzyl-Orda), a large railway station at that time, which housed a relatively large garrison. After the victory of the armed uprising on October 28, 1917, in Tashkent, headed by the Bolsheviks (the administrative center of Turkestan), Soviet power was peacefully established in Auliy-Ata (Zhambyl), Chernyaevo (Shymkent), Kazalinsk, on November 22, 1917, the power came to the Soviets in Petropavlovsk, on December 27 – in Akmolinsk.

Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar and Ust-Kamenogorsk were ruled by henchmen of the petty-bourgeois "delegate meeting". The establishment of Soviet power in the Turgai region and its center occurred in an atmosphere of fierce struggle. With the neutrality of the main part of the Cossacks in Orenburg in November 1917, Soviet power was established, but it did not last long. In November 15, 1917, a Military Revolutionary Committee was formed, headed by the Bolshevik S. Tsuving at an enlarged meeting of the Orenburg Soviet. But the building where the meeting of the Council was held was surrounded. The ataman of the Orenburg Cossack troops A. Dutov, with the support of the Alash Party and the Mensheviks, arrested members of the Orenburg Soviet. These events alarmed the central authorities, and the Council of People's

Commissars considered the issue of military measures to restore the power of the Soviets in Orenburg. To fight the forces of Dutov, who cut off Turkestan and southern regions of Kazakhstan from the center, large troop formations were sent to the front, headed by P.A. Kobozev, S.D. Pavlov, V. A. Blucher, A.D. Dzhangildin. Together with the Red Guards of Tashkent, Kazalinsk, Perovsk, Aktobe, they defeated Dutovtsi, liquidated the "Orenburg traffic jam". In December 25, 1917, Soviet power was established in Kustanai.

The defeat of the Dutovshchina, the victory of the Soviets in Western Siberia and in the north of Kazakhstan had a great influence on the state of affairs in Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar. The Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks quickly lost influence there, especially after the population learned about the decrees of the Soviet government. On January 19, the Pavlodar Council took power into its own hands. In Semipalatinsk on January 1, 1918, an independent Bolshevik organization was created, and as a result, on February 14 (January 1) in 1918, the Semipalatinsk Soviet decided to transfer power to the Soviets and on February 15, 1918 elected the "Provisional Commissariat", entrusting it with the management of the affairs of the city and region.

In Semirechye, where the counterrevolution had long maintained military superiority, the struggle dragged on until the spring of 1918, Soviet power was established in Verny on March 3, 1918. The situation in the Urals region was much more complicated. Having received support from the representatives of the officers who fled to the region from the center of the Junkers and played on the discontent of the Cossacks by the Brest Peace, the military government carried out a coup soon after the completion of the regional congress of the Soviets, having executed most of the members elected at the congress of the executive committee. Only in the Bukeyev steppe, with the help of the workers and soldiers of Tsaritsyn and Astrakhan, it was possible to establish Soviet power in December 1917. On the peninsula Mangyshlak, Soviet power was established in November 1917. On November 22 the district Soviet of Workers, Soldiers, Peasants and Muslim Deputies was organized in Fort Aleksandrovsky.

By the spring of 1918, the Bolsheviks failed to completely master only one region of Kazakhstan - the Urals. The main reason for this was the unity of action of all anti-Bolshevik forces, which united around the Ural Cossack army.

In the bulk of the Kazakh villages the process of establishing Soviet power continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. Economy. With the establishment of the new government, it was necessary to create the economic foundations of a new society, the definition and implementation of its social policy. But this process was complicated because of the following factors: a complicated situation on the ground; personnel crisis; distortion of the directives of the central government in the field.

Nevertheless, the Soviet government began to take root. The basis of the socialist economy was determined by the workers' control over production and distribution, the initiators of which were the workers themselves. Measures to implement workers' control were a preparation for the nationalization of industry and banks. They were carried out on the basis of the decrees of the Central Executive

Committee of December 27, 1917 "On the nationalization of banks" and "On the revision of steel safes in banks." In the spring of 1918 the branch of the Russian-Asian Bank, treasuries and city banks were nationalized. As a result of the nationalization of banks in the first months after the revolution the local Soviets were able to allocate certain funds for organizing the system of rural Soviets, to meet social and cultural demands, and to restore industrial enterprises.

The next step is the nationalization of industry and transport. The Tashkent-Orenburg railway, the Omsk-Petropavlovskaya, Semipalatinsk-Altai and other sectors became state-owned. At the same time, there were taken some measures to nationalize joint-stock shipping companies.

In spring and summer, the Soviets carried out considerable work on the nationalization of industry.

The most important was the agrarian question. The Soviet authorities raised the question of the return of land, which was robbed by the autocracy in favor of the Cossacks and settlers. The question of land was discussed at the regional and district congresses of the Soviets, by decision of which the land was transferred to the use of the working people, without any distinctions of nationality. The food problem that arose in 1916 was urgent. The Soviets of Kazakhstan had to solve the food problem of a double plan: the supply of bread and meat to the center and the search for bread for the south-western regions. They were realized by food detachments and with the help of cash.

2. *Kazakhstan in the years of civil confrontation.* In 1918 the main centers of the anti-Bolshevik movement were formed. The "Union of the Renaissance of Russia", uniting the Cadets, Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries was formed on February 13 in Moscow and Petrograd. In March, 1918, the Union for the Defense of Motherland and Freedom was formed under the leadership of the well-known Socialist-Revolutionary, terrorist B. Savenkov. A strong anti-Bolshevik movement unfolded among the Cossacks. On the Don and Kuban they were headed by General P.N. Krasnov, in the Southern Urals (in the Orenburg region) – Ataman A.I. Dutov. In the south of Russia and the North Caucasus under the leadership of generals M.V. Alekseyev and L.G. Kornilov, the officer's Volunteer Army began to be formed. It became the basis of the white movement. After the death of Kornilov, the command was received by General A.I. Denikin.

In the spring of 1918 a foreign intervention began. German troops occupied Ukraine, the Crimea and part of the North Caucasus. Romania captured Bessarabia. The Entente countries signed an agreement on the non-recognition of the Brest Peace and the future division of Russia into spheres of influence. In March 1918, the English military corps was planted in Murmansk, later, French and American troops joined it. In April, Vladivostok was occupied by a Japanese landing party. There were detachments of Englishmen, French and Americans behind it, in the Far East.

On May 25, 1918, soldiers of the Czechoslovak Corps rose up. They were the main striking force of opponents of Soviet power. In this building, prisoners of war from the Austro-Hungarian army were gathered, they expressed a desire to participate in the war against Germany on the side of the Entente. The corps was sent by the

Soviet government along the Trans-Siberian Railway to the Far East. It was assumed that it would be brought to France then. The rebels seized a number of cities in Siberia, the Urals, the Middle Volga region - Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Samara, Ufa, etc. On May 31, counter-revolutionaries took Petropavlovsk, in June - Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kustanai, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk. As a result, Uralsk, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk and most of the Turgai region were in the hands of the White Guards. Soviet power in Kazakhstan was preserved in some regions of Western Kazakhstan and the southern region. The White Guards and Alashordyntsi established a bloody regime in the occupied areas. The development of military operations on the Kazakh fronts was closely connected with the course of military operations on the main fronts of the struggle against counterrevolution and intervention. At the end of 1918-1919 the Entente imperialists, together with the forces of internal counter-revolution, began a new united campaign against Soviet power. The main striking force of the opponents of Soviet power was the White Guard army. In Siberia, Admiral A.V. Kolchak declared himself "the supreme ruler of Russia." In the Kuban and the North Caucasus, A.I. Denikin united the Don and Volunteer armies in the armed forces of the south of Russia. In the north, with the help of the Entente, General E.K. Miller formed his army. In the Baltics, General N.N. Yudenich was preparing to march on Petrograd. Under Orenburg and the Urals, the armies of Dutov and Tolstov operated. Foreign imperialists supplied the white movement with ammunition, uniforms, tanks, aircraft, and expanded the scope of their intervention. The outcome of the civil war in Kazakhstan largely depended on the success of the Red Army's military operations against Kolchak on the Eastern Front.

In November 1918, A.V. Kolchak started to attack in the Urals with an idea of uniting with the detachments of General E.K. Miller and the organization of a joint blow to Moscow. The Eastern Front became the main one again. On October 25, the troops of A.V. Kolchak took Perm, but on December 31 their attack was abandoned by the Red Army. In the east, the front temporarily stabilized.

In 1919, there was a plan created for a simultaneous attack on the Soviet republic: from the east Kolchak, from the south AI. Denikin and the west N.N. Yudenich. However, they did not succeed in carrying out the combined performance. In March 1919, A.V. Kolchak began a new attack from the Urals towards the Volga, there were 130,000 soldiers and officers under his command. In April the troops of S.S. Kamenev and MV Frunze stopped him, and in summer they send him into Siberia. A powerful peasant uprising and partisan movement against the government of A.V. Kolchak helped the Red Army establish Soviet power in Siberia. In February 1920, on the verdict of the Irkutsk revolutionary committee, Admiral A.V. Kolchak was shot. During the Civil War, the territory of Kazakhstan became a theater of military operations of the major all-Russian fronts - the Eastern, Southern (Turkestan, Urals, and local - Aktobe and Semirechensk) fronts.

With the help of the Czechoslovak Corps, the Socialist-Whiteguard Government Komuch-the Constituent Assembly Committee was created in Samara, the Provisional Siberian Government – in Omsk. In the summer of 1918, a complicated

situation developed in the region of Orenburg. On July 3, 1918, it was occupied by ataman A. Dutov, who cut the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. The Aktyubinsk Front was formed to stop the White Guards to the south of Tashkent in July 1918, the commander of which was G.V. Zinoviev.

In the conditions of the war that began Alash-Orda concluded an alliance with Dutov in Orenburg, contacted the Provisional Siberian Government and Komuch to jointly fight the Soviets. This was facilitated by the following circumstances. Already in the spring of 1918 the leadership of the autonomy of Alash decided to start negotiations with the Soviet government on mutual recognition. In March 1918 In Moscow J. and X. Dosmukhamedov headed for a meeting with Vladimir Lenin and Stalin. On March 19-20 there was the telephone conversations between Stalin, A. Bokeikhan and his deputy H. Gabbas. The Soviet authorities recognized the legality of the decisions of the All-Kazakhstan Congress, but they agreed to recognize the autonomy only in case of convening a general Kazakhstani congress with the participation of local Soviets. In response, Alash Orda put forward its demands, agreeing to win the Soviet power only in case of subordination of local Soviets to the government of Alash before the convening of the All-Kazakhstan Constituent Assembly. The latter was not in the interests of Moscow and the negotiations were curtailed. At the same time, Lenin and Stalin started work on the creation of an alternative, Bolshevik government of Kazakhstan. For this purpose, the Kazakh People's Commissariat for Nationalities opened the Kazakh department headed by Bolshevik A. Zhandeldin and M. Tunganchin, who was entrusted with the organization of the All-Kazakhstan Congress of Soviets for the proclamation of the Soviet Kazakh Autonomy. Alash Orda, seeing Moscow's unwillingness to recognize the non-Bolshevik, liberal-democratic Kazakh autonomy, is beginning to draw closer to the anti-Bolshevik forces. In June 1918, the government of Alash-Orda adopted a series of decrees on the organization of power on the ground, according to which all documents and legislative acts issued by the Soviet authorities on the territory of the Alash autonomy were declared invalid. At the same time, the government of Alash-Orda in all possible ways sought to obtain recognition of the Kazakh autonomy by the new Russian governments. In the negotiations with them, the leadership of the Alash-Orda led by A. Bukeykhanov put forward the issue of giving the Kazakh people the possibility of forming a national statehood. For three months the leadership of Alash tried to assert its authority by issuing a series of orders on governance, freedom of conscience, land use, taxation, court, military affairs. However the governments did not confirm these acts. In order not to lose Alash as allies in the struggle against the Bolsheviks, the Siberian government comes to certain agreements, avoiding the question of political status. It happened on the eve of the Ufa State Conference, which took place in September 1918. Here was created the All-Russian government - the Directory and the Council of Ministers, located in Omsk. In most cases, the posts of ministers were given to the members of the temporary Siberian government, which affected relations with Alash. On November 4, 1918, a special decree of the Directory announced the abolition of the Alash autonomy and the introduction of the post of Chief of the Office of Management

Alash. The leadership of Alash did not agree with this decision and continued to exercise power functions. On November 18, 1918 there was a military coup in Omsk and all power passed to the supreme ruler Admiral A. Kolchak. He came out categorically against the Kazakh autonomy.

Armed confrontation in Kazakhstan was an integral part of the Civil War in Russia. Therefore the military operations of local military formations, the partisan movement, rendered substantial assistance to the forces of the Red Army. This is indicative of the liberation of Orenburg, Uralsk and the defeat of Kolchak. For example, the Aktyubinsk Front played an important role in the Civil War and when, in October 1918, the White Guards started to act against Aktyubinsk to break through into Central Asia and the southern regions of Kazakhstan, they were stopped and abandoned. It was the time when the expedition of A. Zhangel'din ensured the success of the front. With a large quantity of ammunition the expedition left Moscow in July, 1918, and on November 11, as a result of a very difficult steppe crossing, the detachment arrived at Chelkar station, delivering weapons to the troops.

In March 1920, the forefront of the North Semirechye was eliminated, the latter on the territory of Kazakhstan.

In the spring of 1919, the leadership of the Council in Moscow decided on the issue of national-state construction and the formation of national autonomies. During this period, the leader of the Torgovy branch of the Alash Orda A. Baytursynov in March 1919, disappointed in his allies, began negotiations with Moscow on the recognition of Soviet power. The Alash regiments operating in the Torgay area joined the Red Army, and A. Baytursynov himself began negotiations with the leadership of Alash Orda in other regions of Kazakhstan, urging them to abandon the support of the White Guards. At the end of March 1919 in Zhympty, the bid of the Western branch of the Alash of the Horde was sent to K. Tattibayev for secret talks with J. Dosmukhameduly, as a result of which Alash Horde took the position of neutrality, considerably weakening the positions of anti-Bolshevik forces during the spring offensive of Kolchak. In summer the talks resumed, but the final transition to the side of Soviet power was realized only at the beginning of winter. A member of the Kazakh Revolutionary Committee, B. Karatay, addressed the leaders of the Western Group with a letter on the peaceful proposals of the government of the RSFSR, and on December 10, 1919, the meeting of the leaders of Alash Orda in Kyzyl-Kuga adopted a resolution on switching to the side of the Soviets and the beginning of military operations against the White Guards. On December 27, the Alash regiments under red banners attacked the headquarters of the Iletsky Corps in the Kyzyl-Kugi district and captured more than 500 people, including and the commander of the corps, General Akutin. The western branch of the Alash of the Horde was reorganized into the Kyzyl-Kuginsky Revolutionary Committee, and its military formations were sent to the embank oil field to fight the retreating units of General Tolstov. The leaders of the Eastern branch, headed by A. Bokeikhan, declared their recognition of Soviet power.

The agrarian reforms contributed to the return and strengthening of the social and economic situation of 300,000 refugees (Kazakhs and Kirghiz) who emigrated to China in 1916.

However, during the implementation of the reform, errors and excesses were committed on the ground. So, sometimes the poor were deprived of their lands. To the kulaks, the colonizers were often attributed to all immigrants, which engendered a national enmity between the migrants and the indigenous population.

In 1921 the union of the poor "Kosci" was created, the members of which actively participated in the land reform.

The hard legacy of colonial policy in Kazakhstan was that the region was divided between separate administrative and territorial units. The formation of the Kazakh ASSR with all the acuteness set the task of uniting the Kazakh lands. This applied to the Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Ural, Semirechye and Syrdarya regions.

In 1921, there was a disengagement in the west and north of Kazakhstan, in Western Siberia. A lot of preparatory work was done on the national and territorial delimitation of Central Asia and the accession of Kazakh lands.

The policy of "military communism" included a set of measures that affected the economic and socio-political sphere.

The main thing in this case was: the nationalization of industry (large, medium, small) and the creation of a powerful centralized apparatus (management). The decree of the Council of People's Commissars of January 11, 1919 introduced a surrogate for bread.

By 1920, it spread to potatoes, vegetables, etc. The essence of the surplus-stocking was that the removal of all surplus grain, and often the necessary supplies. For the withdrawal of products to peasants left receipts and money lost because of inflation its value. An equalizing wage system was introduced among workers.

In the social sphere, the policy of "military communism" was based on the principle "Who does not work, does not eat". In 1918, labor service was introduced for representatives of the former exploiter classes, and in 1920 universal labor service.

The continuation of the economic policy of the Bolsheviks was the abolition of commodity-money relations. First, the free sale of food, then other consumer goods, which were distributed by the state as a salary, was banned.

So, the whole aggregate of these emergency measures was named in the history of the policy of "military communism". "Military" - because this policy was subordinated to the only goal - to concentrate all forces, for a military victory over its political opponents, "communism" - because the measures taken by the Bolsheviks in an amazing way coincided with the Marxist forecast of certain socio-economic features of the future communist society .

3. The formation of the Kirghiz (Kazakh) Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic. After the establishment of Soviet power on the national outskirts of the former Russian Empire, including Kazakhstan, the question arose about the formation of the Soviet national statehood.

The first Soviet national republic in the east of the country was the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, proclaimed at the Fifth Congress of Soviets of Turkestan. April 30, 1918 southern regions of modern Kazakhstan became part of the Turkestan Republic.

At the end of 1918 - early 1920 was an intensive preparation for the formation of the Kazakh Soviet autonomy. In early January 1920 in Aktyubinsk, the first regional Soviet conference was held with the participation of deputies from the Kazakh regions of Turkestan and Siberia.

According to the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Kyrgyz region was organized on July 10, 1919. With the organization of the Revolutionary Committee, the Kazakh department of the People's Commissariat for Nationalities Affairs was abolished, as well as the preparatory commission for the convocation of the Constituent Congress of Soviets of Kazakhstan. Its membership included both active supporters of the Bolsheviks A. Zhandeldin, B. Karatay, M. Tunganchin, S. Mendeshev, and their recent opponents A. Baytursynov, B. Karallin, and others. The introduction of Kazrevkom should have included the territories of the Urals, Turgai, Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, but the realities of the civil war led to the fact that Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions were under the actual management of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee, and the Kustanai district of the Turgai region - the Chelyabinsk district administration, and since September 1919. Kustanay was included in the composition of the Chelyabinsk province. Disputes about the ownership of these territories have been going on for a long time, which was caused by the resistance of the leadership of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee and its unwillingness to overtake power in Kazakh lands to the Kazakh Revolutionary Committee. Only the protests of the past and the intervention of the central authorities, who were afraid of otolknut national outlying areas, led to the fact that in 1920 Akmola and Semipalatinsk oblasts, as well as Kustanay county were returned to Kazakhstan, but the actual reunification of these regions occurred only in 1921 This process coincided with sharp disagreements in the Revolutionary Committee itself on the question of the forms of the future Kazakh autonomy and the inclusion of territories with non-Kazakhs in its composition.

In addition to preparing for the formation of autonomy, the Kazakh Revolutionary Committee had to do a great job of forming the Kazakh units of the Red Army and providing it with food and other necessary. Issues of education, economic recovery and legal proceedings were also administered by the Revolutionary Committee. Thus, the Revolutionary Committee for the Management of the Kazakh Krai exercised the highest military and civil authority on the territory of the Urals and Turgai regions.

One of the main tasks of the Kazakh Revolutionary Committee was the preparatory work for holding the All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets, where the formation of the Kazakh Soviet autonomy should be proclaimed. The decree of July

10, 1919 stated that "the general Kyrgyz congress is convened in the shortest possible time". A special commission was set up to convene the congress in the structure of A. Baytursynov, B. Karaldin, S. Mendeshev, V. Lukashev and Petrov. The commission prepared the Instructions for selection to the All-Kazak Congress.

At the beginning of August 1920, at the People's Commissariat for Nationalities, a meeting of representatives of the Kazakh Revolutionary Committee, the Siberian Revolutionary Committee and Turtsik was held, at which the issue of transferring Akmola and Semipalatinsk oblasts to Kazakhstan was finalized and applied to the RSFSR. On August 17, the draft decree on the formation of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Soviet Autonomous Socialist Republic was reviewed and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, and on August 26 this decree was confirmed and entered into force.

October 4, 1920 at 18 o'clock in the city of Orenburg, in the club. YM Sverdlova, the chairman of the Kirrevko Committee V.A. Radus-Zenkovich opened the Constituent Congress. The congress was attended by 273 delegates, as well as 6 delegates from the Altai Gubernia, which was not part of Kyrgyzstan. From Orenburg-Turgai province 112 delegates, Uralskaya-35, Bukeyevskaya-23, Akmolinskaya-34, Semipalatinskaya-49 and Trans-Caspian-1. The congress finished its work on October 10, 1920.

At the congress was organized the Kazakh Socialist Soviet Republic consisting of:

1. Semipalatinsk region - as part of the counties: Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zaisan, Karakaraly;

2. Akmolinsk region - in the counties: Atbasar, Kokchetav, Petropavlovsk and parts of Omsk;

3. Ural region - in the counties: Ural, Iletsky, Dzhambeytinsky, Uilsky, Kalmykovsky and Guryevsky;

4. Orenburg-Turgai province - in the counties: Aktyubinsk, Irgiz, Turgai, Temir and districts - Orenburg, Pokrovsky, Petrovsky, Krasnokholmsky, Sharlyk, Iletsky, Isaev-Dedovsky and Orsky;

5. Bukeyevskaya province - in the districts: Talovsky, Dzhangalinsky, Dengiz and Urdinsky;

6. The Kustanay county;

7. Mangishlak (Adayev) county.

The idea of joining the Seven Syrian and Syrdarya regions to Kazakhstan, part of Turkestan, arose in the Civil War. The Kazakh population of these regions constantly spoke out for unification with the northern regions in one republic. This coincided with the plans of the central authorities, interested in the resettlement of the Turkestan Republic for the weakening of pan-Turkic and pan-Islamic ideas in Central Asia. In connection with this, on October 27, 1924, at a session of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, a decision was made to abolish the Turkestan ASSR and the Uzbek and Turkmen republics were formed, and later the Kyrgyz and Tajik republics arose. The southern regions were annexed to Kazakhstan. Part of the Orenburg province, together with the city of

Orenburg, was transferred to Russia, in connection with which the question arose of a new capital. And in 1925 the capital of the republic was moved to Ak-Mosque, renamed Kyzyl-Orda and in 1925 after the petition of the 5th Congress of Soviets of the KASSR the All-Union Central Executive Committee of the USSR adopted a resolution on restoring the correct name of the republic-Kazakh. In 1928, the division of Kazakhstan into provinces, counties, parishes was abolished and division into districts and districts was introduced.

Questions for the control:

1. What is the historical significance of Turkestan autonomy?
2. Did the creation of the Turkestan autonomy contradict the Bolshevik slogan on the nation's right to self-determination?
3. What are the essence and principles of the socialist economy?
4. In your opinion, what dictated the desire of Alash to enter into an alliance with certain forces? Justify the answer.
5. What are the main tasks of The Kyrgyz revolutionary Committee?

References:

1. Abylkhodzhin ZH.B. Essays on the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan. Twentieth century. -Almaty, 1997.
2. Amanzholova D.A. At the break. Alash in the ethnopolitical history of Kazakhstan. Almaty: Taymas, 2009.
3. Amanzholova D.A. Kazakh autism and Russia. - M., 1994.
4. The history of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day in five volumes. T. IV. -Almaty: Atamura, 2010.
5. Kazakhstan at the beginning of the twentieth century: methodology, historiography, source study. In 2 parts. - Alma-Ata, 1991.
6. The newest history of Kazakhstan: Collection of documents and materials. Part 1 / Comp. TO. Karazhanov, A.S. Takenov. - Almaty, 1998.

Topic: Formation of Soviet totalitarian Kazakhstan: character, measures and consequences.

The aim: to consider the features of socio-economic and political development of Kazakhstan in the 20-30-ies. XX century

Plan

1. New economic policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan.
2. The idea of the "Little October" of F.I. Goloshchekin: content and consequences.
3. Political repression against the Kazakh intelligentsia.

1. New economic policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan. The national economy was devastated by the first and civil wars, foreign military intervention. We had to admit that not only war, but also the policy of "military communism" led to the economic and political crisis. Ruin, need, impoverishment - so characterized the post-Civil War situation VI. Lenin. The situation of Kazakhstan was extremely

difficult. Of the 307 nationalized enterprises in Kazakhstan, 250 were idle. Compared with 1913, oil production in Kazakhstan decreased 4 times, Karaganda coal - 5 times, and mining of copper ore ceased altogether. Oilfields were plundered and Ridder mines, Ekibastuz coal mines and Spassky concentrating mill were put out of action.

The share of industry in the gross output of the national economy of the province in 1920 amounted to only 6.3%. The railways were inactive because of a shortage of fuel and destruction of roads.

The decline was caused by the agriculture of the republic, primarily animal husbandry. The livestock population decreased by more than 10.8 million head. In the Urals Province, the sown areas fell by more than two times, in the Semirechye - almost 3 times. Economic difficulties were exacerbated in 1921 by the crop failure and, as a result, by the famine that swept the considerable territory of Kazakhstan.

In this most difficult moment for the region, the central authorities announced an increase in the surplus-appropriation in Siberia and Kazakhstan. The government ordered the peasants to pay an extraordinary tax of 110 million poods in August 1920-June 1921, of which 35 million were in North Kazakhstan. At the same time, it was not taken into account that in 1920 there was a crop failure, there was practically no stock from past years, because the region was at that time a zone of fierce battles of the Civil War. The Siberian leadership, knowing that the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, as well as the Kustanay district will soon be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Kazakh autonomy, tried to overstate the main burden of the deployment on these regions. Thus, out of the 66 million poods of the task for 1920, one million Semipalatinsk region accounted for 26 million poods, and 6 million poods of grain were exported from one Kustanai county. Confiscated not only surplus, but also the necessary grain for food and even a seed fund. Bread spread has been imposed and on the Kazakh cattle-breeding volosts compelled for its performance to sell cattle «to buy a grain. To this was added the meat plan and other "emergency" fees.

The outcome of this robbing campaign was a famine that struck many regions of Kazakhstan in 1921-22. More than 2 million 300 thousand people were starving, about 1 million people died of hunger and disease. Particularly affected western and south-western regions of the country, where the crop was not for several years. The situation was aggravated by the fact that some local leaders even welcomed the extinction of the local population. Thus, one of the leaders of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee. Tobolin bluntly stated that Kazakhs, as economically weak, from the point of view of Marxist theory, should still die out, so do not spend money on fighting hunger. The situation was not the best in the resettlement villages and Cossack villages. All this led to spontaneous peasant uprisings against Moscow's economic policy.

Insurrectionary movement of 1920. Already in the spring of 1920, peasant unrest began to grow into armed insurrection. At the same time slogans "for the Soviets, but without the Bolsheviks", "Long live the freedom of trade" and "Down with the surplus-stock" were put forward. Mutiny begins in military units, manned by

mobilized peasants. In May, a mutiny broke out in the battalion of internal service in Aktyubinsk district under the direction of Loginov.

In June, an uprising began in the 530th Infantry Regiment in Ust-Kamenogorsk Uyezd. At the end of June, the population of Priirytchia rose between Pavlodar and Semipalatinsk, led by the captain Shishkin. The rebels managed to capture a number of major stanitsas - Lebyazh, Yamyshevskaya, etc. By the end of July, there were already up to 16,000 people in their ranks. Nevertheless, poorly organized and poorly armed peasants were defeated by the Red Army, and Shishkin himself with the remnants of the rebel army broke into China.

In the summer of 1920, the situation in the Kustanay and Petropavlovsk districts increased, where numerous partisan detachments appeared, the anti-Bolshevik struggle in Semirechye was activated, but the most significant uprising in 1920 was the rebellion of A. Sapozhkov.

Knight of the Order of the Red Banner, the hero of the Civil War, Alexander Sapozhkov, was very authoritative in Western Kazakhstan. The 22nd Division, to which he commanded, participated in the defense of Uralsk and the battles against Wrangel. In 1920, Sapozhkov commanded the 2nd Turkestan Cavalry Division. In the midst of fighters and division officers, in the recent past of the peasants, discontent with the policies of the Bolsheviks began to spring up, which led in July to an open revolt led by Sapozhkov himself. The division was renamed the First Red Army of Truth and launched an offensive against Uralsk. In the first battle near Ural, 500 Red Army men from the reserve and serf regiments crossed the side of the insurgents. Since July 27, fighting began for the city. The only effective force of the authorities were the communist battalions, formed from party members. Such formations began to be organized throughout the Volga region and sent to the area of the uprising

In early August, Sapozhkov had to retreat into the steppe. At the same time, the formation of the 2nd Army of Truth began in Ilek county in the Urals region. The insurgents turned to guerrilla forms of struggle, but the forces were unequal. By September, the uprising was suppressed, and Sapozhkov himself was killed in battle. Nevertheless, the situation in Kazakhstan and the surrounding territories continued to be unsettled.

On February 1, 1921, an uprising broke out in the Belogorsky Volost of the Kokchetav county. At the same time, peasants of Ishim county rebelled. Thus began one of the largest peasant demonstrations against the power of the Bolsheviks.

In a short time, the insurgents seized the Petukhovo station and interrupted the railway and telegraph communication of Siberia with Moscow. On February 10-12 separate detachments began to occupy villages and villages around Petropavlovsk. On February 13, the storming of the city began, which ended in the complete seizure of the city. Only the railway station entrenched soldiers of the communist detachment. On February 23 Kokchetav was taken, fighting was going on in Atbasar and Akmola districts.

The movement of the Red Army units from Omsk and the European part of Russia began in the region of the uprising. In a short time, three infantry and one

cavalry brigade, six separate regiments, special battalions and armored trains were transferred to Northern Kazakhstan. In Omsk, two special forces were formed from the communists and cadets of the Higher Military School of Siberia. The same detachments were formed in Atbasar, Kokchetav, Akmolinsk, reinforcing the local parts of the Red Army.

In September, scattered units began to unite around V.Serov, one of Sapozhkov's associates. Large forces of the Privolzhsky Military District and the formation of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR were sent to the area of the uprising. On April 3, rebels surrounded on all sides tried to cross the railroad in the Derkul-Shipovo section, but were ambushed. Almost the whole detachment died, many were captured and only a few dozen managed to break through. Throughout the summer, the remnants of Serov's army tried to resume the rebel movement in the province, but this attempt was unsuccessful. Realizing the futility of further resistance, on August 19, 1922, Serov and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the rebels Dolmatov surrendered to the Soviet authorities.

The main reason for the defeat of the rebels in 1920-21. there was inconsistency in their actions. The uprisings broke out spontaneously, there was no connection between the separate detachments. The peasant and Cossack formations treated each other hostilely, the Kazakh population with rare exceptions did not support the insurgents. This was promoted by the slogans of the insurgent Cossacks, especially in the west of Kazakhstan - "Down with the Kazakh Republic" and "Long live the truth of the Cossacks". Only in the Kokchetav county in the ranks of the insurgents were Kazakh detachments, in other regions the Kazakhs even helped the Red Army to suppress the uprisings. In addition, the decline of the insurgency was facilitated by the Soviet government's rejection of the surplus-appropriation and the transition in 1921 to a new economic policy.

The main political goal of the NEP is to remove social tension, to strengthen the social base of Soviet power in the form of an alliance of workers and peasants. The economic goal is to prevent further aggravation of the devastation, get out of the crisis and restore the economy. The social goal is to provide favorable conditions for building a socialist society, without waiting for a world revolution. The transition to the NEP was legally formalized by decrees of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars, decisions of the 9th All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1921. NEP included a complex of economic and socio-political events. They meant a "retreat" from the principles of "military communism" - the revival of private enterprise, the introduction of freedom of domestic trade and the satisfaction of certain demands of the peasantry.

The introduction (implementation) of the new economic policy began with a change in the principle of seizure of the peasant product: it was clothed in forms of tax relations. In March 1921 the All-Russian Central Executive Committee adopted a decree "On the replacement of food and raw materials by a natural tax". It was installed before the sowing company, and could not be changed during the year, and

was half as large as the survey. After the fulfillment of state supplies, free trade in the products of its economy was allowed. This created a material incentive for increasing production of agricultural products.

In 1923 the natural tax was replaced by a single agricultural tax. In 1924, in connection with the expansion of commodity-money relations on the agrarian periphery, a natural tax on money was replaced.

The following measures of the NEP were as follows: labor service was abolished, freedom of trade, land rent, employment of wage labor were allowed, cooperation was encouraged; became widely used self-financing.

Radical changes have occurred in the field of industrial production. First of all, the decree on the total nationalization of industry was abolished. Now small and even a part of average enterprises were again transferred in private hands. And some large industrial enterprises were allowed to lease to private individuals. It was also possible to create concessions involving foreign capital, mixed joint-stock companies and joint ventures. The system of wages was reformed, i.e. was introduced tariff system of payment. In 1922, the monetary reform was carried out, the result of which was the introduction of a solid monetary unit in the country, and a Soviet chervonets (10 rubles) was introduced into circulation, which was highly valued in the world foreign exchange market.

Thus, a new tariff policy was established: "the increase in payment should be directly and directly related to the increase in productivity, with the degree of participation of the worker in increasing production". Restriction of emission is carried out, the only issuer of banknotes is the State Bank, which was reopened in November 1921.

Under the New Economic Policy, a fee was charged for the use of transport, communication systems and public utilities. In order to concentrate industry, trusts were created, which united the largest and most promising enterprises. Until the end of the 1920s, the trusts were the main production unit of the socialist sector of industry, covering mainly the extractive sector. Thus, in January 1923, trusts of the all-Union significance of Embaneft were established, during 1925 - Altaypolimetal, Atbasar Trust of Non-Ferrous Metals and the Chimkent Santonian Trust. Trusts of regional significance were created: Kazzoloto, Kazryba, etc. All trusts were transferred to the economic calculation - self-sufficiency.

In the summer of 1921, Kazakhstan suffered a severe drought. Killed almost the entire crop in the Urals, Orenburg, Aktobe, Kustanay regions. The number of hungry people in the republic reached more than 2.3 million people. The catastrophe in agriculture lasted until the harvest of 1923. The population of Kazakhstan in 1922 decreased by more than 1 million people compared with 1914.

The new economic policy yielded results by the mid-1920s. By 1925, the national economy was largely restored. The overall level of production of industrial products was about 2/3 of the pre-war level. More than 60% of enterprises were put into operation, transport was restored. The sowing area approached 3 million hectares, the prewar level of gross grain harvest was almost restored. And gross cotton harvest exceeded pre-war. The livestock population doubled compared to 1922

and exceeded 26 million head. Fairs were restored, such as the Wills, Temir, Kuyandin and others, and in total there were 128 of them with a total trading volume of 20-23 million rubles.

In 1921-1922, land and water reform was carried out in Kazakhstan, the essence of which was the return of Kazakh lands seized for the Siberian and Ural Cossack troops, in Irtysh and on the left bank of the Urals, as well as lands in Semirechye and southern Kazakhstan. In total, the peasants received more than 1 million 385 thousand tithes of land for use.

In April 1921, a decree was issued to return the lands transferred to the Siberian and Ural Cossack armies to the Kazakh workers. Under this decree, Kazakh peasants received more than 177,000 tithes of land in the Priirtysh region and over 208,000 tithes on the left bank of the Urals.

In 1921, the land reform was carried out in Semirechye, which returned more than 460 thousand acres of land taken by the Kazakh, Kirghiz and Uigur workers, taken from them during the suppression of the 1916 uprising. Along with this, at the expense of the former officers and free resettlement sites, a land fund of more than 1 million tithes was created to provide the land of the Kazakh and Russian population of Semirechie and South Kazakhstan with land production in all sectors of the economy. During this period, macroeconomic policy was determined by Russia, for example, the economy of the republic depended entirely on Russia.

The second stage of market reforms covers 1993-1997, when the republic introduced the national currency and began to form its own macroeconomic policy. This stage is characterized by the creation of a regulatory and legal framework regulating relations in the field of taxation, budgetary and banking spheres, foreign economic activity, development of markets and market infrastructure.

The main result of the second stage of the reform was a fundamentally new economic policy, as a result of which, the process of transforming the administrative-command economy into a market economy became irreversible. The main elements of the new economic policy are:

Liberalization of the economy through the use of market regulators and the reduction of forms of state regulation of economic activity, liberalization of foreign economic activity, the opening of the country for foreign capital. Practical implementation of principles of free pricing began, etc.

Formation of the foundations of a multistructure economy with a predominance of the private sector. The process of privatization and denationalization has come to an end, business development, small and medium-sized business, expansion of the necessary conditions for healthy market competition has occurred.

Development of institutions of market economy and infrastructure. The basis of market infrastructure was created, including a network of banks, investment and insurance companies, exchanges, audit firms and other facilities.

Creating a relatively balanced consumer market. In the process of reform, the balance of supply and demand in the consumer market has been achieved in a relatively short time. For most consumer goods, the supply became more efficient. However, this process was caused during this period not so much by the growth of

domestic production, as by the initiative of imports and the decline in the solvency of a large part of the population due to the depreciation of savings, the stoppage of production and the new increase in consumer prices. Financial stabilization. There was a decrease in the rate of inflation, a gradual increase in the gold and foreign exchange reserve fund. If these five elements of economic policy can be attributed to achievements, then at the second stage of economic reform, problems arose:

a significant decline in production entailed an aggravation of the problem in the social sphere. So the real monetary incomes of the population for 1991-1996. decreased by 5 times;

there was a significant stratification of the population in terms of income, the gap between the incomes of the most and the least well-off strata of the population fluctuated (depending on the approaches to evaluation) in the interval 11-30 times, which exceeded the threshold (10 times) that was accepted in world practice;

- the problems of employment have become more acute. The number of unemployed who are on the register is 25 times higher than the need for workers declared in the employment services of the country;

- the payment crisis caused by a complex of interacting factors, including, first of all, the poor financial condition of enterprises that have exhausted their working capital and who did not have the opportunity to obtain the necessary credit resources;

- the problems in the investment sphere were deepened.

Yet Kazakhstani economists believe that despite the existence of significant problems, the second stage of economic reform has laid the foundation for stabilization and the formation of positive macroeconomic trends in the third stage.

2. The idea of the "Little October" F.I. Goloshchekina: content and consequences. In the fall of 1925 F. Goloshchekin was elected head of the regional party organization of Kazakhstan. Professional revolutionary, one of the organizers of the execution of the royal family, F. Goloshchekin immediately after his arrival in Kyzyl-Ordu said the absence of the Kazakh aul of Soviet power and it is necessary "to walk around the village by small October". The main task was the destruction of the traditional community through the elimination of social differentiation. Therefore, following the logic of the theory of the class struggle, official bodies considered it necessary to undermine the socio-economic and political foundations of the institution of the by-pass to establish social equality in the Kazakh traditional society. In the Kazakh aul, the Byzantium enjoyed greater power, authority and dominant influence over its fellow citizens. A number of large-scale measures were taken in the republic to limit and then destroy this part of the aul population that allegedly posed a threat to the existing regime. To this end, a massive ideological campaign was launched in the country, which justified the need to "liberate the poor from the age-old Baysko-feudal exploitation."

Knowing perfectly well that these events would provoke a protest from local communists, Goloshchekin started fighting with those party leaders who did not share his views. Already in 1926 S. Sadvakasov and S. Khodzhanov were accused of "national deviationism". S. Seifullin, M. Murzagaliyev, N. Nurmakov, S. Mendeshev and others were persecuted. Many of them were removed from the republic. J.

Sultanov, S. Sadvakasov, J. Munbaev were removed from their posts. At the end of 1928, the first arrests of Goloshchekin's political opponents began, among them A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, J. Aimaurov, M. Zhumabayev. Two years later, M. Tynyshpayev, J. Dosmukhamedov, X. Dosmukhamedov and many other representatives of the national intelligentsia were arrested.

In fact, by eliminating opposition in Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin began implementing his idea of "Little October". In the years 1926-1927, a redistribution of arable and pasture lands was carried out. About 1 360 thousand dessiatines of hayfields and 1,250 thousand acres of arable land were taken from well-to-do farms and transferred to the poor and middle peasants. However, this measure did not bring the expected effect.

Those who did not have livestock could not use the hayfields and pastures that they had transferred, and in most cases returned them to their former masters.

The intensity with which the Soviet authorities carried out measures to redistribute hay and arable land, tightening of the state's fiscal policy in Kazakhstan, confiscation of property and livestock of the Bai stratum all fit into a certain scheme developed by the authorities and aimed at eliminating existing traditional socio-economic relations in the aul. The ideological inspirer of the "Little October" F. Goloshchekin, concentrated the efforts of the Soviet and party bodies on the curtailment of a new economic policy, the speedy Sovietization of the Kazakh aul. These tasks were to be solved by completely dismantling the structures and mechanisms of life support for traditional Kazakh society. Almost without understanding the situation that has developed in the traditional Kazakh society, not giving due place and the role of Kazakh bays in it, the Soviet government began a massive confiscation of property and livestock from them. This is evidenced by normative acts and directive orders of party and soviet bodies based on the categories "Kazakh bai-feudal lords and semi-feudal lords", "middle peasants", "poor peasants", "kulaks", "class stratification", "class struggle in the village" which were divorced from the real state of affairs in the Kazakh aul. The profound delusion of the leaders of the Soviet government, who do not know the real state of affairs, about the alleged domination of patriarchal-feudal relations in the Kazakh aul, led to an acceleration of the terms of socioeconomic preob azovany in the country and as a consequence of the use of violent methods.

Since the appointment of F. Goloshchekin as the first head of the party organization of Kazakhstan, the confiscation of property from Kazakh bays reflected primarily the idea of Sovietizing the Kazakh aul, which initiated the intensive formation of a totalitarian regime in the republic. The very campaign to confiscate the property of the bays became an integral part of the policy of the "Little October", which destroyed the traditional Kazakh society.

Party and Soviet bodies in the republic launched a political campaign aimed at discrediting Kazakh bays, representing them as "enemies" of the Kazakh people.

August 27, 1928 at a meeting of the CEC and the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the resolution "On the confiscation of the

Bai farms" was adopted. The commissioners for confiscation in the districts of the republic were appointed. Over a thousand delegates sent directly to the villages.

The adoption of this document allowed to continue the policy of repression against innocent, peaceful population, carried out by the same illegal extrajudicial bodies - troikas, fives, special meetings.

The document gave criteria for social grouping of farms. Large Baisk farms in nomadic areas recommended the relocation of persons with more than 400 head of livestock to semi-nomadic farms - over 300 heads and in settled ones - over 150 head of cattle, in translation for cattle. Similarly, the instruction for the application of this resolution stated: "Persons who have a large number of livestock, although less than this, but recognized by the local authorities as " socially dangerous ", have also been confiscated."

In addition to the semi-feudal bais, "privileged groups" were subject to eviction with confiscation of property. With regard to them, the law said: "Persons who in their position belonged to the privileged groups earlier, such as Sultan and Khan descendants, as well as former unchangeable volost governors who received special awards from the former tsarist government associated with anti-Soviet activities, but not falling under the scope of Article 1 of this resolution, are subject to eviction from the areas of their former activities with confiscation of property. "

According to preliminary information of the OGPU, 700 households were subject to confiscation and eviction, 600 of them as large owners as social-dangerous elements - 100. In domestic historiography it was claimed that livestock was selected from 696 farms. However, on the basis of state tax documents testifying to the fact of the separation of several farms united in a single farm, it was concluded that the total number of confiscated and evicted farms reached 1,034 units.

The greatest tragedy for the confiscated was connected not so much with the confiscation of livestock as with the excommunication from the land of ancestors ("ata konys"). In accordance with the decision of the KazCIC of August 27, 1928, persons who were subjected to confiscation and deportation were allowed to choose their place of residence within the boundaries of the district's residence. But in this respect, local authorities showed excesses, determining where to settle confiscated. The eviction was carried out in the following order: from Djetysu and Syrdarya districts - to the Urals District; from the Urals to Dzhetyssky; from Guryevsky to Petropavlovsk; from Karakaraly to Kustanai; from Semipalatinsk - to Syr-Darya; from Pavlodar - to Aktobe; from Petropavlovsk - to Aktobe; from Kzyl-Orda to Adaevsky; from Akmola to Guryevsky; from Aktobe to Karakaraly; from Kustanai - to the Semipalatinsk district.

In the course of the state policy on the elimination of the institution of the population in the republic, the most enterprising, literate, authoritative representatives of the elite of the aul, the informal leaders of the Kazakh aul population, possessed both large and medium- and low-power farms, were subjected to repressive actions.

The course toward the industrialization of the Soviet state required the urgent attraction of huge funds to the development of industry. Proceeding from this,

beginning with the end of the 1920s, the government began to tighten the tax regime. The severity of the tax burden was fully felt by the auls of Kazakhstan. In the years 1927-1928, 4 percent of well-to-do and kulak farms were forced to pay 33 percent of the total amount of agricultural tax accrued to the peasant farms, and 0.6 percent of large cattle farms paid 25 percent of the total amount of the tax calculated on cattle-breeding areas. These statistics clearly show that under the influence of sharply increased taxation rates and the use of force methods in levying taxes, the social situation of the population, especially in the villages, has significantly worsened. Before that time, the tax policy in the republic was determined by a decree of May 10, 1923. According to it, a single agricultural tax was introduced. This tax was imposed on the entire population engaged in agriculture, collective farms, state farms and other associations of rural workers. Somewhat later, since 1924, a single agricultural tax began to be calculated already in gold rubles and was collected in money. Tens of arable land was taken as a unit of taxation by a single agricultural tax. The cattle levied by the agricultural expert was equated with arable land according to the appropriate recalculation norms. The authorities' lack of understanding of the specifics of the management of cattle breeding led to a sharp increase in the severity of the norms for the imposition of cattle, which led to the impoverishment of the auls in the conditions of Kazakhstan. On April 20, 1924, the CEC and SNK of the USSR approved the provision on a single agricultural tax, which was now levied both in cash and in kind. The lack of awareness of the financial authorities of the republic about the real economic situation of the population, especially the Kazakhs, led to the fact that in the regions taxes were levied on various criteria regardless of the real incomes of the population. As an example, we can cite the fact that when the regional commission for taxation established the size of an agricultural tax for the Kustanai province 60 percent of the tax in kind and 40 percent of the money, and in Turgai uyezd agricultural tax was levied exclusively in cash. Rough mistakes in the taxation order are not unique, the collection of tax from Kazakh auls in cash during this period was inexpedient, this led to a drop in the standard of living of the people.

The forceful agricultural harvesting and the sharp increase in the severity of taxation gave rise to a tendency to curtail economic activity, causing massive population migrations, including to China.

It should be noted that the policy of pressure on wealthy peasants was typical not only for Kazakhstan, but for the entire Soviet Union. The main goal of the Soviet government was the accelerated industrialization, the means for which the agrarian sector of the economy should provide. Traditional economy, based on private ownership of land and livestock, could not in a short time give the necessary funds. Therefore, at the end of the 1920s, a course was adopted for collectivization-the creation of a system of collective farms (collective farms) with the complete alienation of the peasants from the means of production and distribution of the results of this production.

In the Western countries, the agrarian revolution, i.e. system of improving agricultural production, preceded the industrial revolution, and therefore in general it

was easier to supply the urban population. In the USSR, both these processes had to be carried out simultaneously. At the same time, the village was viewed not only as a source of food, but also as an important channel for replenishing financial resources for the needs of industrialization.

In December 1927, the Fifteenth Congress of the CPSU (B.), Known as the Congress of Collectivization, was held. According to his decisions, in the short term, by the spring of 1932, the country's agriculture had to be transformed from the individual farm to the collective farm collective farm. Collectivization was carried out by violent methods, accelerated pace without taking into account the peculiarities of the life of the indigenous population.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B.) Held in November, among other problems, discussed the development of the collective-farm movement and adopted "measures to improve the management of the restructuring of agriculture." The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in December 1929 discussed ways to implement the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B.) And decided that the necessary condition for the general line for collectivization is the transition of nomads to a settled way of life.

In the spring of 1928, the long-term plan developed by the People's Commissariat foresaw the involvement of collective farms in 1928-1932. 1.1 million peasant farms. After considering the first five-year plan at the 17th Party Conference (April 1929), the number increased to 4-4.5 million households. And as I.Stalin said, "our plans are not plans-forecasts, not guess-plans, but plans-directives", this bar was to be fulfilled.

Collectivization in Kazakhstan began in 1929 directly. If in 1928 2% of all farms were collectivized in Kazakhstan, then on April 1, 1930 - 52%, and by October 1931 - about 65%. A number of oblasts even blocked these "shock" rates; for example, 7% of farms were collectivized in the Urals and Petropavlovsk districts. By the beginning of autumn 1931, there were 78 districts (out of 122) in the republic, where 70-100% of households were collectivized.

November 7, 1929 in the "Pravda" article appeared Stalin. "The Year of the Great Break", where it was said "about the radical change in the development of our agriculture from small and individual backward economies to large-scale advanced collective farming."

At the end of December 1929, Stalin announced the end of the NEP and the transition to a policy of "liquidating the kulaks as a class."

Tragic for the Kazakhs was the forced settling of cattlemen - nomads and semi-nomads, carried out during the years of collectivization. In 1930, 87136 households were moved to settle down, in 1933 - 242208. The very mechanism of settlement was understood very simply: hundreds of farms were pulled together in one place, and then stationary villages were organized in the type of villages. All this was accompanied by forced collectivization, that is, settled nomads and semi-nomads were immediately registered as collective farms. At the same time collective farms were created that united hundreds of farms within a radius of 200 km or more.

Collective farms, in which socialized cattle were driven, often represented steppe areas enclosed by arkans, in which animals began to die. The catastrophe that overtook broke out in animal husbandry. On the eve of collectivization in Kazakhstan there were 40.5 million head of cattle, and on January 1, 1933, there were only about 4.5 million heads.

As a result, all these events led to the tragedy of the famine of 1930-1933, according to some reports, losses from it amounted to about 2.1 million residents of the republic. In general, a number of assessments are put forward in the issue of human losses. According to the results of the first census of 1926, 3 million 628 thousand indigenous people lived on the territory of KazASSR. In the 1939 census, a loss of 1 million 321 thousand people is recorded, decreasing by 36.7%. But demographers note that, taking into account the correction factor analysis, the indigenous population was 4 million 120 thousand people. Taking into account a number of other sources, historians and demographers conclude that this figure is 1 million 750 thousand people, or 42% of the total Kazakh population.

The reaction to force and crude arbitrariness was expressed not only in the sharp decline of agricultural production. Like throughout the country, people in Kazakhstan showed open discontent. It was at this time, when the power modernization of the traditional Kazakh society was carried out, there were open forms of protest in the form of armed speeches. This resistance swept the whole republic. In 1929-1931 there were about 380 insurrections, in which tens of thousands took part. Among them, the most important were the performances of Kazakh sharuans in Taktakopir of Karakalpakstan, Bostandyk of the Syrdarya district, Suzak, Irgiz, Balkhash, Syr Darya, and Mangistau.

Participants in the uprisings and movements opposed violent collectivization, administrative arbitrariness and repressive measures, against excessive taxation and confiscation of property. The goals and tasks of open peasant demonstrations were reflected in the written and verbal demands of the insurgents. They touched upon the issues of rehabilitation of confiscated and convicted persons, freedom of religion, cessation of forced collectivization, administrative and other persecution. In other words, the speeches of the Kazakh sharuans were mainly of an economic nature and there were no grounds for qualifying them as counter-revolutionary. Consequently, the brutal measures applied to the rebels were inadequate to the actions of people driven to despair.

All the folk performances of 1929-1931. were defeated. The main reason for this was poor armament, insufficient organization of the insurgents. A significant role in reducing the insurgency was played by the approaching 1930-31 gg. hunger. Excessive, starving nomads could no longer defend their interests with weapons in their hands and since 1931 the main form of protest is a migration from Kazakhstan. In total in 1931-1932. 1 million 30 thousand people migrated. half of the population that survived the famine. Of these, only 414,000 people returned, 616,000 migrated irrevocably, and about 200,000 went to China, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey.

In the second half of the 1920s, the most important task of economic development was the transformation of the country from an agrarian into an industrial one, ensuring its economic independence and strengthening its defensive capacity.

An urgent need was to modernize the economy, the main condition of which was the technical improvement (re-equipment) of the entire national economy.

The course on industrialization proclaimed in December 1925 the 14th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (renamed after the formation of the USSR). At the congress there was talk about the need to transform the USSR from a country that imports machinery and equipment to the country that produces them.

The backward colonial economy of Kazakhstan, which suffered the devastating consequences of the First World War and the Civil War, was even more difficult than the industrialized regions of the country. Industry and transport were particularly affected. In the 1920-1921 gg. only individual enterprises were restored. 1923 was a turning point in the restoration of the national economy: the enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw materials, large mills, and butter factories began to work. The oil industry was revived: the Emba and Dossor fisheries in 1925 exceeded the level of 1913. In 1925, works began to restore Ridder. The Karaganda and Ekibastuz mines, the Spassky plant, the Uspensky mine and other mining and mining enterprises were idle.

The beginning of the policy of industrialization was legislated in April 1927 by the Fourth Congress of the Soviets of the USSR. The policy of industrialization included three main tasks (link): 1) industrialization, i.e. forced conversion of the country from an agrarian into an industrialized, industrial one; 2) Collectivization-the creation of socialist collective agriculture; 3) the cultural revolution is a struggle not by literacy, the creation of a system of education, science, culture, the education of a new socialist intelligentsia and the establishment of a new way of life.

The industrialization of Kazakhstan, as J. Abylkhodin notes, had its own peculiarities that predetermined the main directions of industrial development throughout the Soviet era:

- Higher rates of industrial development of Kazakhstan in comparison with the relevant indicators of the USSR, and many other republics separately. If in the USSR the total volume of industrial output in 1940 amounted to 7.7 times to the level of 1913, and in Kazakhstan 7.8.

- Industrial development of Kazakhstan in the conditions of industrialization was carried out for a set of new construction, i.e. without reliance on the old base bases, with the exception of Ridder and Karsakpai.

- Construction of the largest enterprises - combines, which played a role in the city, for example, the Karagandaugol Trust, Aktyubinsk Chemical, Semipalatinsk Meat Cannery, etc.

- The greatest development was given to heavy industry, primarily the extractive industries, which constitute the main specialization on the all-Union scale.

- Enterprises of heavy industry had allied significance, supplying the whole Union with raw materials, which predetermined the raw-material orientation of the entire industry of Kazakhstan.

- The industry of Kazakhstan had a number of problems: almost no mechanical engineering; metalworking is represented by individual workshops, there were no ferrous metallurgy, etc.

- During this period, transport, especially railway construction, was brought to the forefront. For 1928-1940 years. The railway network of the republic increased by 50% and reached 6,581 km.

Industrialization gave its results. In the economy of Kazakhstan, industry has become the dominant industry. In 1939, its share was 58.9%. A number of settlements turned into cities, such as Karaganda, Ridder, Balkhash, Aral-Moret, etc. The share of urban population accordingly increased from 8.2% to 27.7%. A detachment of skilled workers, engineers and technicians was formed. In 1926, workers employed in the national economy accounted for 10.7%, in 1939 there were 33.8% of them.

The first five-year plan of 1928-1932 was of great importance in the industrialization of the republic. It was completed ahead of schedule in four years three months. During the five-year period industrial production grew, gave the first thousand tons of blister copper Karsakpaysky copper smelter, which went into operation in 1928. The output of coal increased almost 1.5 times compared to the previous year, and oil 2.2 times.

At the same time, industrialization also had negative consequences. It required huge funds, and these funds were extracted from their pumping from agriculture and domestic loans. The industry of Kazakhstan had a commodity orientation. There were no enterprises for processing oil, gas, metals; enterprises of machine building, machine-tool building, instrument making, automotive industry. Kazakhstan lagged behind in the relative weight in the country's electric balance, in the presence and operation of railways. The migration flow to Kazakhstan has increased. They were immigrants from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other regions of the country. In 1928-1939, the mechanical growth of the population of cities in Kazakhstan due to migration amounted to 1.8 million people. As a result of the famine of the 1920s and 1930s and migration processes, the share of Kazakhs in the total mass of the population of Kazakhstan declined in 1939 to 38%.

3. Political repression against the Kazakh intelligentsia. Elimination of multistructure in the economy and the actual nationalization of all spheres of life allowed V. Stalin to declare victory of Socialism in the USSR.

With the strengthening of the totalitarian regime, the repressive policy against the members of the national liberation movement and political parties operating in Kazakhstan on the eve and during the revolutions of 1917 intensified. This idea was voiced at the 4th meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP (B.) With the participation of the responsible workers of the national republics and regions that passed June 23, 1923 in Moscow. The persecution of the participants in the national liberation movement became an integral part of the existence of the Soviet Union.

The socio-political life of the republic changed for the worse and took a particularly brutal line with the arrival of F.I. Goloshchekin. In 1927, F.I. Goloshchekin released two works - "Kazakhstan at the October Review" and "10 years

of Soviet power." In them he persistently argued that the aul "did not feel the breath of October", "there is no Soviet power in the Kazakh aul", "the aul did not have October", "did not have kombadov and dekulakization," "what happened before the fall of 1925, could be called the prehistory of Kazakhstan and its party organization. " Such is Goloshchekin's model of transformation in Kazakhstan.

The Kazakh communists F. Goloshchekin divided into three groups. The first is national deviators who are not receptive to any educational measures, incorrigible, and therefore unfit for use in the construction of a new society. The second - chameleons, which, depending on the circumstances, change the political color. The third group are those who aspire for all permissible mistakes to bring to account one Goloshchekin.

Therefore, the influential Kazakh communists who protested against the destruction of the established economy for centuries, he accused of "national deviationism" and defeated them. With the support of Stalin.

NI Yezhov, sent in 1923 from the Mari regional committee to the post of secretary of the Semipalatinsk Gubernia Committee of the CPSU (b), and then appointed head of the organizational and instructional department, made a significant contribution to the history of nationalists and national deviators and the persecution of local cadres kraykoma party. Under various pretexts in 1927 -1929, prominent state and public figures of Kazakhstan were removed from the republic: N. Nurmakov, T. Ryskulov, S. Khodzhanov, M. Murzagaliyev. Head of KazTsik Zh. Munbaev, People's Commissar of Education S. Sadvakasov, People's Commissar for Agriculture J. Sultanbekov and others were removed from their posts. To Stalin, V.M. Molotov and LM Kaganovich N.I. Yezhov reported that all national cadres, all Kazakh communists are infected with national deviation and group struggle, that among them there are no healthy party forces. Thus, the future People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, whose efforts were subjected to mass repressions in 1937, "perfected" his career before transferring to Moscow.

Staying in Kazakhstan in exile in 1928, L. Trotsky, later P. Serebryakov, G. Pyatakov and other oppositionists, allowed the accusation of local workers in blocking them. Some of the Kazakh workers were accused of having links with the Trotskyites and were subjected to reprisals (People's Commissar of Agriculture Zh. Sultanbekov, Chairman of the Syrdarya Provincial Executive Committee I. Mustambaev, etc.).

The last third of the 30s was marked by a new wave of political repression, which took on a mass character. Strengthening the personality cult of Stalin and the impatience of all dissent, attempts to declare all the difficulties of the country's development as the result of the activities of "enemies of the people" led to the physical elimination of almost all influential leaders, i.e. all leading Party and Soviet workers. In the years 1937-1938. T. Ryskulov, N. Nurmakov, S. Khodzhanov, U. Kulumbetov, O. Isaev, W. Jandosov, J. Sadvakasov, S. Safarbekov, T. Zhurgenov and others were charged with "national fascism" and espionage. etc. The most prominent figures of culture and science were also repressed: A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, J. and H. Dosmukhamedov, M. Tynyshpayev, M.

Zhumabayev, S. Seifulin, I. Djansugurov, B. Meilin, S. Asfendiyarov, Zh. Shanin, K. Kemengerov, and many others. They were declared guilty in the crisis of agriculture, the uprisings of the 1920s and 1930s, ties with Japanese intelligence, the policy of secession of Kazakhstan, and so on. In Karaganda and a number of regions, demonstrative trials of "enemies" were held, but most of them were condemned by extrajudicial bodies. The number arrested in 1937 in Kazakhstan reached 105 thousand people, of which 22 thousand were shot.

The policy of the totalitarian state was aimed at increasing the mass of cheap labor, exploiting its sphere, which was formed by the "camp economy". The camp system in that period grew very rapidly, synchronously with the grandiose plans of the five-year plans. In 1929, the General Directorate of labor camps and labor settlements - the Gulag was established. In 1940, the Gulag system had 53 camps, and in 1954 - 64. In 1930, 179,000 prisoners were held in the camps, in 1940 already 1,344,408, and in 1953 1,727,970 people.

The repressions, which reached their apogee in 1936-1939, acquired such an everyday character that they ceased to be something unusual and extraordinary. The abbreviation GULAG (the main administration of camps and colonies) shocked everyone and everyone regardless of rank and position in society. If in 1932 there were 11 GULAG correctional labor camps in the country, at the beginning of 1940 there were 53 in its jurisdiction. The number of convicts therein increased from 179,000 to 1 million 668 thousand. On the territory of Kazakhstan by that time there were 21 prisons, in which there were more than 14 thousand convicts.

One of the largest structures of the Gulag was the Karaganda camp, which occupied the ninth place in terms of the number of prisoners.

In the 30-ies the totalitarian regime was established in all spheres of social and political life. His essence in Kazakhstan manifested itself in a particularly ugly form. The territory of Kazakhstan has turned into a huge camp, camps have been set up in the republic: Dalny, Steppe, Peschaniy, Kamyshlag, Aktyubinsk, Zhezkazganlag, Petropavlovsk, Special Camp Kingir, Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The peoples of Kazakhstan, like the country as a whole, were seriously affected by political repression. According to far from complete data, in 1930-1953 on charges of counter-revolutionary and state crimes judicial and various kinds of non-judicial bodies were sentenced, decisions and decisions against 35 thousand people, of which 5 530 were shot. Among them are state and party leaders of the republic, prominent scientists, figures of literature and art, economic leaders, and military. All strata of society were affected: workers, peasants, and intellectuals. As the preliminary analysis shows, among the executed one-third are workers, 20% - peasants, 9% - special settlers and about 50% - employees. Among them are representatives of all nationalities living in Kazakhstan.

Thus, in Kazakhstan on the eve of the Great Patriotic War, the demographic situation was extremely unfavorable. Over the decade (1928-1938) there was a decline in the population, caused by collectivization, famine and political repression.

Questions for the control:

1. Identify the main causes of the insurgency in the 1920s?

2. What is the essence of the new economic policy?
3. Why did force collectivization in Kazakhstan have such tragic and negative consequences?
4. What are the peculiarities of industrialization in Kazakhstan?
5. On what basis did the Stalinist leadership carry out the forcible resettlement of peoples to Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Abylkhodzhin ZH.B. Essays on the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan. Twentieth century. - Almaty, 1997.
2. Abylkhodzhin ZH.B. History of Kazakhstan: white spots. - Alma-Ata, 1991.
3. Aldazhumanov K.S., Aldazhumanov E.K. Deportation of peoples - a crime totalitarian regime. - Almaty, 1997.
4. Asylbekov M.Kh., Galiev A.B. Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917-1960). - Alma-Ata, 1991.
5. Burabaev M.S. Social and political thought in Kazakhstan in 1917-1940. - Alma-Ata, 1991.
6. Gurevich, L.Y., Totalitarianism versus Intellectuals. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
7. Sarah Cameron The Hungry Steppe: Famine, Mass Violence, and the Making of Soviet Kazakhstan/<http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/>
8. Ohayon I. La sédentarisation des Kazakhs dans l'URSS de Stalin. Collectivisation et changement social (1928-1945). Paris, 2006
9. Robert Kindler. Stalins Nomaden Herrschaft und Hunger in Kasachstan Hamburger Edition, Hamburg 2014

Topic: The feat of Kazakhstanis in the fight against fascist aggression

The aim: to reveal the reasons for the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War, to show Kazakhstan's contribution to the victory over Hitler Germany.

Plan:

1. Beginning of the Second World War. Participation of Kazakhstanis in the biggest battles.
2. Courage of workers in the rear during the war.
3. Development of science and culture during the war years

1. Beginning of the Second World War. Participation of Kazakhstanis in the biggest battles. On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland. On September 3, France and England declared war on Germany.

The Second World War began. June 22, 1941 at dawn, without declaration of war, treacherously violating the treaty of non-aggression, the Nazi troops invaded the Soviet land. Thousands of German guns suddenly opened fire on Soviet border outposts, at headquarters and troop deployments. German aviation bombed and assaulted strikes against airfields, military and industrial facilities, the cities of the

Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine. Thus began the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against fascist Germany.

Fascists nurtured plans to create on the captured eastern part of the Soviet territory the Reichskommissariat of Turkestan and Idel-Ural. The German Higher Intelligence School prepared a draft map for the future colony of "Greater Turkestan", where Kazakhstan was included.

On the first day of the war, a general mobilization of the liable for military service was declared, martial law was imposed in the western regions of the country. On the basis of the departments and troops of the border districts, the Northern, North-Western, Western, South-Western and Southern fronts were created. For the operational management of the fronts on June 23, 1941, the Headquarters of the High Command was formed, headed by the People's Commissar of Defense Marshal Sergei Timoshenko. August 8, 1941 it was transformed into the headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, led by Stalin. On June 30, 1941, the State Defense Committee (GKO) headed by I.V. Stalin. On the same day, the mobilization national economic plan was approved for the third

Formation of military units. Rapid replenishment of the Armed Forces of the country, the formation of new connections has become one of the main tasks of the day.

One of the first in Kazakhstan formed the 316th Infantry Division. Major-General I.V. Panfilov, a participant in the Civil War, who fought in the ranks of the 25th Chapayev Division.

Simultaneously with the 316th division, during the first three months of the war, 238th, 310th, 312nd, 314th, 387th and 391th infantry divisions were formed on the territory of the republic. Until the end of 1941, another division and three brigades were formed. In total, more than 20 rifle and cavalry divisions and brigades, several artillery and air regiments, dozens of battalions of various arms were created in Kazakhstan. The working people of the republic were called into the units and formations formed both in Kazakhstan and abroad.

But the first battles on the Soviet land showed the failure of the enemy's plans. The Nazis "did not fit" in the scheduled time of the battles and every day were convinced of a clear reassessment of their own forces while simultaneously underestimating the forces and capabilities of the Soviet Armed Forces.

From the first days of the Patriotic War on all fronts, Soviet wars, in the ranks of which thousands of Kazakhs fought, fought fierce battles with fascist invaders. The first to enter the battle were border guards, as well as soldiers and officers of the western border military districts.

Unparalleled heroism in the first battles was shown by the defenders of the hero-fortress of Brest, among whom were representatives of more than 30 nations and nationalities of the USSR. Courage and bravery were shown by the defenders of the fortress - Kazakhstanis - private A.Musurupov, political instructor V.Lobanov and junior sergeant G.Abdrahmanov. Among the shooters and machine gunners of the garrison of the fortress, sergeant K. Imankulov, a cadet of the regimental school of V.I. Goryakov, Lieutenant A.F. Naganov, artillerymen and mortar men G. Zhumatov,

V. Fursov, Sh. M. Batalov and many others. In 1965, the Brest Fortress was awarded the title of Hero-Fortress.

At the distant approaches to Murmansk, the machine-gunners K.Kaidarov, G.Okasov, K.Temirzhanov died. The regiments of the 19th Panzer Division fought steadily in the Kiev direction, for which the first of our fellow countrymen was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union to their commander, the native of Pavlodar region, Major-General K. Semenchenko.

Kazakhs in the battles for Moscow. By the fall of 1941, German fascist troops occupied the Baltic states, Byelorussia, Moldova and part of Ukraine, and blocked Leningrad and the Crimea. The German headquarters completed preparations for Operation Typhoon in order to capture Moscow.

The offensive of Army Group Center began on September 28. More than 75 enemy divisions participated in the battle, including 23 tank and motorized divisions. Soviet troops inflicted the first major defeat on the enemy near Moscow. A great role was played here by the famous 316th Infantry Division under the command of Major General IV. Panfilov and the regimental commissar AS Egorov. The entire personnel heroically reflected the furious onslaught of enemy tank units. The whole world knows the immortal feat of a group of tank destroyers of the 1075th Infantry Regiment, which destroyed on November 16, 1941 at the Dubosekovo crossing 18 combat vehicles and did not miss the enemy. Courageously and bravely fought with the enemy from October 26 to November 18, the war of the 316th Infantry Division. On November 18, the fearless General Ivan V. Panfilov, division commander, died a brave death. VG Klochkov, who was in the 1075 group of the political corporation, made the words that went down in history: "Russia is great, but there is nowhere to retreat. Behind Moscow! 2). In an unequal battle, almost all 28 Panfilovites were killed, but enemy tanks did not pass. All twenty-eight Panfilov guardsmen were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the battle for Moscow exceptional resistance and heroism was shown by Panfilov fighters of the infantry regiment under the command of IV Karpov and battalion commanded by Lieutenant-General Bauyrzhan Momyshuly (In 1995, Bauyrzhan Momyshuly was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union).

The heroic path of the 316 rifle division. Legendary feats in the battle of Moscow, the Motherland noted the transformation of the 316th Infantry Division into the 8th Guards and the awarding of the Order of the Red Banner. At the request of the personnel, she received the name of her glorious commander, Panfilov's division. For bold and skillful actions in the "snow campaign" from Staraya Russa to the Hill (January-February 1942), the division was awarded the Order of Lenin. For active participation in the exile enemy from eastern and central Latvia was awarded the honorary title "Riga". For heroism in the liberation of Riga awarded the Order of Suvorov 2nd degree.

Forever will remain in the memory of fighters feat Tulegen Tokhtarov, who broke into the headquarters of the German part of Sun. Borodino and destroyed 5 German officers. He was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet

Union. A group of submachine-gunners, under the command of the political officer of the company, Malik Gabdulina, after destroying enemy tanks, withdrew her units from the encirclement. For combat feats in the battles with the German fascists Gabdullin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

On the banks of the Oka, near the village of Voronino near Serpukhov, the submachine gunner of the 238th Infantry Division, the son of the Kazakh national hero A. Imanov Ramazan Amangeldiev, was killed. In his last and unequal battle with the enemies, he destroyed 13 fascists.

For firmness and decisiveness in the defense in the offensive May 3, 1942 238 th Infantry Division was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, and May 24, 1942 transformed into the 30th Guards. In the counter-offensive near Moscow, the 387th Infantry Division also took part. The grandiose battle near Moscow ended with the victory of the Soviet Army.

The defense of Leningrad (1941 - January 1943). In the attack on the city of Leningrad, the enemy threw more than a million soldiers and officers, more than 17 thousand. Guns and mortars, 1,500 tanks and about 2 thousand. Jets. 900 days Leningrad was in blockade. Soldiers-Kazakhstani bravely fought near the walls of Leningrad. Since September 9, 1941, the 310th Infantry Division, and somewhat later the 314th Division, formed in Kazakhstan, actively participated in the defense and breakthrough of the siege of Leningrad. Many Kazakhstanis took part in ensuring the ties between the blocked city and the "big land", with the entire country.

Among the 340 warriors "road of life", laid on the ice of Lake Ladoga, were awarded orders and medals, and Kazakhstan were: driver S.Kabiev, K.Ospanov and S.Ichevsky committed for three to four flights a day, traffic cop, and then Head of one of the sections of the road second lieutenant K. Ahmedgiev and others. In the difficult days of the battle for Leningrad party organizer Sultan Baimagambetov repeated the immortal feat of Alexander Matrosov, for which he was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the battle to break through the blockade around the city on the Neva skillfully guided the fighting soldiers Komsomolets, squad leader of the 5th Rifle Company 1236 th Infantry Regiment 372 th Infantry Division Koibagarov.

A third of the Kazakh military formations fought near the walls of Leningrad. On the Oranienbaum bridgehead the sniper of the 48th Infantry Division, Duisenbai Shynybekov, fought. The source of the sniper movement of the 314th division was the former collective farmer of the Selkhozarteli them. S. Razin of the North Kazakhstan region Private GP Zubkov. Distinguished in battles for the city of Leningrad and the commander of the battalion of balloons of artillery surveillance S. Djilkishev.

In 1943, in January, the 900-day blockade of Leningrad was broken, and in 1944 the Leningrad Region was completely liberated from the fascist invaders.

Kazakhstanis in the battles for Stalingrad (July 1942-February 1943). July 17, 1942 began the Battle of Stalingrad, lasted 200 days and nights and ended with the largest victory of the Soviet Armed Forces. Kazakhstan bordered on the Stalingrad area of over 500 km from the Caspian Sea to the Alexander Guy, so in the theater of

operations of the Stalingrad Front was drawn broad band stations and settlements of the West Kazakhstan region. In the autumn of 1942, by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a martial law was introduced in the Caspian basin.

September 11, 1942 the Guriev Defense Committee was formed. On the day of the appearance of the first enemy aircraft over Guriev, on September 10, 1942, a complete blackout of the city, villages and auls of the region was organized, round-the-clock duty for policing and public safety at all enterprises, residential areas, fighter battalions, special units of local air and chemical defense. On September 15, 1942, the State Defense Committee of the region introduced martial law, Uralsk was included in the front zone.

The construction of six defensive lines began. Land was allocated for the construction of 10 airfields in Chapayevsky, Ushakovsky, Taipak, Zelenovsky districts of the WKO. The defensive works in Baiganinsky, Aktyubinsk, Jurun, Chelkarsky, Klyuchevsky districts of the Aktobe region were built.

In Western Kazakhstan were sent to accommodate the personnel and material values of more than 120 parts of the Stalingrad Front, including the 8th Air Army. At the stations of Saikhan, Janibek and Shungai, apart from the aviation units, warehouses of the 1st Tank and 57th Armies were located.

In Uralsk, a large military operational communication center was deployed. Along the Ural River from Guryev were ships "Volgotanker", arrived from near Stalingrad, military boats of the Caspian and Volga flotillas. The number of evacuated hospitals in Western Kazakhstan increased to 20.

German-Fascist Aviation during group raids on the station. Sayhan, Shungai, Dzhanibek, caused great damage to the national economy for more than 7 million rubles. Human losses were significant. However, this could not paralyze the only railway communication between the troops of the Stalingrad Front Uralsk-Urbach-Astrakhan. Kazakhstan rendered immense assistance to the Stalingrad Front.

At full capacity, defense plants, enterprises of non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil industries worked. In the fall of 1942, the armored bases gave a "second life" to 300 combat vehicles and 500 motors. The Aktyubinsk aircraft workshops produced 30 aircraft and 160 aircraft engines a month. Enterprises of light industry in Western Kazakhstan, commissioned by the Stalingrad Front, established the production of warm uniforms, sledges, horse equipment. With the help of the state short-term bonds, the task of constructing the Peshno-Guryev-Orsk oil pipeline and the seaport was accomplished. Employees of the marine fleet increased transportation of oil products six times. Oil was transported by sea: Baku-Guriev, Guryev-Kandagach and through the oil pipeline to Orsk-Guryev became the rear communications of the southern front group. He linked the front with the Caucasus and Central Asia.

In the battles on the Stalingrad direction, the soldiers and officers of the 29th Infantry Division, formed in Akmolinsk and included in the 64th Army of V.Chuikov, took part. With their stubborn defense and counterattacks, they held back the onslaught of superior enemy forces advancing along the Rostov-Stalingrad railroad. Here, too, the 38th Rifle Division arrived to defend the southern approaches

to Stalingrad after a short rest and replenishment. Active defense, she, like her neighbors, exsanguinated the enemy, frustrated his plans.

Two Kazakh divisions - the 27th Guards and 292 rifle divisions - took part in battles northwest of Stalingrad. Actively contributed to the defense of the stronghold on the Volga and the soldiers of the 28th Army, who fought in the Kalmyk steppes. The Elista-Astrakhan road, along which the German and Romanian units tried to break through to the lower reaches of the Volga, was closed by battalions of the 152nd Infantry Brigade, formed in Uralsk. Losing in battle with the brigade and its neighbors more than 2 thousand soldiers and officers and 18 tanks, the enemy refused to attempt an offensive against Astrakhan.

Unprecedented in the history of street battles for Stalingrad lasted two months. This was the most difficult and critical stage in the battle that was fought, when every inch of the sacred Volga lines defended with exceptional tenacity.

Algaday, the son of the great akyn Zhambyl commanded machine-gun calculation in the 19th Guards Cavalry Regiment, the 7th Guards Cavalry Division and died heroically near the town of Sinelnikovo. The 73rd Guards Division, commanded by Colonel Gani Safiullin, destroyed 120 enemy tanks and 800 vehicles. Defending the approaches to the tractor plant, they committed the immortal feat of 43 anti-aircraft gunners commanded by a Kazakh, a graduate of the Tomsk Artillery School, M.Baskakov. In an unequal battle on August 23, 1942, they shot down 2 fascist tanks. 36 gunners of the battery died, but did not retreat a single step. The messenger of the miner of Karaganda, pilot Nurken Abdirov, on December 19, 1942, in air battles in the vicinity of Bokovskaya-Ponomarevka, sent his plane into the thick of enemy tanks and died with the crew of the hero's death.

The embodiment of the indestructible friendship of the peoples was the feat of the garrison of the House of Pavlov. A member of this international family of heroes was a warrior from Southern Kazakhstan Tolybay Murzayev.

In the battles for Stalingrad, Kasym Amanzholov, a member of the Komsomol member, died heroically. Mortar-communist Karsybay Spataev and Lieutenant GG made an immortal feat at the walls of the city-hero on the Volga. Ramaev, who posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The Kazakhs, who formed the majority of the personnel of the 7th company of the 565th Infantry Regiment and the 116th Infantry Division bravely fought street battles. Their exploit is reflected in the name of one of the Stalingrad streets - "Kazakh". In the primary battle with 300 fascists, 11 heroes died heroically. Among them, Komsomol member from Leninogorsk Kamil Khuzin. The height defended by brave warriors is called "The height of the eleven heroes of the East."

Battle of the Kursk Duga. After the winter fierce battles in the spring of 1943 on the Soviet-German front, a relative calm ensued. Both sides tightened reserves, preparing for the decisive summer battles.

The German command, having conducted total mobilization, which gave the army 2 million new soldiers, decided to hold a large summer offensive in one of the sectors of the Eastern Front, to defeat the Soviet troops and to achieve a turn in the war in their favor. For the decisive offensive, a section of the Kursk arc was chosen.

Careful preparation was conducted for the operation, code-named Citadel. In total, 50 divisions were involved in the operation, including 20 tank and motorized divisions. The tank divisions were manned by new types of tanks "Panther" and "Tiger", assault weapons "Ferdinand".

Five fronts took part in the Battle of Kursk, including several Kazakhstani units and formations: Central, Voronezh, Stepnoy, Bryansk, and Western. They were commanded respectively by K.Rokossovsky, N.Vatutin, I.Konev, M.Popov, V. Sokolovsky. The actions of the fronts were coordinated by the representatives of the Supreme Council G.Zhukov and A.Vasilevsky.

The battle lasted 50 days, from July 5 to August 23, 1943. It went through two stages: defense (from 5 to 12 July) and counter-offensive (from July 12 to August 23). At the first stage, the German troops went on the offensive and wedged into our defense from 10 to 35 km. The offensive ended on July 12, the largest in the Second World War counter tank battle in the vicinity of the village of Prokhorovka. On both sides it involved about 1200 tanks and self-propelled artillery installations. The enemy was defeated. July 12 ended the last strategic offensive of the Wehrmacht on the Soviet-German front.

On August 5, 1943, Belgorod and the Eagle were liberated. In honor of this victory in Moscow, the first artillery salute was made in the history of the Great Patriotic War. August 23 was released Kharkov. The liberation of Kharkov ended the Battle of Kursk. In its course, 30 enemy divisions were defeated, which lost more than 500 thousand people.

Kazakhstan at the final stage of the war. By 1944, as a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the superiority of the enemy in combat equipment and technology was completely eliminated. The Red Army outnumbered Germany by a factor of 1.3, with 1,7 guns and mortars, 1,4 tanks with tanks and self-propelled guns, and 2.7 times more aircraft.

The headquarters of the Supreme High Command set the task of finally destroying the main German groups and ending the expulsion of the invaders from the Soviet land.

The first blow was struck in January 1944 near Leningrad and Novgorod. The enemy was pushed back to Narva and Pskov, Novgorod was liberated. The Kazakhstani 314th Infantry Division and the 219th Infantry Regiment took an active part in the composition of the forces of the Leningrad Front. In cooperation with other formations of the Volkhov Front, the 310th Infantry Division liberated Novgorod, for which it became known as Novgorodskaya.

As part of the 2nd Pribalitskiy Front, part of the 391st Infantry Division, 8th and 30th Guards Infantry Divisions and the 756th Infantry Regiment also took part in the offensive.

Among the soldiers who committed the most outstanding feats during the liberation of the northwest of the RSFSR and awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, there is the name of the brave sniper Aliya Moldagulova. Thousands of Kazakhstanis went for the liberation of Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states and

Moldova. Heroism and courage they showed at the crossing of the Dnieper, Desna, Pripyat, Dvina, with the liberation of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Vienna.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to Koigeldy Aukhadiev, who destroyed five fascist tanks, a self-propelled gun "Ferdinand", three cars with ammunition, one of the first crossed the Dnieper and blocked the way to the counterattacking enemy. In the battles for the Dnieper, the youngest Hero of the Soviet Union from the Kazakhs was the 18-year-old Zhanibek Eleusov.

In the battles for Berlin, one of the first to hoist the banner of Victory over the Reichstag R. Koshkarbayev.

Thousands of Kazakhstanis were active participants in the partisan movement and the resistance movement. More than 1,500 Kazakhstanis fought in partisan formations and detachments in Ukraine, 220 in the Leningrad Region, and -270 in the Smolensk Region. More than 1500 Kazakhstanis were in the composition of 65 partisan brigades and detachments in Belarus. The names of the heroes-partisans G.Ahmedyarov, S.Tuleshov, V.Urazbaev and others are widely known.

Heroes of the Soviet Union A.Egorov and Z.Khusainov became famous for their participation in the resistance movement of foreign countries. The combat feats of the Soviet partisans were marked by high governmental awards, medals "Partisan of the Patriotic War". In 1964 in Czechoslovakia in memory of partisan-Kazakhstani people a commemorative badge "Star of Egorov" was established.

Kazakhstan's envoys in the war in the Far East against Japan took an active part. In the battles with the Japanese, the traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces were glorified by the soldiers of the 292nd Infantry Division, created on the basis of the 74th separate marine rifle brigade, formed in Aktyubinsk. The commander of the 12th Air Assault Division of the Pacific Fleet Air Force Mikhail Yanko from Kokchetav on August 10, 1945, repeated Gastello's feat. As part of the war of the Trans-Baikal, then, the 1st 129th mortar regiment fought in the 1st Far Eastern Front. Over 2 thousand Kazakhstanis were awarded orders and medals for the defeat of the Kwantung Army, including medals 14 - "For the Liberation of Korea", 234 - "For Victory over Japan".

For feats in the Great Patriotic War, 498 people were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Twice such a title was received by the pilots-attack aircrafts T.Begeldinov, L.Beda, I.Pavlov and fighter pilot S.Lugansky. The Kazakh girls M.Mametova and A.Moldagulova were awarded the high-ranked Hero of the Soviet Union.

110 Kazakhstanis were awarded the Order of Glory of III degree. Approximately 410 thousand sons and daughters of Kazakhstan did not return from the war.

2. Courage rear workers during World War II . At the beginning of the war Nazi Germany occupied the important economic regions of the USSR. By December 1941 Belarus, and almost the whole of Ukraine, the Baltic states, a number of the western regions of the RSFSR were occupied by the Nazis. The enemy stood at the walls of Leningrad and Moscow. The economic damage was palpable. The gross output of the country's industry in November 1941 . Compared to June of the same year decreased 2.1 times. Out of order mine Donetsk and Moscow basin, steel mills

south. It acted only a third domain and a little more than half of the open-hearth furnaces. In areas occupied by the time the enemy population over 40% of the population, produced about 68% iron, 58% steel, 60% aluminum, 38% of the grain, produced more than 63% of the coal.

The number of workers and employees in November 1941 was 19.8 million people., or 63% of the level of 1940. Due to the shortage of labor has decreased production of aircraft, tanks, guns and ammunition. End of 1941- the most difficult time for our economy.

In the first weeks and months of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet leadership was a need to address the challenges associated with massive displacement of industrial enterprises from the western regions of the country, under threat of enemy occupation in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union. In the entire history of the world there was no precedent of solving such a complex task. The main government agency directly supervised the work on the evacuation of industrial facilities; it has become a Council for the evacuation of the State Defense Committee. Industrial redeployment occurred mainly by rail.

Already on the first day of the war on June 22, 1941, In the Kremlin, it was held a meeting of heads Commissariat of Defense industries. First Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (SNK) of the USSR N. Voznesensky at this meeting has set specific targets for activities in the new environment. On June 23 launched a mobilization plan for ammunition production, and on June 30 was approved by the State Planning Commission developed the device under the direction of NA Ascension detailed "total mobilization national plan for the third quarter of 1941", which provided for the restructuring of all sectors of the economy military way.

August 16, 1941 the Soviet government adopted a military-economic plan for the IV quarter of 1941 and 1942 of the Volga region, the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. This plan was designed to move the industry in the eastern regions of the USSR and speeding in these areas of military production needed for the war.

Among the important components of the above-mentioned plans and other policy documents include the evacuation of the program from the western regions of the country's industrial enterprises and their early recovery in new places based. The degree of importance of solving these problems is characterized by the fact that in two days after the war began, 24 June 1941, was organized by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR during the evacuation.

Before the government of Kazakhstan, which were a deeply southeastern rear during the war, was given the task: in accordance with the decisions of People's Commissars of the USSR, in June 1941 start translating the republic's economy on a military way and the reorientation of the enterprises to produce goods for the war effort.

Dramatically increased the role of Kazakhstan in the production of coal, oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, agriculture and engineering. Redistribution of material and human resources has led to changes in the economic lifestyle of the republic, it was due to the need for industry qualified staff instead went to the front and stayed in

the zone of occupation. Significant impact on the sectoral structure of industry of the republic had been evacuated accommodation enterprises from temporarily occupied areas of the USSR. In total, according to data cited by M.K. Kozybayev in 1941 1,360 large enterprises were evacuated. Of the total number of evacuated enterprises in Kazakhstan settled 142, Uzbekistan - 90, Kyrgyzstan -30.

Since June 1941 in addition to the industrial defense were evacuated enterprises in the food, chemical, light industry, a large number of agricultural machinery, grain, food and spare parts kit. During this period, to the east of the USSR more than 10 million people have been displaced.

Despite the extreme difficulties the movement of the productive forces in the rear areas of the country in 1941 it went smoothly and, in general, in accordance with the schedule. From the front zone in the second half of 1941 to the east is only on the railways, according to summaries of the People's Commissariat, 2593 industrial enterprises were evacuated. However, these data can not be considered complete, although the Russian military historians and today they are constantly used as the final and even proud of them. If we consider that a significant part transferred to the east industrial facilities were never taken into account, the so-called "paperless" loads (rescued from the enemy often the "last hour"), and in the USSR, under occupation, before the war operated 31 850 large and medium-sized businesses, the numbers above (2593) accounted for only a negligible fraction of the truly had been transferred to the rear and quickly restored there in front of the interests. Finally, if, in the eastern regions of the country were transferred in 2593 only plants and factories in more than 32 thousand, no to military restructuring of the Soviet economy failed, and the war would have been lost by the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, numerous facts and documents show that the overwhelming majority of industrial equipment companies managed to throw in the areas of new military and industrial base of the country, which created the Victory weapons.

Evacuated enterprise mainly housed in regional centers, and cities with a high level of industrial potential (Jezkazgan, Balkhash, Ekibastuz et al.). These were the plants of heavy and medium machine building and light industry: textile, cotton spinning, shoe factories, etc. In Alma-Ata were placed Voroshilovgradsky Heavy Machine Building Plant, Kharkiv and Balashov "Transsvyaz" plants, cloth Sumy, Kharkiv and tobacco sewing and knitting, Kremenchug factory harness; Semey - Kiev, Azov and Artemovskaya shoe factories, spinning Poltava, Kharkov sewing factory, a tannery Ostashevsky, Donetsk garment factory named by Volodarsky; in Kostanay - Kharkiv garment factory, machine-tool plant "Komsomolets", in Guryev - Oil Equipment Plant. Petrovsky, etc. New food industry south of the country received equipment 14 sugar factories in Ukraine. During the war, more than 200 factories have been relocated to Kazakhstan.

In the city of Alma-Ata during the war it housed more than 30 industrial enterprises evacuated from the front line. This became the impetus for the development of new branches of industry in the region. In February 1942 based workshops Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Works under construction and repair plant Almaty Machine-Building Plant was established. Most of the equipment evacuated

enterprises received in December 1941. and in January 1942, installation of the equipment was carried out immediately and the plant began production of ammunition soon as the necessary edge. In these difficult conditions was organized new weapons, ammunition and equipment.

During the war, greatly increased the number of the working class in the industrial enterprises of Kazakhstan. If in 1940 it employed about 158,000 people at the industrial enterprises of Kazakhstan, in 1945 their number has doubled and exceeded 255 thousand people. The share of women employed in industrial production, including in sectors that have traditionally used the labor of men was nearly 50%. At the enterprises of light and food industry employs about 85 - 90% of women.

Serious attention is paid placement republic population evacuated from the western regions of the country. More than 1 million. People were stationed on the territory of Kazakhstan. In general, "as of July 1, 1943 on the territory of the Kazakh SSR placed 466,155 people evacuated population. Just arrived in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic since the beginning of the evacuation of 532,506 evacuees. " In Kazakhstan in 1937-1944. found a second home more than 1109 thousand people deported people, and along with evacuees -. about 1 million 640 thousand people... Essentially, in Kazakhstan every fifth was of special settlers. Republic resembled gigantic Gulag Soviet Union.

The main problem - providing evacuees food has been hampered by the fact that the enemy captured the main grain producing areas, where harvesting did not have time to finish. Throughout the country, wheat yield 1941 decreased compared with the level of 1940 g . almost doubled, and in 1942 g . It amounted to only one-third of the level, far troubled 1941. During the war of the working population of the card received 800 grams of bread per day, an employee card made it possible to obtain 500 grams of bread.

Despite the difficulties of wartime, in Kazakhstan on the basis of proven deposits before the war large enterprises were built, is engaged in mining of iron ore and polymetallic and rare earth ores, beneficiation and smelting of metals. These included Akchatausky molibdeno-tungsten, lead and zinc Tekeliycky, Ust-Kamenogorsk lead-zinc plant, Dzhezdincky manganese plant, EASTERN Kounradsky-Molybdenum Combine, Don chromite mine and a number of other enterprises. In the midst of the war it had started production on a new ironworks Republic - Aktobe ferroalloys plant. In 1943, the first products issued Kazakh (Karaganda) Metallurgical Plant. In this honorable watch Marty carried magnitogorets A.Dremlyuga and Kazakh Kinash Sabdenov. It was a high-grade steel, used in the manufacture of military equipment and weapons.

According to an emergency was building new smelters and at the same time, measures were taken to increase the production capacity of the Balkhash smelter. In February 1942 put into operation and thermal melting furnace relocated from Kol'chugino. In April, the plant gave the first rental. During the war Balkhash distributors 17 times were awarded prizes in the competition for companies processing non-ferrous metals.

In April 1923 on the basis of the Dzhezkazgan mine, Karsakpay copper-smelting plant of Dzhezkazgan copper smelter. 45% of the Balkhash copper was smelted from ores of Dzhezkazgan. During the war, there were new branches of heavy industry - iron and steel industry, mechanical engineering, Metalworking. During the war years Kazakhstan gave 85% of the nationwide production of lead, 78% of mining of polymetallic ores, 60% of the manganese and 50% copper ore. Eight out of ten bullets were fired by Leninogorsk and Chimkent lead plant. The production of high-quality steel has increased thanks to the introduction of the first phase of the Aktobe Ferroalloy plant.

It will be important and production of Kazakhstani oil. In 1943, the construction of the future flagship of the oil industry of Kazakhstan - Guryev oil refinery was started. In addition to the pre-war four new oil fields belonging to the Embaneft trust were built, over 60 new wells were drilled. Widely known feat of labor of oil workers fishing the AI who won the championship in the all-Union socialist competition. They shipped 13 heavy echelons of high-quality oil in excess of the semi-annual task. The fuel and energy complex of the Republic also actively developed in the war years. In the period from 1941 to 1945 in the Karaganda coal basin 19 new mines were built and 3 coal cuts were mastered. 2000 Donetsk miners together with the equipment were evacuated to Karaganda.

In 1942, coal mining in the country amounted to 46% of the pre-war level. For 8 months 1942 combine "Karagandaugol" executed the plan for 76%. In September, the Central Committee of the CPSU(b) accepted a number of important decisions. Received pipe machines, air hammers, electric locomotives. Introduced a new system of progressive piece-rate pay. In 1943, the Commission created by the drug addict of the coal industry, consisting of academicians A. Skochinsky, L. Shevyakova, A. Zvorykina, helped to increase coal production in the Karaganda basin, began its work. The all-Union socialist competition became the mobilization force of miners. At the origins of the competition was A. Stakhanov, who worked as the chief of mine № 31. In 1945 coal production in comparison with 1940 made 179% in Karaganda.

During the war, the existing network of its own power plants was replenished with new large and medium-sized power facilities, in particular in North Kazakhstan and Karaganda regions. As a result, the total capacity of power plants and electricity generation has increased significantly: if in 1940 it was produced 632 million kWh, in 1945-already 1148 million kWh (i.e. 1.8 times more). Working for a military mood, the operating enterprises exceeded the established norms of production. Surplus products of the people's Commissariat of industry amounted to more than 30 million rubles .

Enterprises of light and food industry, have received less attention, with the exception were companies whose products went directly to the front. Before the war, there were 8 light industry enterprises in Kazakhstan. By 1943 with the relocated enterprises they became 26. During the war, there were such branches of light industry as knitted, spinning, hosiery and mirror production. Light industry was made such a number of summer uniforms, which was enough to put 487 divisions, underwear 451 divisions, uniforms for the 70 divisions of boots for 67 divisions.

Working conditions and productivity in agriculture of the Republic have changed. Of the total number of Kazakhs called to the front, about two-thirds were residents of villages and villages. Instead, agriculture has started to work with women, teenagers, evacuated citizens and special immigrants. The share of women in the production of the Republic increased from 30% to 51%. In the mines of the Karaganda basin there were 30%. Glory rattled about The women's brigade p. Popova. 43% of women worked in Emba's oil fields. Notable among the oil workers was a female operator of the oil field baichunas Balganim Dospayeva. Only in Leninogorsk combine 3700 women came to replace the departed men during the war. At the Balkhash plant women made up half of the team.

Since the beginning of the 1930s. prison labor has become one of the important factors in the development of the Soviet economy. On July 11, 1929 the USSR state drug Committee issued a decree "on the use of labor of criminal prisoners", in which, in particular, instructed the OGPU to expand existing camps and organize new ones in the territory of Ukhta and in other regions of the Soviet Union in order to develop and develop wealth through the use of labor of prisoners. Their productivity was low, but prison labor is terribly cheap, so camps have become useful and important axis of the Soviet economy. Traditional sectors of the economy outside of the economy was logging, mining precious metals, coal, oil, gas and other energy resources, manufacture of bricks, etc. of Course, most Gulag prisoners were used in jobs not requiring any qualification.

Working conditions and tasks of agricultural workers have changed dramatically. The most difficult was the question of personnel: about two thirds of the total number of Kazakhs who went to the front were from villages and villages. The main source of substitution for mobilized men were women. By the end of the war many farms, they accounted for up to 70-80% of all workers. At the same time, the number of women who produced 400 or more workdays per year, i.e. three times higher than the mandatory minimum, increased from 20,607 in 1940 to 80,202 in 1945g.

Even in arid 1943 the foreman of the kolkhoz "Avangard" Kyzyl-Orda oblast I. Zhakhayev succeeded in growing 172 quintals per hectare of rice, team leader selhozarteli them. III international Kastenskov district M. Muhamedieva collected 600 kg. per hectare of sugar beet.

The breeders spared no effort, knowledge and experience. Shepherd J. Mukashev of the collective farm. Amangeldy of Dzhezkazgan district annually received and kept up to 180 lambs for every hundred sheep. Tabunscic sh Sugaipova from the farm "Zhana Talap" Guryev region without waste contained more than a thousand horses. In the Western regions of Kazakhstan were placed almost 370 thousand heads of cattle from recouped areas. In 1943 he was sent back." Save their own livestock and livestock evacuated, and by the end of the war, even slightly exceed the pre-war figures for cattle sheep and goats, reduce labor overstrain farmers' helped timely and well-organized transition to the method of driving away part of the cattle in remote snow-white areas, mainly in the area of dry steppes and semi-deserts. In the first military winter, 2.1 million head of cattle (24% of the total) were kept in

such areas, and in the last — 4.4 million head (46%). Rural workers of Kazakhstan fulfilled the Patriotic and labor duty: for 1941-1945 they gave to the front and the country 5829 thousand tons of bread, 734 thousand tons.t. meat and many other food and raw materials for the industry.

An important source of replenishment of the public livestock in the days of the war was the forced contract of livestock members of the farm. Thus, only in severe 1942 farmers were purchased for acquisition of collective farms, more than 600 thousand heads of young animals. The number of cattle of collective farmers of Kazakhstan from 1940 to 1943 inclusive decreased by two and a half times.

3. *Development of culture and science during the war.* The first quarter of the socialist construction radically changed the socio-economic structure and cultural appearance of Kazakhstan. Despite the monstrous crimes of totalitarianism at the turn of 20-30 - ies and in 1937-1938, which claimed the lives of at least 2 million Kazakhs, on the eve of the war, our Republic had a solid intellectual and spiritual potential. Young people born after October 1917, became fully literate, compulsory primary education, which dreamed of and repeatedly wrote A. Baitursynov, come to life, there was a fairly wide network of cultural and educational institutions, in 20 higher education institutions, which was not in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan, more than 10 thousand boys and girls. Theaters, creative unions, research institutes, museums and archives served as the real smithies of formation and growth of personnel of the national intelligentsia. On January 1, 1941 the number of specialists with higher and secondary special education employed in the national economy exceeded 52 thousand people, among them were engineers and technicians - 11,4 thousand people, agronomists, livestock technicians, veterinarians and workers, foresters – 4,6 thousand, doctors and health workers - 11,9 thousand, teachers and cultural workers – 20,2 thousand people. Nearly half a million people in Kazakhstan worked in the field of mental work.

The war has caused contradictory tendencies and processes in the spiritual and intellectual life of Kazakhstan. On the one hand, the intelligentsia put on the protection of the Fatherland weight your mind and talent. Its role was clearly indicated in the appeal of the people's Commissar of education of the Republic T. tazhibaeva: "tirelessly explain to workers the tasks and objectives of our great Patriotic war... victory is decided not only at the front, but also in the rear... victory depends on us, on our unity and dedication...". On the other hand, the material conditions of the institutions of culture, education and science have deteriorated, although the party and government leadership kept abreast of spiritual life. In particular, in 1943 in the structure of the Communist party of Kazakhstan opened a Department of schools, universities and science. Many social and cultural facilities have either been closed or placed at the disposal of military authorities. During the four years of war, the network of cultural institutions of the Republic decreased by 1621 unit. Of the 1,268 movie sets in 1940, only 574 were operational by the end of 1945. The number of titles of books, magazines, Newspapers and their circulation also fell. Tens of thousands of specialists and students went to the front. In the first months of the war 200 students left the Kazakh mining and metallurgical Institute in

the army. 176 students of KazGU fought on the fronts of the war. S. M. Kirov, 206 students and staff of Alma-ATA soovitustest, about 160 teachers and students KazPI them. Abai's. However for a minute preparation of a new pleiad of workers of mental work didn't stop. Moreover, in the difficult war years, 5 new universities – the Conservatory, the women's pedagogical Institute, the Institute of foreign languages, the Institute of physical culture in Almaty, the technological Institute of building materials in Shymkent were opened. Evacuated universities and institutes of Russia and Ukraine were located in the capital of the Republic, Karaganda, Kzyl-Orda and other cities. 15 thousand students of Kazakhstan met the winning 1945/46 academic year.

The difficulties of the wartime fully experienced scientific and artistic intelligentsia. Fighting the enemy heroically died the poet A. Zhumagaliyev, publicist B. Bulychev, composers Elebaev R., A. Bazanov, S. Koshikbayev. Fought and got heroes of the Soviet Union became a scientist-linguist M. Gabdullin, student KazGU. S. M. Kirov, A. G. Popov, a student of Almaty medical Institute of M. Mametova. Not one verst front road marched future academics and professors S. beisembaev, Dachslager, S. Zimanov, A. Lukyanov, A. Kaydar, S. Baishev, A. Nussupbekov, S. Balmukhanov, R. I. Fursov, K. Mynbayev and many others.

Unfortunately, the devotion to the defense of the Fatherland and the military exploits of the representatives of the national intelligentsia on the fronts of the great Patriotic war is not always evaluated adequately. Today clearly established that subjective reasons the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union have not received the legendary division commander B. Momyshuly, partisans of K. Kaysenov, fearless officer R. Koshkarbayev. Even more tragic is the fate of those who found themselves in German captivity.

It did not differ correctness and tact the work of the specials. The search for imaginary spies and nationalists, where they were not at all, ended with the groaning and flaking of innocent people. So, in 1945 the staff of the front newspaper "Tandy oraud" So the speaker is a former student of the Leningrad financial-economic Institute, K. Usmanov is a graduate of Saratov University, A. Turganov Deputy chief of economic planning administration of the people's Commissariat of state farms of Kazakhstan for the loss of political vigilance were arrested. Their fault consisted that in the Kazakh text of a party and government congratulatory greeting on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Secretary of the Central Committee of VKP(b) A. Andreev instead of "Andrey" the error "Adnrey" crept in. The decision of the military Tribunal of the Leningrad military district "politically myopic" officers have received a minimum of 6 to 8 years each. From places of detention T. Ashimbayev was released only in 1951, then worked for a long time at the Institute of Economics of NAS RK, where he went from Junior researcher to academician.

Illogical contradictions permeated the sphere of artistic comprehension of military subjects. Thus, the main event of the literary movement of the wartime was the publication in 1943 of the first book of the epic novel by M. Auezov "Abay's way". Even in the handwritten version of the book did not like the head of the Republican party organization N. Skvortsov. In it he found excessive praise of the

pre-revolutionary past of Kazakhstan. Only thanks to courageous act of the editor of publishing house B. Kenzhebayev a literary masterpiece of M. Auezov became property of the people.

The newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" brought to the all-Union reader bright journalistic articles talented journalist, minesweeper B. Bulkysheva " I want to live!", "Letter to the son of the East", "Life belongs to us", "Listen, the Caucasus!".

Unlike the fate of journalism B. Bulkysheva, which brought the author fame and popularity, almost a tragedy not turned to the poet D. Abilev humanistic ideas of his poem "Majdanek", published in 1943 on the front pages of the newspaper "Attan Iowa arsy". Zvirbliene critics accused the author of unnecessary, even harmful to humanity, supposedly generates uncertainty and division amongst soldiers. The trouble may be from death, the poet D. Ubilava was saved by the decisive intervention of the Hero of Soviet Union M. Gabdullin and his professional analysis of the poem.

Questions for the control:

1. What are the most famous military formation from Kazakhstan, who became famous during the war?
2. What enterprises were evacuated to the territory of Kazakhstan?
3. What contribution did the workers of the village make to the victory?
4. What are the reasons that stimulated the development of education, science and culture during the war?
5. Name the work on the history of Kazakhstan, written during the war?

References:

1. Asylbekov M.Kh., Galiev A.B. Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917-1960). - Alma-Ata, 1991.
2. Balakayev T.E. The collective farm peasantry of Kazakhstan in the years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. - Alma-Ata, 1971.
3. Balakayev T., Aldazhumanov K.S. Workers of Kazakhstan - to the front. - Alma-Ata, 1985.
4. Basin V.Ya. Heavy industry of Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic War (historical sketch) .- Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965.
8. Belan P.S. On all fronts: Kazakhstanis in the battles of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Almaty: Gylym, 1995.- 336 p.
9. Gurevich, L.Y., Totalitarianism versus Intellectuals. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
10. Deportation of peoples to Kazakhstan in the 1930-1950s: common history. Astana, 2013.
11. Kozybaev M.K. Kazakhstan is the arsenal of the front. - Alma-Ata, 1983.
12. Kozybaev M.K., Edygenov N.E. Labor in the name of victory. - Almaty, 1995.
13. B. Sadykov. History of the Turkestan Legion in documents. - Almaty, 2012.

Unit III. The contradictions and consequences of soviet reforms in Kazakhstan in the second half of the twentieth century

Topic: Kazakhstan in the post-war "Stalinist period". Understanding the "personality cult" and Khrushchev's reforms.

The aim: to reveal the features of the development of Kazakhstan in the postwar period, to show the achievements and miscalculations of the development of virgin and fallow lands, the main directions and reasons for non-completion of the economic reform in the sixties of the 20th century.

Plan:

1. Position of Kazakhstan in the post-war years
2. Increasing restrictions in national issues
3. Events related to an upturn in the agriculture

1. Position of Kazakhstan in the post-war years. The victory of the Soviet Union in the war led to the increase in the imperial power. The tension that led to the "cold war" began to increase in the international arena. Domestically, the main role of the Russian people in victory is particularly noticeable, and its role in the history of other nations, including the Kazakhs, started being reconsidered, as an enlightened people and patron. In this regard, a thesis appeared on "bourgeois nationalism" among the national intelligentsia. The leading and guiding force of the society was the Communist Party. During the period of 1949-1954 the Republican Party organization was headed by Zh. Shayakhmetov. The provision of building communism at the turn of the 1960s was reflected in the Third Party Program. Particularly complex in international relations were the relations of yesterday's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition - the US and the USSR.

The second half of the 40's and early 50's became the apogee of the camp system. Only the Steppe camp, located in the Ishim Steppes, had 200 thousand prisoners since 1949. The large ones were the Karaganda and Dzhezkazgan camps. A large contingent accounted for former soldiers and officers who were in camps for staying in the fascist captivity, as well as members of anti-Soviet uprisings in the Baltics, Ukraine, Belarus and the Caucasus. In 1948, "special regime camps" were set up for persons convicted of "counter-revolutionary" and "anti-Soviet" events. It was in these camps that insurrections broke out in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

In 1952 the prisoners from the Kengir camp near Zhezkazgan instigated an uprising. The uprising occurred in one of the special camps of the Gulag - Steppe camp, in its 3rd camp section, whose prisoners were used for the construction of the facilities of the mining and processing plant and the city of Dzhezkazgan. The contingent of prisoners by two thirds consisted of convicts on several points of Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

The reason for the uprising was the shooting of a group of prisoners who organized a massive disobedience of the camp administration in the form of violation of the camp regime and attempts to enter the women's camp.

The uprising was due to a complex of reasons, both objective and subjective nature, whose genesis was predetermined by the whole logic of the development of

the camp system of the USSR in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Here is the regime of detention of prisoners in accordance with the requirements for special camps, and the actions of the camp administration bordering on arbitrariness and lawlessness, and dissatisfaction of prisoners from among the special contingent with their situation, and the behavior of a group of prisoners from the general contingent, and the carelessness and negligence of the camp administration in relation to their direct duties.

Rebellion in its development has passed three stages, each of which is characterized by its specific content and peculiarities. The driving forces were prisoners convicted under articles 58 and 59 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR from among former servicemen of the Soviet Army and the so-called Ukrainian and Baltic nationalists. The military training of most of them, the experience of participation in the past in disobedience actions, in insurrectional and clandestine movements caused a high level of organizing inmates in the uprising of prisoners and found expression in the activities of the "camp commission" and "conspiratorial center", in the creation of resistance structures.

The diversity of the camp contingent led to a lack of ideological unity among the prisoners and, as a consequence, compelling part of the prisoners to resist.

The actions of the camp administration and the commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor's Office were carried out in line with the instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and at first were aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict. The profound gap between the goals of insurgent prisoners and the leaders of the GULAG and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the views of both of them on the ways and nature of conflict resolution, the inability of some to make concessions to others on a number of fundamental issues led to a forceful solution of the problem. Suppression of the insurrection was clearly planned and carried out by strict methods. Technical superiority, inequality of forces, despite the fierce resistance of a part of the prisoners, predetermined the defeat of the uprising.

The results of the uprising are the undermining of the foundations of the camp system, the softening of the regime, the review of the cases of many prisoners, and the eventual elimination of the Steppe camp. From the second half of the 50s, the Dzhezkazgan Trust "Kazmedstroy" switched to civilian labor. In the same year, the uprising broke out in Ekibastuz. Both spontaneous statements were brutally suppressed by the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the MGB and the regular army.

Development of industry. Having a diversified industry, the republic after the war began to implement measures to transfer the national economy to peaceful lines and significantly increase the production of civilian products. The volume of capital investments in the national economy in just one year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan almost doubled the costs in 1941-1945, including 1.2 times for industry. Capital investments in the industry for the production of consumer goods increased sharply (by 1.47 times). Kazakhstan became one of the base bases in the reconstruction of war-affected areas, where from the republic there were metal, raw materials, fuel,

building materials, manufactured goods and food, breeding cattle and seeds. Industrial enterprises, long time working for the needs of the front, switched to the production of peaceful products. There was a restructuring of technological processes, adjustment of equipment, major repairs of machines and entire production units. New forms of industrial relations between enterprises were established. Many of them switched to a new specialization or returned to the previous one.

Heavy industry enterprises were built. Six new coal mines, Karaton and Munayli fields were commissioned, the construction of the Kazakh metallurgical plant was completed, and the capacity of the Aktobe ferroalloy plant was increased, the first stage of the Karatau Mining and Chemical Combine was put into operation. Energy was developed on local fuels. The output of electricity in 1950 reached 2.6 billion kWt. h. against 0.6 in 1940.

The further development was given to the light and food industry. The assortment of consumer goods, the production of food products expanded, and their quality improved. Capital investment in the food industry was 20% higher than the amount used for the two pre-war five-year plans, and its gross output increased by 60% and the pre-war level of production of the main types of food was significantly exceeded.

The prerequisites were created for the growth of Kazakhstan's economic potential in the 1950s, when measures were taken to strengthen the material and technical base of the national economy, to involve new resources in economic circulation, and to raise the technical level of production. However the industries that produce raw materials and fuel developed at an accelerated pace, to the detriment of the light and food industries (about 9/10 of the capital expenditure in industry was directed to the development of the A group industries). In 1951-1955, the absolute volume of investments in industry was 2.3 times higher than in 1941-1950, and industrial capital construction only in one 1960 exceeded the corresponding costs for the entire fourth five-year period by almost 1.4 times. Almost 700 enterprises entered the system, including: Ust-Kamenogorsk lead-zinc plant, Dzhezkazgan concentrating factory, Ust-Kamenogorsk and the first stage of Bukharma hydroelectric power stations in Irtysh, Karagandy GRES-2, Sokolovsko-Sarbai ore mining and processing enterprise. New coal regions (Saran, Churubay-Nura, Shakhan) were developed, the first large coal mine was introduced in the Ekibastuz field. In 1960, Kazakhstan produced 32.3 million tons of coal, compared to 17.3 million tons in 1950. In 1960, the country produced 10.6 billion kWh electricity compared to 2.6 billion kWh in 1950. At the same time, the construction of power transmission lines and distribution networks sharply lagged, which significantly reduced the efficiency of electrification of the republic.

The situation in agriculture was more severe than in industry. In order to render assistance to the republics affected by the occupation, 17,500 head of cattle, 22,000 horses, and 350,000 sheep were sent free of charge to the republics, and about 500,000 head of livestock were sold at preferential prices. At the same time, measures were taken in the village to tighten the collective farm regime. The situation was aggravated by a terrible drought in 1946. The total area of dead grain crops was

4.3 million hectares. The famine began. In the struggle for the preservation of state bread, anti-human laws are adopted, according to which 300 thousand people were convicted.

The way out of the crisis situation was determined by an extensive way. In December 1946, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On the expansion of sown areas and the increase in the yield of grain crops in the eastern regions of the USSR." In 1950, the area under cereals was increased in comparison with 1946 by 1 million 173 thousand hectares. But there were no qualitative changes, which influenced the yield. In the post-war Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946-1950), statistics recorded an average annual yield, equal to the indicators of 1913 - 5.6% from ha. In 1946-49 the peasants' lands were selected and assigned to collective farm, appropriated by collective farmers during the weakening of state control over the village. In 1948, personal livestock was selected from collective farmers. The volume of compulsory supplies increased every year, procurement prices remained below the level of 1940, which covered only 15% of the cost of produced grain. First of all, the monetary reform of 1947, which had a confiscatory character, struck on the rural population. The money supply fell by a third, but the money-exchange system ruined the peasants and large depositors of savings banks. Although in 1947 the card system was abolished, a new famine was approaching in the country.

In 1950, a new agricultural reform was undertaken, which consisted in enlarging the collective farms. As a result, the number of kolkhozes in Kazakhstan decreased from 6,773 in 1945 to 2,047 in 1952. This led to the disappearance of a number of settlements, the reduction of peasant private plots, and the curtailment of payment in kind, and did not lead to a radical improvement in the situation in agriculture. So, as a result of the agrarian policy of the authorities in the USSR in the late 40's and early 50's, the food difficulties began again. The social situation was difficult. The level of wages of workers and employees increased 1.5 times in 1950 compared with 1940, at the same time, retail prices increased 3 times, which led to a decrease in purchasing power. Collective farmers for their work received four times less than the townspeople and did not have the right to freely move around the country.

In March 1953, J.V. Stalin died. In July 1953, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU withdrew from the Central Committee and expelled from the ranks of the CPSU L.P. Beria - one of the closest associates of Stalin. Beria was arrested and shot, which was an important milestone on the road to the democratization of public life. With the death of J.V. Stalin and the removal from power of L. P. Beria, one of the darkest pages of the brutal regime that existed in the USSR ended. Already in the first years after Stalin's death two lines, two approaches to the question of the nature of possible changes appeared. In the years 1953-1954 a discussion began on the nature of the contradictions in socialist society, the role of the individual and the masses in history, the correlation between theory and practice, the collectivity of leadership, and so on.

The process of democratic transformation in the country began to proceed more actively. But the death of J.V. Stalin did not mean the dismantling of the command and administrative system he built. Thousands of convicts were still in camps, and

many politicians who were also implicated in the violation of human rights, like Stalin himself, continued to occupy high government posts.

Great impact on the public life of the republic was provided by the development of virgin and fallow lands. Personnel changes occurred on the eve of the development of virgin lands. At the VII Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, instead of Zh. Shayakhmetov, P.K.Ponomarenko was elected the first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Leonid Brezhnev became secretary. The question of Shayakhmetov's displacement was settled in the Kremlin, without consulting the party organization of Kazakhstan, without consulting the Communists.

In February 1956, in Moscow, the 20th Congress of the CPSU was held, the key issue of which was the question of overcoming the personality cult of Stalin. The Party of Communists, headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, N.S. Khrushchev, tried to analyze the reasons for the emergence, nature and character of the manifestation of the personality cult of J.V. Stalin and its consequences.

Noting the courage and boldness of N.S. Khrushchev and his companions, who had found the strength to fight the cult of J.V. Stalin, the unlimited power of a narrow circle of persons, it should be emphasized that the breakdown of the authoritarian system was not brought to the end.

Having released thousands of innocently imprisoned people from the camps, rehabilitating some prominent party figures, the state and party apparatus soon curtailed these reforms. Many innocently convicted persons continued to languish in prisons, did not receive an objective political evaluation of the activities of L. Trotsky, L. Kamenev, G. Zinoviev, N. Bukharin. The one-sidedly tragic pages of the past were hushed up or presented: the history of the October Revolution, the origins and nature of the civil war, the famine of the 1930s and the extermination of the peasantry. Half of the steps of the post-Stalin leadership manifested itself in the fact that by returning Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks, Balkars to the homeland, it did not restore the rights of Koreans, Germans, Crimean Tatars and Meskhetian Turks to their homeland. The attempts to analyze the reasons for the economic backwardness of the country were quickly suppressed.

Soon political dissent began to be suppressed. People who openly pointed to the vices of society were persecuted. But to suppress dissent by previous methods was impossible; therefore political charges became more hidden.

2. *Increasing restrictions in national issues.* The ideology of the Stalinist model of socialism in this period reaches its apogee. Under the slogan of aggravation of the class struggle, as socialism strengthens, the control of social sciences is tightened up.

False patriotic attitudes were imposed, according to which it was forbidden to talk about the independent development of the national without regard to the influence of the Russian. In line with the adopted resolutions, the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan makes a decision "On the seizure of books containing ideological and political errors" in November 1952. The list of destroyed books includes "BatyrlarZhyry", "Aitys", "Confession of Life" by K. Amanzholov, the song "Mariam Zhagor-kyzy", etc. Of particular note is the

resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) "On gross political errors in the work of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR" of February 1, 1947. At the same time, important concepts of linguistics and literary criticism were subjected to ideological revision. Without any grounds, it was alleged that the Kazakh literary language arose after the Great October Socialist Revolution. Director of the Institute of Language and Literature Esmagambet Ismailov was dismissed from work, then expelled from the party, later repressed. The re-composition of all the works prepared for printing and the dismissal of writers began.

The object of severe criticism from the authorities was the "History of Kazakhstan", published in 1943. In Kazakhstan, the Bekmakhanov case was organized. Bekmakhanov's case was organized in Kazakhstan. A young, talented historian, a member of the international team of scientists who worked on the preparation of the History of KazSSR. In June 1943 the book was published. Some considered it a successful attempt to recreate history, others regarded it as an anti-Soviet book. The evaluation of anti-colonial uprisings caused heated discussions. His views (Kazakhstan in the 20-40s.) were declared politically harmful. In 1950, in the newspaper Pravda, the book was condemned - the beginning of political violence on Bekmakhanov. In April 1951, the Central Committee of the Party of Kazakhstan recognized the article as correct and condemned Bekmakhanov's "bourgeois-democratic views." After a series of studies, Doctor of Historical Sciences Bekmakhanov, was dismissed from the Academy of Sciences and in 1951-1952 worked in one of the secondary schools. In December 1952 he was sentenced to 25 years. Only after Stalin's death the case was reviewed and terminated. In the spring of 1954, he returned to Kazakhstan. The imposition of ideological standards, the suppression of national self-awareness, the domination of chauvinism and even national fascism in culture and science began. The concept of a special messianic role of Russia in the history of non-Russian peoples, the beneficial nature of Russian colonialism was introduced into the public consciousness, the history of the Kazakhs broke away from the history of other Turkic and Muslim peoples and was artificially attached to the history of Russia.

The national liberation movement began to be treated as reactionary, part of the liberation uprisings of the Kazakhs at the expense of the truth began to be declared class, anti-feudal. Those representatives of the national intelligentsia, who did not want to reconcile themselves with the new ideological attitudes, paid badly for it. In the late 40's and early 50's the historian E. Bekmakhanov was repressed, M. Auezov, K. Satpayev, E. Ismailov, X. Zhumaliev, A. Zhubanov and many others were persecuted. In 1951 the national epic was subjected to criticism from the center, including such treasures of folk culture as "Kobylandy", "Yer Sayin", "Sharabatyr", "Yed Edge" and others declared as feudal, praising the khans and "exploiters."

The President of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences K.I. Satpayev was persecuted. Kanysh Imantayevich was accused of clogging the academy with elements alien to science, concealing his social origin (he was the son of wealthy Kazakhs) and not condemning the poem "Yer-Edyge." In November 1951, at a meeting of the

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Kanysh was removed from his job and was reprimanded severely. Having examined the personnel file of the academician in June 1955, Satpayev was dropped from all charges and was elected as the President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

With the aim of eradicating the legacy of the reactionary-idealistic trend in biology, Professor Lus, Candidate of Sciences Litvinova and others were persecuted.

And only Stalin's death in 1953 stopped a new wave of repression.

But the CPSU continued to strictly control the work of the Soviets, single-handedly directed the work of economic, scientific, educational, army, public institutions and organizations. In Kazakhstan, a significant document expressing the policy of tightening free discussions was the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan "On the mistakes of the newspaper" *Kazakh Ədebieti* "in covering some issues of cultural development in the republic." Dissatisfaction was caused by the publication during 1956 of articles "Respecting the native language", "Culture of language", "The greatest wealth of culture". Criticizing their content, the Central Committee formulated a number of conceptual guidelines for the "lost" intelligentsia.

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, having carried out in 1954 and 1956 a set of measures aimed at eliminating excessive centralization and expanding the rights of the Union republics, nullified the proclaimed growth of sovereignty by a number of adopted acts. The development of a common line in the field of the economy, the appointment and dismissal of cadres and much more remained in the hands of a narrow circle of individuals, the republics remained estranged from them.

The workers themselves were alienated from the management of society. As before, the structure of society was built on the principle of top-down, in which people were left to carry out only those decisions that were worked out at the top. Enthusiasm, born of a victory over fascist Germany, began to change for the people with fatigue. Outbursts of social activity were observed most often in the period of elections to the Supreme Soviets. Party and economic apparatus took up virtually all the fullness of power. The trade unions and the Komsomol turned out to be closely integrated into the command and administrative system and deprived of rights, initiative. But the people did not lose faith in the future and hopes for a better life.

The political course, opened by the decisions of 1964, was born on the basis of not proven in the past approaches to the implementation of reforms. At the October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the leadership of the party and the country changed. A group of leaders of the highest political leadership of the USSR in deep secrecy prepared the displacement of N.S. Khrushchev.

The policy of reforming the economy in 1962-1969 testified that by the mid-sixties the limit of change had come. Undertaken events did not provide for major radical changes affecting the economy. The problems that arose were solved by subjectivist improvisations, calculated mainly on the effect of organizational reorganizations. The ill-conceived and frequently replacing reorganizations were a

serious threat to instability, a decline in living standards and social guarantees. And the idea of a communist perspective did not alleviate the situation.

In the second half of the 1950s, social problems were growing. The metallurgical plant in Temirtau was declared an All-Union Komsomol construction. A huge number of people arrived in the region. On August 1, 1958, a social explosion occurred at the construction site in Temirtau. The main reasons: lack of housing for arriving builders; difficulties of acclimatization; lack of drinking water and food. Troops were used to suppress disturbances. Elikbayev, a teacher of the Russian language, a front-line soldier, wrote a letter to Khrushchev, "On violations and distortions in the field of national policy: the reduction of schools with the Kazakh language of instruction," for which he was assigned to a psychiatric hospital.

Deformations in national politics, tightening of the political climate, intolerance of the authorities to free-thinking caused protest, especially among the intelligentsia. It manifested itself in different ways. In the circles of students, creative and scientific intelligentsia, the policy of russification of the republic was condemned, concerns were expressed about the state of the Kazakh language, and the lack of sovereign rights of the republic.

So, in Moscow in 1963, one of the first informal associations of Kazakh youth, studying in Moscow universities, arose on the basis of the ensemble "ZhasTulpar." In the beginning, it united in its ranks about 800 students, later the society was significantly enlarged. The organizers and active members of "ZhasTulpar" were M. Auezov, B. Taizhanov, A. Kadyrzhanov, S. Akataev, K. Tleukhanov, M. Tatimov, M. Baltabaev, S. Baikenov, M. Sembin, M. Aitkhozhin and others. Such associations then arose in Leningrad, Kiev, Alma-Ata, Odessa, Riga, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Chimkent, etc. In Karaganda it was called "Zhas Cossack", in Semipalatinsk - "Taishubar". Thus, "ZhasTulpar" became an informal student movement. The youth organized lectures, concerts, expeditions to the villages and villages of Dzhambul, Karaganda, Omsk, Ural, Kzyl-Orda, Chimkent, Alma-Ata, Akmola regions, and made radical proposals to higher authorities to remove existing shortcomings.

The attitude of the official authorities towards this movement as a whole was negative, and its activities were under the supervision of the KGB. The leaders of "ZhasTulpar" were persecuted, threatened, as they always called nationalists. By the end of 1966 the activity of "ZhasTulpar" began to decline, although it continued until the late 60s. At one time "ZhasTulpar" had a considerable influence on the minds and hearts of Kazakh youth. Under his influence, ensembles "Gulder", "Dos-Mukasan", "Aigul" were organized. The leaders of the "ZhasTulpara" - Kazakhstani sixties later became known in the republic as people who have a certain influence in its social and political life, have done and are doing much to revive the national self-consciousness of the Kazakh people.

Unsuccessful attempts to reform the economy and its militarization, irrational placement of productive forces, ill-conceived and frequent reorganizations of the system of management of the national economy adversely affected the environmental situation in the republic. A severe ecological situation developed in all industrial

cities of Kazakhstan, especially in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata. Nuclear tests in Kazakhstan had very serious consequences. In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in 1948, a nuclear test site was built, located at the junction of three regions: Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar and Karaganda.

The first test of nuclear charge was carried out on August 29, 1949. The cost of one experimental device and its underground test, according to scientists, an average of 30 million rubles. Despite the long silence of the military, and then attempts to declare the impact of the polygon on the health of the population not disturbing, the effect of the test site on the surrounding nature, the state of human health was dangerous.

According to scientists S. Balmuhanov, I. Ya. Chasnikov, V. K. Zhadykov, the residents of the city of Semipalatinsk, as well as the adjacent areas of Pavlodar, Karaganda regions of Kazakhstan and some regions of the Altai Territory of the RSFSR were repeatedly exposed to radiation exposure during the years of nuclear explosions.

According to the data of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, from 1949 to 1963, 113 explosions in the atmosphere with a capacity of several tons to 100 cells were carried out at the site, beginning in 1964, only underground tests were carried out. Before October 19, 1989, 343 tests with a capacity from several tons to 150 kilotons were carried out at the Semipalatinsk test site.

Doctors and paramedics were forbidden to put a true diagnosis to the deceased from cancer, leukemia, and other diseases associated with ionizing radiation. Medical examinations in the region were banned by the Ministry of Health of the USSR, and the results obtained by the military physicians were kept in secret and concealed the extent of harm caused by the activities of the nuclear test site. Only since 1962, selective medical examinations of the health status of people exposed to radiation have been conducted.

This attitude towards people led to the fact that the population living near the landfill began to develop various diseases. Symptoms of radiation sickness were often recorded among residents of the Abai district of the Semipalatinsk region, the Egindybulak district of the Karaganda region. Individual voices alarmed by the influence of the polygon on the health of the population remained a voice crying in the desert. The country continued to accumulate weapons. Secretly from the population, in 1969-1970 three underground nuclear explosions were conducted in the territory of the Mangyshlak region. Underground nuclear explosions were carried out in rocks.

3. *Events related to an upturn in the agriculture.* In 1954, the Central Committee of the CPSU decided to expand the acreage in the country by developing virgin lands in the northern regions of Kazakhstan, Siberia, the Urals and the North Caucasus. These were zones of risky agriculture with very vulnerable to erosion and insufficient moisture. Their plowing meant abandoning intensive methods of agrotechnics, preserving backward ways of managing.

In Alma-Ata in February 1954, the VII Congress of the Communist Party of the Republic was held, which approved the program of virgin lands development. But it was up to the new leaders of Kazakhstan to solve it. The Kazakh leadership, with whom Khrushchev consulted, tried to delay this issue from the decision, to convince the party leader that virgin land is an unpromising business, Shayakhmetov urged Khrushchev: "Kazakhstan is a cattle-breeding area, and not an agricultural one. Do not develop virgin land." It costed Zhumabay Shayakhmetov a post. He was replaced by Ponomarenko, and Leonid Brezhnev became the second secretary of the Central Committee.

The collective-farm system established by Stalin throughout the years of its existence did not, in principle, get out of the state of permanent crisis. Such an economy, devoid of the mechanism of self-organization and internal impulses of self-development, could at least somehow work only within the framework of a brutal totalitarian-repressive system. At the slightest easing of the latter, it collapsed. Therefore, even minor reforms revealed the vices and deep contradictions that had long been developing in agriculture.

In the conditions of population growth, especially of cities and industrial centers, the demand for grain again sharply increased. Meanwhile, as noted above, in 1953, the country harvested a little more than 31 million tons of grain, spending 32 million tons. The deficit had to be filled from the state reserves.

Meanwhile, as mentioned earlier, the country harvested a little more than 31 million tons of grain, spending 32 million tons in 1953. The deficit had to be filled from the government reserves.

Everything indicated that collective farms and state farms do not consult with their main function - providing the society with food.

The way out of the crisis suggested a radical solution, namely: a profound transformation of the system of production relations, i.e., the transition to the market, and the inclusion of personal economic interest. It is clear that this development was not even discussed.

The system chose a much more familiar, extensive, model for solving the problem for self-preservation. To mitigate (and then eliminate) the food crisis was expected due to a sharp increase in the grain wedge. In this connection, the policy of plowing up giant land in the east of the country was taken.

Virgin soil played the role of a negative factor, as it worked to reanimate the coma system, delaying its throes for many years to come in this sense.

Opponents of this approach usually argue that Khrushchev simply had no other choice, since the rise in grain production in traditionally established agricultural areas was at that time impossible due to the underdevelopment of the chemical industry, i.e. the fertilizer industry.

In the meantime the idea of virgin lands, put forward by the February-March (1954) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, was by no means necessarily inevitable.

If we consider virgin lands in the prism of modern socio-economic and political realities, then its role for the republic is unquestionable. In many respects,

thanks to it, much more than 2,000 kg of grain is produced per capita in Kazakhstan today. Meanwhile, according to world practice, in order to solve the food problem, it is enough to have an indicator within 1 thousand kg. There are only a few such countries in the world (Canada, Australia, the USA, Denmark, France, Hungary, Romania). Hence, it is clear that in principle Kazakhstan has all the prerequisites not only to meet its own needs, but also to enter the world grain market as an exporting country. These opportunities are all the more increasing, given that 90-95% of the world's acreage for wheat is occupied by soft wheat. On the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, mainly hard wheat is produced, its strong varieties characterized by high protein content. Meanwhile, it is known that an increase in protein in grain by only one percent is equivalent (to collect grain) to an increase in yield by 6-7 centners per hectare. The quality of grain also affects the increase in material costs. So, from 100 kg of flour made from low-tech grain, 91 kg of high-nutrition bread are baked. Hence it is obvious that there are a lot of people willing to buy virgin wheat in the world.

Kazakhstan was the first in terms among the volume of planned work. Suffice it to say that in the republic in 1954-1955 it was necessary to master 6.4 million hectares of new lands and in the whole country - 13 million hectares. In order to do this, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, more than 300,000 machine operators arrived from all over the Union to Kazakhstan, and 90 new state grain farms were organized. 283 MTS, 1697 collective farms and 247 sovkhoses were involved in the development of new lands. Only in the spring of 1954, 1545 thousand hectares of virgin and fallow lands were plowed. And in the first two years of virgin lands, capital investments in agriculture in Kazakhstan, taking into account all-Union sources, amounted to 6 billion 105 million rubles, or four times more than for the entire 4th Five-Year Plan (1946-1950), aimed at all national economy of Kazakhstan.

On the virgin lands, Khrushchev placed all his authority and considered it his creation. First of all, he wanted to prove to the capitalist world that the Soviet people can accomplish a virgin epic in a short time, catch up with and outstrip America in many respects. While in power, Nikita Khrushchev visited the virgin lands of Kazakhstan six times. In mid-May 1954, Nikita Khrushchev paid a working visit to the virgin lands of the KazSSR. The result of his visit was a note to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU of June 5, 1954 "Some comments on the trip to Kazakhstan."

Khrushchev outlined a number of problems that had to be solved: to create new state farms, where labor productivity is higher, construction organizations in virgin areas for the construction of housing, social and cultural facilities, industrial premises, to think about the system of farming on virgin lands, capital road construction, to solve the issue of the uninterrupted supply of transport and the development of livestock, the training of shepherds, as well as other issues.

In January 1955 Khrushchev noted with alarm that the development of virgin land is proceeding slowly. And then the summer of 1955 turned out to be arid. Almost all the crops of spring wheat on virgin lands died. Many pioneers continued to experience large domestic needs, still lived in tents. As an example, on October 1,

1955, the Ministry of Construction out of 11,500 houses handed over only 568, the supply of food and clothing was low. All this caused the departure of tens of thousands of virgin land from Kazakhstan to their native places.

The first years of development of virgin lands, except for the arid 1954, were quite favorable. In 1956, a record harvest of 125 million tons of grain was harvested in the country, 50% of which was received on virgin lands. However, the violation of ecological balance and wind erosion began to turn into a serious problem already in the late 1950s. By 1960 in northern Kazakhstan, due to the irrational development of virgin lands, more than 9 million hectares were withdrawn from the economic turnover. soils. Since the early 1960s, periodic droughts began that led to the 1963 disaster, when for the first time the country was forced to purchase 12 million tons of grain for \$ 1 billion abroad to provide food. The effectiveness of virgin soils fell annually and if in 1954-58. the average yield was 7.3 c / ha, then in 1961-65, -6.1 c / ha.

In a report on the 50th anniversary of virgin lands, President Nursultan Nazarbayev said: "The development of virgin land is a grandiose social and economic project of the twentieth century, which has not been analogous to world history." And further, speaking about the first years of virgin lands development, Nursultan Nazarbayev noted: "The Kazakh people played a huge role here. He not only joined the process of transformation, but also dignifiedly accepted new people, helped them settle down and adapt, build, as they said, a planet of 100 languages. "

During the development of virgin land, strategic mistakes and miscalculations were made that led to wind erosion of soils, clogging of fields, and destruction of the steppe landscape. As Academician A. Chibilev wrote, because of the removal of the steppe grass state and deep plowing only in the former Tselinnoy region by 1960, more than 9 million hectares of newly developed lands were affected. A truly planetary character was the dust storms of the mid-1960s that swept over the steppes of virgin regions.

The plowing of gigantic areas of virgin lands led to a sharp reduction in hayfields and rangelands in Kazakhstan and the beginning of a prolonged crisis in the traditional agricultural sector of the republic - livestock. In 1955, it was necessary to adopt a special resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and to oblige 47 steppe districts and 225 state farms to breed beef cattle. Work began on irrigation of lands and expansion of the food base. As a result, with great difficulty, it was possible to raise the total number of cattle in the republic by 1960 to 37.4 million heads (in 1928 - 29.7 million heads). Nevertheless, the growth of the population led to certain difficulties in providing food, which led the authorities in 1962 for the first time to increase the price of meat by 30% and oil - by 25%. The planned increase in meat production was not three times higher. And the grain problem was not solved, because the need for grain to feed cattle increased. Since 1963 in the USSR, massive purchases of grain abroad began. Only for 10 years (1976-1985) grain was purchased for 50 billion dollars.

Questions for the control

1. How was the economy developing?

2. What was the violation of the national interests of the Republic?
3. What is the goal set by the organization "Zhas Tulpar"?
4. That gave Tselina, Kazakhstan?
5. What are the consequences of virgin lands for Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Ayagan B. Apogee and the decline of Soviet socialism. Kazakhstan polygon. (1970s-1990s). Almaty, 1999.
2. Kazakhstan: stages of statehood. A., 1997
3. Kunaev D. About my time. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
- Kunaev D. From Stalin to Gorbachev. A., 1994
4. Levin M. The Soviet Century .- M., 2008
5. Vert N. History of the Soviet state. M., 1998

Topic: Spiritual, economic stagnation and environmental problems in Kazakhstan during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev and his successors

The aim: is to consider contradictory processes of social and economic development of Kazakhstan in 70-80th years of the XX century. period of "stagnation".

Plan:

1. Kazakhstan's contribution to the development of large-scale industry of the USSR.
2. Crisis phenomena in agriculture
3. The socio-political situation.
4. Cultural life in the 1960s-1980s.

1. Kazakhstan's contribution to the development of large-scale industry of the USSR. The most important factor in the social and economic development of society is scientific and technological progress. The achievements of scientific and technological progress, on a large scale, were introduced in the 1960s: the intensification of production through electrification and chemicalization, equipping enterprises with high-capacity equipment of large unit capacity, mechanization and automation of plots, workshops, enterprises, etc.

In the mining industry, the main processes of coal mining were mechanized: nicks, breakage and delivery in the cleaning faces, underground hauling and loading into railroad cars, etc. By equipping the modern means of labor, the technology used, the leading mining enterprises of the republic were at the level of the best enterprises of the world, and for some types of equipment even ahead of them. The progressive system of underground development, high-performance equipment, high-speed drilling, the loading-transport processes were mechanized more and more. At metallurgical enterprises in large volumes, oxygen was used as an intensifier of

technological processes. At Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the process of processing copper concentrates directly in converters was introduced.

The technology and technology of prospecting, oil production and refining have changed radically. In 1965, in 308 oil wells, complex automation and telemechanization of oil production processes was carried out, 198,000 tons of oil was extracted by applying artificial methods to the layers. In the engineering industry progressive methods of casting were introduced, the technique of prefabricated, press-forging and other shops was continuously improved.

Still, high-performance processes and technologies were implemented very slowly. New advanced materials-polymers, wood-plastics, etc. were not used in the designs of the manufactured products. In the electric power industry, the structure of the equipment was changed, units of large unit capacity were introduced at power plants, the number of units operating at high pressure was increased; Automation, telemechanics and electronic computers were introduced.

Thus, in the industry of the republic, certain successes were achieved in the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of enterprises, the introduction of new machinery, and progressive technology.

At the same time, the achievements of science and technology were introduced into production with great difficulty and not thanks to, but in spite of the existing economic mechanism. Enterprises and entire industries were practically not interested in raising the technical level of products, because they were dominated by the plan, volume, and the shaft.

Industry, as, indeed, the entire economy of the republic, developed through the expansion of production areas, the involvement in the economic turnover of new sources of raw materials, the increase in the number of personnel. The disproportion between the extracting and processing industries has deepened, with the priority development of extractive industries. Due to the existing system of highly centralized administrative planning and departmental management, which did not provide an integrated approach to environmental issues, insufficient level of democracy and publicity, lack of ecological culture, the development of the industry was accompanied by a sharp increase in the impact of harmful waste on the environment. The situation was aggravated due to the predominance of economically "dirty" raw materials industries in the economy, in which imperfect, nature-based technology was used.

In the 60-ies. The non-viability of bureaucratic management of the national economy has become more and more evident. Realizing the need for change, the then leaders of the country attempted to carry out profound economic transformations.

In 1959, all enterprises (29) of non-ferrous metallurgy were transferred to the subordination of Kazakhstan, on the basis of which a corresponding ministry was formed. In the following years, 144 industrial enterprises of light and food, chemical, metallurgical and other industries, including the largest Semipalatinsk, Ural and Petropavlovsk meat-packing plants, went over to the republic. This greatly improved the management of enterprises on the ground, contributed to their development,

dramatically changed the structure of industrial production by forms of subordination, and so on.

Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, held in March, September and October 1965, outlined measures to improve the management of industry, improve planning and strengthen economic incentives for production. In accordance with them, the scope of cost accounting for enterprises and industries was expanded, excessive regulation of enterprises was eliminated, their economic independence was expanded, rationally used such important economic levers as profit, price, premium, credit. The material interest of workers and collectives in higher planning targets, in the full use of production assets, labor, material and financial resources, in improving production techniques and improving the quality of products was increased. By the late 60's. 1467 industrial enterprises, or more than 80% of their total number, were transferred to the new system of planning and material incentives in the republic. The economic reform has given a certain impetus to the economic development of the republic. But already from the very beginning of the reform implementation, the advantages and opportunities inherent in the new principles of planning and economic incentives were not fully used. The newly created system of economic management took the position behind the position (the adjustments to plans became more frequent, the rights of enterprises were limited, the dictates of the center were strengthened, etc.). The reform seemed to have stopped at the level of enterprises, without reaching a specific workplace, on the one hand, and without affecting the echelons of management on the other. Attempts to move the reform down poured into economic experimentation.

There was no radical restructuring of the management system due to the lack of political prerequisites. Leaving the political system unchanged, the country's leadership tried to combine incompatible: administrative and economic methods of government. This led to the growth of bureaucracy and the restriction of the independence of enterprises, which immediately affected the fall in the rates of economic growth and the growth of the backlog from the world level in a number of technical areas. In the economy, inflationary tendencies, the rate of price growth and the size of the subsidy, the growth of the shaft, profits and wages increased. The reform did not stimulate an increase in the quality of production. Orienting the economy to extensive growth factors, it largely contributed to the development of the cost mechanism.

Already in the first post-war years, negative tendencies began to appear in agriculture, which initially had the character of gradually emerging prerequisites for a future crisis.

Thus, in the years 1949-1953. The average annual harvest of grains was only 4.9 billion poods, with an average yield of 7.7 c / ha in the country, which was only slightly more than in 1910-1914. (respectively 4.4 billion poods and 7.0 c / ha). Contrary to the declarations from the rostrum of the XIX Congress of the CPSU, the gross grain harvest in 1952 gave not 5.6 billion poods, but 5.6 billion poods (if not counted for bunker weight and loss from storage, it is probably even less). Even after

the withdrawal of all the seed material from the collective and state farms, only 2.1 billion poods of grain were procured, that is, there was a clear deficit of demand.

In Kazakhstan, during the first postwar five-year period (1946-1950), statistics recorded an average annual yield equal to the indices of 1913 (5.6 centner / ha). Average annual gross collections of grain were less than in 1928, and state purchases (in average annual terms) were inferior in volume to the level of 1941.

The livestock of the republic remained in the most difficult condition. In 1951, there were only 4.5 million head of cattle (in 1928 - 6.5 million), 1.5 million horses (3.5 million), 127 thousand camels (1 million) . And only because of their greater biological reproduction did they manage to approach the level of 1928 in 1951, there were 18,036 of them, whereas in 1928 - 18,566 thousand.

In the post-war five-year period (1946-1950), quite noticeable progress was traced, that is, on the whole, it gave a certain restoring effect and an impulse to the further development of the national economy.

However, the seeming "positive" post-war development in the USSR fades in comparison with the post-war development of Germany and Japan - the countries that suffered a crushing defeat in the Second World War. Here, the restoration of the destroyed economy (and the subsequent and its rapid movement to the "Economic Miracle") was provided purely by reforming the reorientation of economic policy to the imperatives of the market. In our country, the restoration of the national economy was carried out, mainly, thanks to the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people, who heroically and selflessly worked for the benefit of the Motherland.

Outwardly successful indicators of the post-war five-year period were the hard labor of rural workers, poverty and hunger, the exploitation of child and female labor, a low level of life expectancy, the highest standards of physical wear and tear of the population.

Thus, assessing the results of the post-war reconstruction and development of agriculture, it must be said that these processes did not take place, but in spite of the system that continued to bind the greatest energy of the masses, the enormous potential of labor asceticism inherent in the nature of the people.

The economic reform, begun in 1966, at first gave a certain impetus to economic development. By the beginning of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, 1578 Kazakhstani industrial enterprises or 84% of the total number were working under the new planning and economic incentive system. The plan for the eighth five-year plan for the basic economic indicators was fulfilled: the gross output of industry increased by 56%, agriculture - by 54%. All industries have become profitable. But despite certain radicalism, economic reform from the very beginning carried a stamp of inconsistency, half-heartedness. The totalitarian system did not allow it to go beyond existing economic structures, constrained in its development by the dominant paradigm of the notorious socialism.

As a result, by the early 1970s. originally embedded in her ideas aimed at increasing the efficiency of social production, were distorted. The main idea of the reform - expansion of the economic independence of enterprises - has actually reduced to reducing the planned and reporting indicators that have been lowered from

above and the changes in the procedure for the formation of incentive funds of collectives. Many enterprises in the pursuit of profit went on the easiest way - the artificial increase in prices for their products. The profit, received due to the increase in prices, allowed to increase wages, the dynamics of which began to outstrip the growth of labor productivity, which became the reason for inflationary trends already in the early 70s, which had a negative impact on the development of the economy. Half of the reform was manifested in the fact that, by expanding the independence of enterprises, it strengthened the administrative and economic powers of ministries and departments. Preserved central planning from above on the basis of the achieved, continued to operate gross indicators, despite their recognized imperfection.

However the main reasons for the failure of the reform were the curtailing of the process of democratization in the political sphere. Restricted only by the organizational and technical sphere of the economy, it did not affect the political structures of society, property relations, retained the monopoly of state property - the bastion of the bureaucracy, rejected market relations. Brezhnev and his entourage were against the profound restructuring of the economy on the basis of reform, they sought to preserve the inviolability of the role of the administrative system in the functioning of the economy.

In the early 70's there is a curtailment of the reform. And although in the 70 years there were more than once attempts to improve the mechanism of management, planning and stimulation, it did not bring the desired effect. It was not possible to raise the efficiency of social production. Negative phenomena were increasing - the capital productivity was decreasing, new production capacities were being slowly developed, the prodigal nature of economic activity was being intensified, extensive factors continued to determine the development of the economy. The principle of predominantly directive management remained intact.

By the beginning of the Ninth Five-Year Plan period, industry was leading in the economy of the republic. In the structure of the gross social product in 1970, its share was 48%. It accounted for 39.8% of the basic production assets of the national economy, for which 1052 thousand people were employed, or 22.4% of all workers in the republic.

In the years 1970-1985 there was a certain increase in the industrial potential of the republic. 40.8 billion rubles were invested in the development of industry, or 32% of all capital investments in the national economy. The basic production assets increased 3.1 times, while in the chemical and petrochemical industry it increased 6.5 times, in mechanical engineering almost 4%, in the fuel industry 3.8 times. For 15 years, the total volume of industrial output has doubled, and in such industries as engineering and chemical industry, more than three times. About 1000 new industrial enterprises and workshops were commissioned. Among them are the Kazakh Gas Processing Plant, the Shevchenko Plastics Plant, the Karaganda Plant of Rubber Products, the Pavlodar and Chimkent Refineries, the Tinplate Workshop at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, the Ekibastuz and Ermakovskaya GRES, the Kapchagai HPP, the Chimkent and Zhambul Phosphoric Plants, the Zhayremsky Mining and Processing Combine and On the volume of industrial production,

Kazakhstan occupied the third place in the USSR (after the RSFSR and Ukraine). Territorial production complexes-Mangyshlak, Karatau-Dzhambul and Pavlodar-Ekibastuz were formed.

The economic potential was built up by involving raw materials and fuel and energy resources in the national economic circulation.

With strict centralization of economic management, the sectoral structure of industry characterized by a commodity orientation remained unchanged. Complying with the ambitious interests of the basic ministries, the center gave priority to the development of the republic's economy to extractive industries. They sent large capital investments to the detriment of the development of science-intensive industries. The share of extractive industries in the republic's industry in the early 80's was 1.7 times higher than the national average. About half of the republic's industry was under the jurisdiction of the Union ministries. Pumping out raw materials from the republic and receiving huge profits, the allied agencies almost did not invest in the republican budget to develop infrastructure. With a total profit of their enterprises of 15 billion rubles. In the year they deducted only 30 million rubles, or less than 1%. In pursuit of gross indicators and profits, the allied ministries ignored the republic's interests in the development of social infrastructure, in the training of national workers and in the protection of the environment.

The orientation in the 1970s and 1980s towards the development of raw materials industries in the form of giant enterprises led to a slow growth in manufacturing and processing industries, insufficient production of consumer goods, food and light industry. About 60% of consumed non-food products came to Kazakhstan from other republics, some of them were made from Kazakhstan raw materials, but the profit from the sale of the final product remained with the manufacturers.

Directive planning and interests of monopoly agencies led to squandering and pumping out nonrenewable resources from the republic. The extracted raw materials and energy were used with low efficiency.

The growing crisis in the economy led to a loss of dynamism in the development of the national economy. The average annual rate of growth in industrial output from 8.4 per cent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan decreased to 3.8 per cent in the eleventh and national income from 4.4 to 1.4 per cent, respectively. Despite all the efforts of the system and the party leadership of the republic to ensure the fulfillment of the plan at any cost, the plan for the ninth five-year plan to increase the volume of industrial production was non-implemented by 12.6%, the tenth by 25%, and the eleventh by 3.6%.

Huge material values and labor were dead in unfinished construction. For industrial facilities, it was in 1980-1989 from 85 to 101% of the total volume of capital investments. Only for 1976-1985 builders of the republic underestimated 4.2 billion rubles. capital investments. As a result, the population was less than 1.4 million square meters. m of housing, 121.5 thousand school places, 49.5 thousand places in preschool, 67 thousand - in vocational schools and 7 thousand in hospitals. In the capital construction the "long-term construction" was firmly established, many

unplanned objects were being built to the detriment of the planned ones, characterized by dispersion of the facilities, diffusion of resources and energy under a number of construction sites, the lack of correlation between the design and setting of equipment, commissioning of objects with internal and external finishings, squandering of building materials.

The existing system rejected all the undertakings coming from below, which were aimed at reviving the economy. In the 70s in the construction of a mass movement of the development of a team contract. It was based on the desire of workers to restore order in production in the use of resources, to eliminate equalization in wages, to obtain a greater share of independence. In fact, it was about the fact that most of the money earned by workers was obtained by them, rather than being used to pay employees of numerous administrative structures. In 1982, in the construction of the republic, 5,700 workers were employed in the brigade contract, and in 1985, 6,800 brigades. In these collectives, labor productivity was 23-25% higher than in ordinary collectives, and the cost of work was 13-15% lower. Formally, the brigade contract was maintained and promoted, but as soon as it came to the reduction of the administrative apparatus and the transfer of its functions to the labor collectives, it was undermined by numerous instructions that deprived the work collectives of any independence at the disposal of the earned means. Almost despite the propaganda brigade contract as an economic phenomenon was buried by the system.

The Soviet leadership correctly defined during this period the main task in the development of the country's national economy-the transfer of the economy to an intensive development path and the deployment of a scientific and technological revolution. At first glance, the available scientific and technical potential in the republic as well as in the country allowed to solve the tasks set. At the end of 1985, 227 scientific institutions functioned in Kazakhstan together with universities, including 91 research institutes; factory science was represented by 108 design bureaus, 99 laboratories, and 52 experimental divisions.

There was no short of interesting ideas and proposals, innovation and inventiveness reached a large scale, the number of authors who submitted rationalization proposals and applications for alleged inventions in 1981-1985 amounted to 818.8 thousand people. In the years 1976-1985, on average, more than 165 thousand rationalization proposals and applications for inventions were received.

There was no shortage of interesting ideas and proposals, innovation and inventiveness reached a large scale, the number of authors who submitted rationalization proposals and applications for alleged inventions in 1981-1985 amounted to 818.8 thousand people. In the years 1976-1985 on average more than 165 thousand rationalization proposals and applications for inventions were received. Governing bodies, parties and governments annually adopted decisions on measures to implement the achievements of scientific and technological progress and increase production efficiency. However, they had little impact on the practice of introducing scientific and technological progress in production. Automation and complex mechanization did not cover the entire production process, but only individual

sectors. As a result, in the mid-1980s, about a third of workers in industry were engaged in primitive heavy manual labor, in construction - more than a half.

The current system showed its inability not only to interest workers in the results of their labor by economic methods, but also undermined incentives for innovation, creativity and high-performance work in people.

In the economy of the republic in the 70-80-ies all those deformations that were characteristic of the national economy of the country as a whole were manifested. This is primarily the consolidation of command and administrative methods of management. Ignoring economic incentives, the system for a long time delayed the economy on the rails of extensive development. The dominance of the state form of ownership, and essentially its transformation into departmental property, led to the alienation of workers in production in relation to the means of production. The wage system was not linked to the results of labor. The foundations of economic life were determined by the directive of departments that deprived enterprises of all independence and initiative. The national economy bore great losses from mismanagement, weak introduction of new technology and technology. In the republic, this was exacerbated by the dictates of the center represented by economic departments. By the mid-80's. the economy of the republic was in a state of crisis.

The existing economic mechanism rejected really enterprising and active workers, did not allow to innovators of production to show itself in full force. Some systems rudely suppressed, others, supported by the system, for years remained "beacons", although their experience was not spread. The organization of socialist competition has acquired a formal character. Although, according to official data, over 90% of workers participated in it, this practically did not affect the growth rates of production and labor productivity, improving the quality of products, improving production. After the initial surge and the movement for a communist attitude towards work became formalized. Production activity also did not increase, but declined. A direct consequence of this was the decline in the pace of production development, deterioration in the quality of products, the fall of technological and labor discipline, the growing gap in the scientific and technological process. In the course of production, indifference, negligence, lack of initiative, embezzlement and other traits of mismanagement have become customary.

2. *Crisis phenomena in agriculture.* Agrarian reform, developed by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, was an attempt to transfer agriculture to an intensive development path. Measures were planned to redistribute the national income in favor of the agrarian sector, to solve social problems in the village, to introduce cost accounting, to increase procurement prices for agricultural products. But at the same time, production relations and the system of management of this sphere of the national economy remained unchanged.

Agriculture of the republic received large investments. In the years 1971-1989 58.2 billion rubles were invested in it, including 43 billion rubles for production facilities. The basic agricultural production assets per employee increased more than threefold. As a result, by 1985, the main fieldwork was fully mechanized - plowing, sowing, harvesting of grain crops, 75-98% - basic work in animal husbandry.

However, comprehensive mechanization of all sectors was not achieved. Manual labor prevailed when planting and harvesting vegetables, collecting fruits and berries, and repairing works.

Attempts to solve the problems of agriculture only due to the increase in the volume of capital investments did not give the expected effect. More than half of them, up to 55%, went to the construction of expensive giant livestock complexes, water construction, purchase of agricultural equipment, instead of using them to increase land fertility, electrification, the establishment of enterprises for storage and processing of agricultural products. Residual principle also dominated the social sphere of settling aul and village. This disregard for people's needs resulted in the fact that in 1987, more than half of the aul-rural settlements did not have health facilities, almost half of the rural hospitals were located in unsuitable premises, one in five hospitals did not have running water, sewerage and food units.

The hopes of the collective farms and state farms were not justified, to improve their situation by increasing the purchase prices for the agricultural products sold to the state. The prices have been increased approximately twice, and on industrial production for an agriculture they have risen in 2-5 times. At the same time, the price of machinery was cut off from its productivity. The monopoly right of industrial enterprises to set arbitrary prices violated the price parity between industry and agriculture. Enterprises forced state and collective farms to take unnecessary equipment, which almost immediately went into repair. Aul and the village literally "robbed" the enterprises of agricultural machinery, agricultural chemistry, meliorative and other organizations. All this led to an increase in the cost of agricultural products, a reduction in profits in agriculture, a reduction in the material incentives of rural workers.

Measures taken by the state met the support of the peasantry and at first revived the economic activities of state farms and collective farms. In the late 60's - early 70's the supply of food to the population has improved, and raw materials to industry. However, the expected change in the development of the agrarian sphere did not happen. Much of what was originally declared and planned was left unrealized. While the needs of the population and industry in agricultural products, raw materials grew, the rate of its growth from year to year decreased.

The increase in the production of agricultural products in the republic was extremely uneven. The highest rates of growth were achieved in the Ninth Five-Year Plan - 3% per year and in 1986-1989 - about 4% per year. In 1981-1985 in fact, there was no increase in gross output. The efficiency of production decreased, its productivity, labor productivity, profit of farms, the cost of production increased. There were all signs of a crisis.

The development of grain production was unstable. With the stabilization of sown areas at the level of 25.5-25.1 million hectares, the yield of cereals tended to decrease.

During the three five-year plans (1971-1985), the gross production and government purchases of cotton, potatoes and vegetables increased slightly, but the production of sugar beets declined. The increase in the yield and growth in the

production of vegetables and potatoes was facilitated by the creation around the cities of industrial centers, specialized state enterprises and state farms of the suburban type, in which the production of these crops was concentrated. Here, progressive methods and methods of production were used, increasing yields, the city provided economic and labor assistance to the village.

The production of livestock products was uneven. A sharp jump in the increase in the production of milk on state and collective farms occurred in the Ninth Five-Year Plan (22%), in 1976-1980. The rate of growth fell to 8%, and in 1981-1985 until 6%. In general, the production of milk for 1971-1985 increased by 17.3%. But this increase occurred exclusively on an extensive basis, due to the growth in the number of cows, since the average wage in the public sector has remained unchanged over the years. After a long stagnation, the situation changed somewhat in 1986-1989, when the average milk yield from one cow increased to 2238 kg (12.3%).

In the years 1971-1985 there was no sustainable growth in meat production. If in the Ninth Five-Year Plan the average annual growth rate was 4.2%, then in 1976-1980, they fell to 0.5% and rose slightly in 1981-1985 (3%). Starting with the tenth five-year plan, the production of meat in the republic was more than 1 million tons. Approximately one quarter to one-fifth of total meat production was supplied to the all-Union Fund.

The highest rate of increase in meat production was achieved in poultry farming, where the average annual production of products in 1989 compared with 1970 increased 5-fold. This was the result of the construction of a broad network of state-owned poultry farms, transferring the growth to industrial technology with centralized feed supply from public resources.

The traditional branch of agriculture in Kazakhstan was sheep breeding. The number of sheep before the eleventh five-year plan, albeit slowly, increased from 31.8 million in 1971 to 35.2 million in 1981. In 1981-1985 growth almost ceased, and the production of lamb in 1970-1985 decreased from 272 thousand tons to 220 thousand tons or 19%. The reason for this - a significant reduction in meat production. Not by accident in the 80-ies trade in large amounts began to sell mutton below average fatness, so-called. "A snooze." In this industry, a lot of problems hampering its development accumulated. One of them was the indifference cultivated by the system to the heavy shepherd labor, the ignoring of the Kazakh's labor skills in the maintenance of livestock, the loss of the folk production technologies that had been tested for centuries.

One of the causes of the plight of agriculture was the undivided power over the peasant of the administrative system. Repeated decisions to expand the economic independence of collective farms and state farms were silenced by this system. The Party's district committees, district executive committees, and agricultural agencies were a means of making it possible to somehow compensate for the administrative absence of normal economic relations in the village. The economic initiative of the staff was paralyzed, their responsibility for the results of management declined, the clerical office replaced specific organizational work. From time to time, attempts to radically change the system of agricultural management turned out to be fruitless.

The next step towards the elimination of collective farm independence was the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1976) on the development of specialization, cooperation and agro-industrial integration in agriculture. On its basis, there was, in effect, a forced combination of collective and state farms into inter-farm and so-called agro-industrial associations. When creating these associations, large miscalculations were allowed.

Financial resources and material resources were being withdrawn from the holding enterprises, and their interests were not sufficiently taken into account by the apparatuses of the inter-collective farm organizations.

The attempts to radically change the system of agricultural management through the creation of regional agro-industrial associations (RAPO) on the basis of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU were also of little consequence. In addition to state and collective farms, the RAPO united the enterprises of the service industries and the processing industry. As practice showed, such an association turned out to be largely formal. The RAP failed to develop integration ties and overcome departmental disunity. Integrators often served serving organizations and processing enterprises, which appropriated profit, created largely by the efforts of farms.

At the turn of the 60's-70's administrative methods of managing the agrarian sector of the economy intensified contrary to the concept of the economic reform of 1965. The process of democratization of collective-farm self-government was noticeably curtailed, and control over the financial and economic activities of collective and state farms was strengthened by party, executive and administrative bodies.

Procurement prices often did not cover the cost of production, hence the number of unprofitable farms. If in 1970 the specific weight of unprofitable farms of state farms was 26%, and of collective farms - 4%, in 1985 53% of state farms and 49% of collective farms were unprofitable. The profit on the collective farms decreased during this period from 240.8 million to 83.4 million rubles, from the state farms from 597.4 million to 35.7 million rubles loss. With the exception of poultry production, the production of all other livestock products was unprofitable.

We can not say that society indifferent to the situation in agriculture. On the ground, the search for better organization of production, increasing its efficiency was conducted. But they not only did not find support, but sometimes even punished. The attempt to change the organization of labor in production and manage based on economic levers was tragically ended, and I.N. Khudenko, head of the experimental farm for the production of herb flour from the Akchy state farm of the Kurtinsky district of the Alma-Ata region. The social essence of his experiment, conducted in the late 60's - early 70's in the "Iliysky" state farm and in the experimental farm, consisted in combining the functions of production and management, and the performance of these functions directly by the peasant, overcoming his alienation from the results of labor. The conditions of the experiment were agreed with the union and republican bodies. On the basis of the introduction of new forms of organization and management of production, labor productivity in the pilot economy

increased sixfold, earnings tripled compared with conventional state farms. The payment of labor was made dependent on the final result. The farm built a settlement with a full set of engineering equipment. The prime cost of production has decreased several times, the workers have realized themselves as full owners of production. But instead of supporting and developing the experiment, the economy was liquidated by the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the republic allegedly because it was unprofitable. Over the organizers of the experiment, uniform violence was committed. The Party leadership of the republic supported the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in the elimination of the experiment. Its results could be contagious to others, undermining the existing system. They "pricked their eyes", showing the true state of affairs in the republic's agricultural system.

The system brutally dealt with the experimenters. I. Khudenko was expelled from the party, accused of trying to steal state funds and was tried. In prison, he passed away. Only in the late 80's, I. Khudenko was posthumously rehabilitated by a decision of the college of the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan and destroyers of the experiment were named by name.

In the early 1980s, long-suffering agriculture, tormented by endless transformations, enlargements, new types of management, experiments with technology, prices, integration and specialization, etc, under severe administrative control, found itself in a crisis situation. Attempts to change the situation through the adoption of new solutions have not yielded significant results.

In the eleventh five-year period in the republic purchases of grain, raw cotton, sugar beet, sunflower were reduced. Some increase in public procurement of meat, milk and dairy products, eggs could not compensate for the increased demand of the population for these products. In the urban area a standard supply was introduced for a number of basic food products.

Prolonged in April 1985 the Central Committee of the CPSU course to accelerate the country's socio-economic development, implying changes in agriculture quickly found its inadequacy. In the agro-industrial sector, capital investments increased. Purchased prices were raised, debts were written off from collective and state farms, and further "improvements" in the management of the agro-industrial complex were carried out. But despite numerous decisions to expand the autonomy of farms, in practice persistent methods of leadership persisted, and the increased administrative apparatus did not try to find the optimal combination of centralism and local initiative.

3. The socio-political situation. The socio-political life of Kazakhstan in the 1970s-1980s passed and developed in the system of the centralized state of the USSR, under the command-administrative system. Centralized party-state structures ignored the interests of national development. In the republic, a departmental, bureaucratic-averaged approach prevailed in everything from the placement of productive forces to the problems of language and culture.

In the political system of Kazakhstan, the leading role was played by the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. In the adopted Constitution of the Kazakh SSR in 1978, exactly as in the Union Constitution, in Article 6 the leading role of the CPSU

was fixed. Institutions of democratic organizations such as the Soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives and others, were purely declarative in nature. And the fixed rights and duties of citizens of Kazakhstan were of a formal nature. The institute of judicial, legislative and executive power did not work. Nevertheless, in the development of Kazakhstan's socio-political and economic life there were also its own tendencies and peculiarities. In the modern published official historical, both academic and scientific literature, many of the processes that took place in these years in Kazakhstan have not yet been fully disclosed.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is declared the highest authority by the laboratory of friendship and consent of the peoples of all nations and nationalities. And in reality, the stagnant phenomena that developed in the USSR, already penetrated into Kazakhstan, which affected the socio-political life. This was especially evident in the selection and placement of personnel. The selection was made not by business qualities, but by the clan system: that is, according to the generic Zhuz principle. Constantly counted, how many representatives in the highest leadership of the republic from the south, north, east, west. A strict vertical regulation was introduced, ie, from top to bottom. If the first Kazakh, then the second Russian, and vice versa. All these related and clan approaches gave rise to bribery, corruption, which even penetrated the sphere of higher education.

Interethnic relations became especially complicated. Deformations and mistakes in politics could not but affect the national relations. The widespread absolutism of the significance of internationalism actually led to the denial of national interests, a disparaging attitude to national traditions and national psychology. The republic did not have the opportunity to regulate the demographic, migration and language policies, to participate in the distribution of labor resources.

The core direction of practical activity of party-state structures in the 70s - early 80s was the struggle against nationalism, the manifestations of parochialism and the praise of the patriarchal system continued to remain. All dissent was stopped. Representatives of the intelligency, whose views, reflected in works of literature and art, did not fit into the ideology and dogma of the system, were persecuted. Such a fate, for example, befell the talented book of the poet O. Suleimenov "Az I Ya". Opponents O. Suleimenova, speaking on the pages of the magazines "Young Guard", "Moscow", "Zvezda", etc, questioned the ideological direction and purpose of the book. In a number of speeches, it was directly defined as nationalistic, pan-Turkic, anti-Russian. The poet was accused of reassessing and exaggerating the role of the Turks in the history.

The authorities in every possible way suppressed the manifestation of free thinking among scholars. So in 1976 the publication of the book "Knowledge of the World by Traditional Kazakh Art", prepared by the author's team of the Institute of Philosophy, was banned. The book of anthropologist O. Ismagulov "Ethnic genogeography of Kazakhstan" was considered ideologically harmful. The author was accused of mistakes of a methodological nature, a one-sided interpretation of tribal factors in connection with the present. Later all these charges were dropped.

The manifestations of growing contradictions in national relations were the events of the summer of 1979 in Tselinograd. They showed that the center's favorite practice of regulating national relations by the command method, ignoring the interests of the indigenous population, has exhausted itself. The attempt to create a German autonomy in 1979 in Kazakhstan and protest with the Kazakh population still remain one of the "white spots" of the country's political history.

The decision to create a German autonomous region in Kazakhstan was taken at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in the spring of 1979, without agreement with the government and the Supreme Council of the republic. Despite its unconstitutionality, it did not cause any noticeable opposition from the leadership of the Kazakh SSR, including the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The region was supposed to include a number of districts of Akmola, Pavlodar, Karaganda and Kokchetav regions, the city of Yermentau was chosen as the center.

Information on the establishment of the autonomous region quickly spread throughout the republic and caused a just outrage among the Kazakh population. On the morning of June 16 a group of Kazakh youth, mainly from the university students and technical schools of the regional center, gathered in the central square of the city. Young people carried banners in Kazakh and Russian languages "Kazakhstan is indivisible!", "There is no German autonomy!", etc. The meeting adopted an appeal condemning the Kremlin's decision to create a German autonomy.

The Party leadership of the region and the city, acting in the traditions of the totalitarian system, brought down the fact of demonstration and the indignation of the population by the Politburo's ill-conceived decision to an insufficient level of ideological work. Groups of propagandists were sent to student hostels for "explanatory work". Saying that there are no decisions to create autonomy, the region's leadership, not without the participation of the republic's leadership, in fact, distanced itself from the autonomist project of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

On June 19 another demonstration took place in Tselinograd. It was headed by veterans of war and labor, aksakals, who came from the districts. According to the estimates of different eyewitnesses, from 2 to 4 thousand people took part in it. Demonstrators handed over to the region's leaders an appeal against the formation of autonomy. Following Tselinograd, small rallies and demonstrations took place in Atbasar, Yermentau, Kokchetav. The repressive campaign that followed these speeches turned out to be limited and was not accompanied by a (unique for the time of stagnation case) litigation even in administrative cases. But the leadership of the republic and the KGB made every effort to ensure that information about the demonstrations was not widely disseminated. Neither in the press, nor in party assets and plenums, was it possible to find even a brief mention of what had happened.

4. *Cultural life in the 1960s-1980s.* The cultural life of Kazakhstan in the 1960s-1980s proceeded according to the general laws, norms and rules that existed on the whole unified Soviet space. The most important decisions on the problems of culture were taken in the party bodies of all levels, beginning with the Central Committee of

the CPSU and ending with the level of the district level. Decisions made in the party bodies were subject to execution and laid down the basis for the activities of state and public organizations.

The main party documents-the party program, the decisions of the congresses and Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the congresses of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and the Plenums of the Central Committee, determined the ideological, theoretical and artistic content of cultural life, outlined the quantitative parameters of the expansion of the cultural infrastructure, and decided on personnel assignments and movements of all levels. In a word, all life in the cultural sphere was subject to regulation, control and regulation.

During the period of the country's leadership by L.I. Brezhnev (1964-1982) there was a concept of "developed socialism". The interpretation of the content of the cultural revolution was not revised. It was emphasized by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU that the cultural revolution opened wide access for all working people and all the peoples of the young republic to access to knowledge and treasures of culture and made them the true creators of culture and builders of a new life. The cultural revolution in the USSR was not limited to the development of spiritual wealth created in the past. It was noted that "it laid the foundation for a new socialist stage in the development of world culture". As you know, the publicists during the perestroika period gave the Brezhnev period of the country's history the name "stagnation", "stagnant period", "stagnation".

Many difficulties in national relations were a direct consequence of the Stalinist policy of rigid super-centralization, denationalization, subjective and voluntaristic approach to the destinies of peoples. Although the repressions against the peoples were condemned after the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU, their consequences were not eliminated until the end. For example, the Germans of the Volga region, the Crimean Tatars, the Meskhetian Turks continued to live in places of deportation.

In the 1960-1980 many nations have significantly changed their social and cultural appearance. So in 1970 - 8, and in 1979, already 14 nations of the union republics had in their composition about or more than half of the workers. Nine nations of the Union republics (Russians, Estonians, Georgians, Armenians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Kazakhs) employed more than 25% of the working population in the employed population. The principal changes were that in the 1960s-1970s, the social potential of the contacting nations has significantly increased, and their disposition has changed. By the turn of the late 1970's - early 1980's the country has reached a milestone that is typical for urbanized multiethnic countries, when the leading nations feel that their monopoly on the leading role can be challenged, and nations that are able to reach a leading or equal position, express their new claims.

In the ideology the idea of solving the national question dominated, and this gave rise to complacency towards this sphere of spiritual life. The notion of integration processes was still dominant, although life itself testified to another, including the increase in national capacity, which was restrained by the policy of strict centralization. As you know, back in the 1950s measures were taken to expand

the rights of the republics. However, these measures were limited, and with the liquidation of the economic councils in 1965 and were completely suspended. All the powers were transferred to the central authorities. This was evidenced, for example, by the resolutions of 1987 and 1988. On the transformation of the six Union-republican ministries into allies.

The movements for the preservation of language and culture, which in those years received the name of a national revival, embraced all the national republics and had their own historical roots. The national consciousness of peoples is also based on historical memory. In some cases, it relied on independent statehood, in others - on cultural heritage, and in third - on the language heritage.

It should be noted that the roots of language problems and the attitude towards the ethnocultural identity of the second half of the 1980s left in the distant 1930s. It is significant that in the 1970s-1980s no republic has adopted a single resolution to improve the teaching of the mother tongue in schools, but many decisions were made to improve the teaching of the Russian language. For example, in the approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (April 1984), the main directions of the reform of the general and vocational schools indicated that "fluency in Russian should become the norm for young people graduating from secondary schools." A year before in May 1983, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU specifically considered the question of additional measures to study the Russian language. It is quite obvious that the "pressure" political orientation toward the Russian language began to give not only a positive result (the second language as the language of interethnic communication), but also a negative social and psychological effect. All the studies of those years recorded the fact that the national self-identification is based most often in the native language, and then on the cultural identity and community of the historical past.

The growth of the population of Kazakhstan in the 1960s-1980s, the emergence of new cities and workers' settlements, and extensive industrial construction contributed to the quantitative growth of various institutions of the cultural sphere and increased their financing. So for example for the years 1961-1977 expenses of the state budget for the maintenance of cultural and scientific institutions increased more than 4 times and amounted to more than 3 billion rubles. In addition, schools, museums, clubs, libraries were built and maintained at the expense of enterprises, collective farms and state farms. The construction of new facilities was carried out according to modern standard projects and met all the standards of its time. In these years, extensive new school construction was carried out. So, for this period 1200 schools were built for 1.7 million student places, more than 1.5 thousand clubs and palaces of culture. In all, more than 6,000 clubs and palaces of culture operated in the village, in which 12,000 art collectives have worked.

There were more than 6,000 clubs and palaces of culture operated in the village, in which 12,000 art collectives worked.

The television network covered most of the territory of the republic. So, for 100 families there were 75 TV sets, and 85 radio receivers. Television broadcasts and

broadcasts were provided in Kazakh, Russian, Uzbek, Uighur, Korean and German. In rural clubs and palaces of culture more than 10200 film installations worked.

The network of libraries expanded. In 1976, there were about 19,000 republican, regional, city, district and departmental libraries. The number of readers in them exceeded 9 million people.

The material base of printing enterprises was also strengthened. In 1977 there were 7 large publishing houses and 260 polygraph enterprises in all areas. The development of publishing houses testifies to the strengthening of the material base of culture, the development of printed technologies, the dissemination of the printed word makes an undeniable contribution to the strengthening of the language.

Of all the elements of cultural policy in the 1960s and 1970s, priority was given to education. In the history of the development of public education in the 1960s there were the time of adoption the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On measures to further improve the work of secondary general education schools" in 10 November 1966. In accordance with it, schools were transferred to new curricula and programs. New textbooks were published in Kazakh and Uighur languages, and methodical guides to new textbooks. A decree of the central authorities "On the completion of the transition to universal compulsory secondary education of youth and the further development of the general education school" was adopted in 20 June 1972. During the 9th Five-Year Plan period, the pedagogical institutes of the republic prepared more than 45,000 teachers for schools. Pedagogical schools have prepared more than 21 thousand people. Teachers' staffs were trained in 18 pedagogical institutes and 23 pedagogical colleges. Nearly 3,600 teachers worked there, in the ranks of which there were 26 doctors of science, 928 candidates of science.

In the 1970-1971 academic year, more than 198 thousand students were trained in 44 higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan, 106 thousand of these students studied in full-time.

In 1972, the second university in Kazakhstan was opened in Karaganda. The first rector was the well-known chemist, the organizer of education and science - Buketov E, whose name is Karaganda University now. In the same year, Arkalyk and Taldy-Kurgan Pedagogical Institutes were opened.

In the 1986-1987 academic year, there were 274,000 students enrolled in 55 universities, including 151,000 in daytime, 21,400 in evening classes, and 101,400 in correspondence courses. In 1986, they released 43.2 thousand specialists in various specialties.

The growth of the education of each nation inevitably caused the desire to multiply the values of its culture, the increasing awareness of the peoples of their national interests, the values of their culture and language.

The largest center of scientific research in the years under review was the Academy of Sciences of the Republic. In the late 1970's its structure included 30 research institutes and departments, where 11 thousand people worked. Among them there were 200 doctors and 1500 candidates of sciences. Many Kazakhstani scientists were awarded high government awards and state prizes. Aytkhozhin M was awarded

the Lenin Prize. A group of scientists led by Kunayev A was awarded the State Prize of the USSR. These prestigious awards in those years testified to the All-Union recognition of these trends in science.

In 1978 Kenesbayev S was awarded the State Prize of the Kazakh SSR for his work "Phraseological Dictionary of the Kazakh language", and the five-volume "History of the Kazakh SSR" was also awarded with the State Prize of the Republic. Although before this, this work of Kazakh historians was criticized by high party structures. The works of Kazakhstan philosophers and mathematicians were recognized authority in the scientific community of the country. Philologists have finished work on the three-volume history of Kazakh literature and a two-volume history of theatrical art.

After the 20th Congress of the CPSU, and also in the early 1960s in all spheres of socio-political and cultural life, the crimes of the Stalin period were condemned. The practice of strict administration and arbitrariness in the field of culture were critically criticized. Fictional theoretical positions such as the "theory of conflictlessness" in Soviet literature and art were rejected. Despite the limited limits of the "cultural thaw", new magazines have been published in Kazakhstan. In 1956, the first issue of the satirical journal of the Writers' Union "Shmel" ("Ara") was published in Kazakh and Russian. In 1958 the children's magazine Baldyrgan began to be published. In 1961, the Institute of Literature and Art was organized, which was given the name of Auezov M.

In poetry, intense moral search, the sharpness of moral and ethical questions was characteristic of the works of Mukanov S, Tazhibayev A, Tokmagambetov A, Zharokov T, Ormanov G, Abilev D, Myrzaliev K, Makatayev M, Zhienbayev S, Kadyrov K. They were not limited to lyrics, all the acute problems of that time found a response in their works.

In April 1961, in the pages of Komsomolskaya Pravda, a poem by Olzhas Suleimenov was published, "Earth, bow to a man," written in honor of the space flight of Yuri Gagarin. Philosophical problems of life were raised in Zhuban Moldagaliyev's poem "I am a Kazakh". The creativity of both poets is characterized by vivid imagery, bold symbolism and the scale of generalizations.

The theme of the Great Patriotic War was reflected in the works of Akhtanov T, Nurpeisov A, Bakbergenov S, Kanakhin U. The theme of internationalism was covered in the works of Isabayev K, Tlekov J. In these years, historical and biographical novels about Valikhanov.Ch, composer Nurpeisova.D, and Toraigyrov S were created. Shashkin.Z in the novels "Tokash Bokin", "Temirtau", "Doctor Darkhanov" raised questions of history, the formation of the Kazakh scientific and technical intelligentsia, the movement for the renewal of all spheres of life.

For children, more than two dozen stories were created. Among them - the story of Begalin S "Childhood of Chokan", Sokpkbaev B "My name is Kozha". At that time, the names of Kekilbayev A, Murtazayev S, Tarazi A, Nurmanov A appeared in the literature.

The works of literary critics Karataev M, Nurmakhanov K, Kakishev T, Sahariev B, Berdibayev R were distinguished by creative analysis, publicism.

In the 1970s and 1980s, in the life of literature, there have been many important social and political events. There were such events as the congresses of writers of the USSR and Kazakhstan, the publishing of resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU on literary and artistic criticism, and about the work with creative young people. All these events exerted their influence on the creativity of Kazakhstani writers. In the poems of Maulenov S, Ergaliev H, Ormanov G, Tazhibaeva A, the Leninist theme was further developed. The theme of patriotism and internationalism were in the works of Bekkhozhin H, Sarsenbaev A, Moldagaliev Zh, Alimbayev M. The eternal questions of life, the place of man in the world, the historical destinies of the people were devoted to the works of Makataev M, Tazhibayev A, Myrzaliyev K, Suleimenov O, Salikov K. In 1974 Moldagaliev Zh for the poems "Eagle Steppe" and "Sel" was awarded the State Prize of the USSR. During this period, the novel was enriched by genre diversity, and their artistic level rose significantly. Many novels have been devoted to a historical subject. These are Esenberlin's novels "Rage", "Diamond Blade", Kekilbaev A "Pleiades", Alimzhanov A "Mambet's Arrow", Abishev A "Lightning", Magauin M "Veshnie snega" and others. Trilogy of Esenberlin I "Nomads" unfolds a historical panorama of the life of Kazakhs of the 15th and 18th centuries Kekilbaev A in the work "Pleiades" narrates about Kazakhstan's accession to Russia. Trilogy Nurpeisova A "Blood and sweat" in 1974 was awarded the State Prize of the USSR and talks about the life of Aral fishermen until October 1917.

The writers created many interesting works for the stage. Along with Auezov.M and Musrepov.G, the plays of Akhtanov T, Shaimerdenov S, Isabekov D, Seysenbaev R, Zhunusov S, Bokeev O were on theatrical stages.

An important event in the literary life of the second half of the 1980s was the return to the scientific and readership of the creative heritage of repressed writers. The works of Kudaiberdiev Sh, Aimautov Zh, Zhumabaev M, Baytursynov A were returned to the spiritual life of contemporaries.

Moral, social, philosophical problems occupied the work of poets Smirnov V, Elkov A, Chistyakov M, Kruglyakov G, Chernov N, Potakhin I. Historical-revolutionary, historical-patriotic, socio-ethical novels occupied an important place in the work of Kazakh Russian writers. Anov.V (1964) published the novels "My Youth", in 1970 "Vyborg Side", 1977 "The Kashir Legend". Sviridov.G based on the novel "Daring Raid" put real events in the life of Zhangildin A (1976). Snegin D continued the historical and revolutionary themes that began in the 1950s. - novels "We are from the Semirechye", "Through our hearts", "At the End of the World" were published. Merkulov O in the novels "West of the Dnieper", "Combat Ardatov", "On the Two Shores" (1975-1978) revealed the images of soldiers of the Great Patriotic War.

During the years of perestroika, writers took up the subject the "white spots" of Russian history, the themes of stagnation in the economy, bureaucratic domination. Shchegohikhin I in 1984 published the novel "Deficit", 1988 "Officials". Simashko M returns the reader to history in the novels "The Bell" (1982), "Semiramis" (1987-1988). Great interest of readers was caused by literary memoirs of Snegin D

"Meetings without parting" (1986) about meetings with Erenburg I, Tvardovsky A, Ivanov V.

Theatrical life of the 1960s-1980s was saturated with a variety of genres and thematic areas. The productions of national plays on modernity continued, the works of Soviet and foreign dramaturgy were widely staged, the classical repertoire expanded. In each regional center of Kazakhstan there are Kazakh and Russian theater groups.

Modern theaters of Kazakhstan have build rich experience, they are distinguished by a variety of directions, forms and genres. The theaters effectively develop folk artistic traditions, creatively master the classical heritage, use the achievements of contemporary stage art, contribute to the modern theatrical culture.

The children's films "My name is Kozha", "Deceiver without a beard" became the creative success of the Kazakh cinema. Films "The Tale of the Mother", "The Land of the Fathers", "The Angel in the Skull-cap" testified to the growth and maturity of the cinema. In the cinematographic life graduates of VGIK Begalin M, Karpov A, Karsakbayev A, Absalyamov F, Nugmanov A, Khodzhikov S and others joined. Documentary film portraits of Makhambet, Abay, Dzhambul, Azerbaev Kenen, Auezov Mukhtar, Nurpeisova Dina, Kurmangazy, Baiseitova K, Satpaev K were created.

In the 1970s films "Kyz Zhibek", "The End of Ataman", "Blood and Sweat", "Chasing in the Steppe", "Transsiberian Express", "Taste of Bread" were created.

In the 1980s prizes at the All-Union and international film festivals were awarded to the films "Two on a Motorcycle" (Aprymov S), "Balcony" (Salykov K), "Needle" Nugmanov R, "Above the Mountains" (Omarov B), "Wolf among people" (Temenov T), "Sultan Beibars" (Mansurov B).

In the second half of the 20th century, the literature and art of the Kazakhs became Russian-speaking. The Russian-speaking experience of Kazakh culture in the 20th century has its positive qualities. It made cultural experience of the Russian people available for several generations, expanded the language field of Kazakh culture. The experience of using the Russian language as a language of communication, as a channel for acquaintance with scientific thought and the intellectual tradition of other peoples, remains extremely valuable these days. Aitmatov Chingiz appreciated the role of the Russian language as a "gift of history". According to the great writer and humanist, such an evaluation is the result of long reflections of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

At the suggestion of Suleimenov O, director Solovyev Sergei in 1984 took in his studio a group of 20 people. Graduates of Soloviev's studio became the initiators of the "Kazakhstan new wave" in the cinema of Kazakhstan. Aprymov S, Nugmanov R, Karakozov G, Amirkulov A, Omirbaev D - created an individual style film. Their works have been recognized by many international film forums. "The New Kazakhstan Wave" has become a message-carrier of postmodernism in contemporary cinema art. Postmodernism arose in Western European culture as an awareness of the limitations of social progress and the fear of society destroying the very time and space of culture. The characteristic features of postmodernism are the search for a

universal artistic language, the fusion of various artistic trends, the "anarchism of styles", their infinite variety, collage. Syncretism became the basis for the emergence of postmodernism in the cinematography of Kazakhstan and its spread in the culture of Kazakhstan at the end of the twentieth century. Cinematography contributed to the birth of the first Kazakhstan television series "Crossroads" (directed by Karpikov A, screenwriter Akhinzhanova L). A creative collaboration between filmmakers and television was born. The filmmakers introduced new forms of presentation of material to the TV, a new style.

In the second half of the last century, the first Kazakh woman appeared in the fine arts. Galimbaeva Aisha's canvases are close in spirit to primordially Kazakh art with their decorative features. Its traditions are continued by the artist Suleimenova Saule and others.

Artists Tulepbaev E, Tyulkiev S, Akanaev A - representatives of the "new realism" against the backdrop of postmodernist tendencies declared the basis of their art naturalistic tendencies. New artistic trends, market relations contributed to the creation of a network of new art galleries - "Tengri Umai", "Avangard", "Ular" "Tribune".

In song art, an increasingly popular song is a song. Along with well-known performers are known for their individuality of the group "Urker", "ABK" and others.

Since 1989, the "Law on Languages in the Kazakh SSR" is in force. According to this law, the Kazakh language is declared a state language, and Russian is the language of interethnic communication.

Questions for the control:

1. What are the industrial facilities created in this period?
2. What is the cause of the crisis in agriculture?
3. What are the factors that reflected neglect in national policy?
4. What are the main achievements in the field of education?
5. List the bright representatives of the art of this period?

References:

1. Ayagan B. Apogee and the decline of Soviet socialism. Kazakhstan polygon. (1970s-1990s). Almaty, 1999.
2. Asylbekov M. Kh., Galiev A. B. Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917–1980). - Alma-Ata: Flym, 1991. - 192 p.
3. R. Kadisova, A. D. Azerbaev Historiography of agriculture in Kazakhstan in the postwar period (1946–1985). –Pavlodar: Kereku, 2011. - 175 p.
3. Kunaev D. About my time. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
4. Levin M. The Soviet Century .- M., 2008

Topic: Mikhail Gorbachev's Reform: attempts to rebuild Soviet Kazakhstan

The aim: to reveal the features of Kazakhstan's development in the perestroika period, to show achievements and miscalculations, the main results of political and economic reforms of the second half of the 80's. XX century.

Plan:

1. The economic crisis.
2. The December events of 1986 in Alma-Ata and their political assessment.
3. Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR.

1. The economic crisis. By the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union was on the eve of an economic, social and political crisis. The administrative-command system was unable to meet the realities of the modern era. There was an urgent need to renew all aspects of society, its economic foundations, social life, political structure, spiritual sphere.

A distinctive feature of the union economy was a complicated structure and a high level of militarization. In Kazakhstan, there were powerful factories of the military-industrial complex (MIC). The Kazakh economic complex was divided into three unequal parts: the first satisfied the needs of heavy industry; the second served the interests of the military-industrial complex, the third is oriented toward ensuring the republican needs. Gradually, the production potential of Kazakhstan became obsolete morally and physically, and subsidies were directed to the extractive sector. In the first half of the 1980s, there was a drop in the efficiency of the economy: the national income that was generated decreased from 162% in 1966-1970 to 104%.

In the political life of Soviet society, signs of a crisis in the Soviet-communist system began to show themselves clearly. The highest echelon of power was torn apart by intrigues hidden from the public. The development of political processes in Kazakhstan was influenced by events that took place in the center, in Moscow.

In March 1985, after the death of Chernenko K, the youngest member of the Politburo Gorbachev Mikhail was elected Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee. Soon took place the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at which many issues of socio-economic life were put in a new way. A course was proclaimed to accelerate the country's socio-economic development. The Gorbachev period (1985 -1991) lasted 7 years and went down in history as Perestroika.

In the history of perestroika, four stages are clearly distinguishable:

The first stage - March 1985 - January 1987. This stage was held under the slogans "acceleration" and "more socialism".

The second stage - 1987 - 1988. The leitmotif of this stage was the slogans "more democracy" and "glasnost".

The third stage-1989-1990.The period of "disorder and reel". For this period, there was a split in the former perestroika camp, the transition to an open political, national confrontation.

The fourth stage - 1990 - 1991. This stage was marked by the collapse of the world socialist system. Political bankruptcy of the CPSU and the dissolution of the USSR.

In 1986 in the economic life of the country there was an innovation - state acceptance (gospriemka). It was assumed that the reception of finished products of enterprises will be carried out by an independent state commission. The results were very deplorable, at the end of 1987, 15-18% of industrial production did not pass state acceptance.

In the social sphere, several companies were launched: the total computerization of schools, the fight against alcoholism and alcoholism and unearned income. Particularly wide resonance was caused by the Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" issued in 1985. At the same time, during this period the political system of society, including Kazakhstan, remained unchanged. The leading role of the CPSU as the only political party, the vanguard of the whole people, was not questioned. The role of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was not questioned. Proceeding from this, the Center (the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee) initially arranged in Kazakhstan a traditionally conducted policy during the years of Soviet power. Many residents of Kazakhstan attached their hopes for positive changes to the decisions of the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on May 17, 1985, which discussed and approved the course. April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the reform of the Soviet political and economic systems. The course of restructuring of public and political life in the republic was discussed in February March 1986 and at the 16th congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. But, as further real life showed, the majority in the leadership of the republic was unable to reanimate even the superficial, cosmetic changes in politics and economy that hit the republic. As in previous times, there were cases of glorification, uncritically evaluated the results of work.

In the political field, the XXVII Congress of the CPSU, held in 1986, limited itself to appeals to improve social democracy. The failure of all initiatives was already revealed in early 1987.

The second stage - 1987-1989. - can be described as a stage under the slogan "More democracy". In January 1987, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU was held, which initiated significant changes in the economic and political life of the USSR, which can rightfully be called reforms.

The development of economic reforms has been determined by two trends: expansion of the independence of state enterprises and expansion of the scope of the private sector of the economy.

In 1987, the Law on the State Enterprise was adopted, according to which state enterprises were transferred to self-financing, self-sufficiency and self-financing, they could independently enter into contracts for supply with partners, some large enterprises were allowed to enter not the external market.

In the political field, Gorbachev M. introduced a new concept into political lexicon - glasnost, under which the government understood the "healthy" criticism of

existing shortcomings, greater awareness of the population and some easing of censorship. The main permitted object of criticism was "Stalinism", the main ideal is "a return to the Leninist norms of party and state life."

Political reforms were the beginning of the XIX All-Union Party Conference (summer 1988). At the conference, Gorbachev M. proposed to extend alternative elections to the party apparatus, to combine the post of the first secretary of the party committee with the post of chairman of the Council of People's Deputies. And, most importantly, at the conference, despite the resistance of part of the party apparatus, the idea of creating a new, two-tier system of supreme representative power of the USSR and creating the post of President of the USSR was approved. This reform led to the restoration of a new system of representative power and executive power:

- Representative power Executive power
- Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR President of the USSR
- The Supreme Soviet of the USSR

At the III Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, held in 1990, Gorbachev Mikhail was elected the first and last President of the USSR.

In the years 1988-1989. with the adoption of a whole package of laws (on the press, on public organizations, on state security in the country, etc.), the political climate in the country was significantly liberalized, which in turn sharply intensified political life in general and the activities of various kinds of "informal" organizations in particular. Since 1989, the notion of "market", "political pluralism", "rule of law", "civil society", "new thinking in foreign policy" have firmly registered in the political vocabulary.

In the spring of 1990, the government of Ryzhkova.N submitted to the public a program of transition to the market, which provided for an increase in prices for a number of goods. In contrast to the program of the Council of Ministers in the summer of 1990, the plan "500 days", developed under the guidance of Yavlinsky G and Shatalin S, was promulgated. The plan provided for this period to create conditions for the transition to a market economy.

Finally, in the autumn of 1990, Gorbachev M proposed to the Supreme Soviet his own compromise Program of transition to the market, which also did not work. The crisis was growing. The authority of Gorbachev Mikhail in the country began to fall precipitously.

Much was said about updating the course, but all this was in words, but in fact the crisis deepened. The December events of 1986 in Kazakhstan became the result of the ripening contradictions between the declared course on transformation and the realities of the existing reality.

2. *The December events of 1986 in Alma-Ata and their political assessment.* For many years, Kunaev D. (since 1955 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, since 1960 - the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan), who made a significant contribution to the development of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR , three times Hero of Socialist Labor. He had to work in conditions when the sovereignty of the republic was proclaimed only

"declaratively," and virtually all political decisions were made in Moscow. This happened in December 1986, when Kunayev D. was excised by Soviet totalitarianism, the command and administrative system, and was removed from his post.

It seemed that the beginning of the thaw after April 1985 had to bring fruitful sprouts of democracy to the national republics. However, in Kazakhstan the strict command method was shown by the Center. Without advice from the Communists, let alone non-Party people, on December 16, 1986, at the V Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the fate of the further development of the multinational people of Kazakhstan was resolved within 18 minutes. Kunayev D. was dismissed from the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and this position was "elected" by Kolbin G, who previously worked as first secretary of the Ulyanovsk regional committee of the CPSU. The voluntarist decision of the Center met a negative attitude of a part of the population of the republic. In these days in Kazakhstan, two positions emerged. The first - part of the communists and the population of the region met the election of Kolbin G with alertness and some understanding. The second - part of the Communists, including the leading members of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Soviet bodies, youth and other people of Kazakhstan, who were on more accelerated processes of restructuring the republic, met the election of Kolbin G negatively, which was expressed as a confrontation with the command-administrative system. As a result, on the morning of December 17, 1986, a demonstration of youth began in Alma-Ata protesting against the decision, which lasted 2 days, which entered the history of Kazakhstan as the December events of 1986 in Almaty.

By noon on December 17 there were about 5 thousand demonstrators in the square named after Brezhnev L. The demonstration was suppressed by force, using sapper shovels, service dogs, hoses (December 18).

Rallies and demonstrations were also held in Dzhezkazgan, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Taldykurgan, Arkalyk, Kokchetav, Chimkent and other cities. After the repressions began, 271 students were expelled from higher education institutions, 319 participants were dismissed from work, 52 from the CPSU ranks, and 782 from the Komsomol. The total number of detainees was 8500 people, 99 people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One – Ryskulbekov K - on charges of murder Savitsky S sentenced to death, which was later replaced by 20 years imprisonment.

On December 19, 1986, the newspapers published a short message from TASS on December 18, with the first official assessment of what happened: "Yesterday and this afternoon in Alma-Ata, a group of students, instigated by nationalist elements, took to the streets, disapproving the decision of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Kazakhstan. The situation was exploited by hooliganous parasitic and other antisocial persons, having committed unlawful actions against members of the law and order, as well as causing arson of a food store, personal cars, insulting actions against citizens of the city ...".

On December 25, 1986, at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, what happened was assessed as "the facts of nationalism", and in July 1987 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the work of the Kazakh republican party organization for the international and patriotic education of workers", in which the December events were named "A manifestation of Kazakh nationalism."

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic in January 1990, a commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Kaz SSR was established on the final assessment of the circumstances connected with the event in Alma-Ata on December 17-18, In parallel, there was a process of reviewing the cases of convicted "Decembrists" -32 of them were released for lack of corpus delicti.

Event took the form of another company by the end of 1990 and have been almost universally abandoned.

3. Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR. One of the first problems on the agenda was the problem of the state language. On September 22, 1989, the Supreme Council adopted the Kaz SSR Law on Languages. According to the law, the Kazakh language was declared the state language of the Kazakh SSR, the Russian language was given the status of a language of interethnic communication. Translation of office work into the state language should be completed, by law, by 1995. In addition to the Law in the same year 1989, the State Program for the Revival of the Kazakh Language was adopted, providing for support, primarily material, for the revival of the language. In the same year, courses on the study of the Kazakh language began to be created everywhere, the press widely propagated the need to master the Kazakh language by the "Russian-speaking" part of the population of the republic. These events were of the nature of another company and by the end of 1990 were almost completely curtailed.

The transition to a market economy required decentralization of the political system, but the Moscow authorities opposed it. Numerous projects of the new union treaty did not suit the republic. The actual crisis of the central authorities led to independent steps by local leaders. April 24, 1990 in the republic was approved the post of President of the Kazakh SSR. At the session of the Supreme Council he was elected N.A Nazarbayev. The Union republics began to prepare for the reform of the USSR into an alliance of sovereign states. On October 25, 1990, the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR adopted the "Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR".

Thus, with the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the restructuring is actually completed in Kazakhstan, understood as a process of reform directed from the center and center conditions.

Questions for the control:

1. What are the main stages of restructuring?
2. What is the current assessment of Gorbachev's reforms?
3. What is the reason for the December events?
4. Where did the December events take place?

5. What is the historical significance of the adoption of the Declaration on state sovereignty in Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Kunaev D. About my time. - Alma-Ata, 1992.
2. Levin M. The Soviet Century .- M., 2008
3. Tabeev Қ.Т. December of the Kazakhs: (Derekti hikayattar men mahalar) .- Almaty. 2006
4. Alma-Ata, 1986, December. Alma-Ata, 1991.
5. Alma-Ata, 1986, December. Book-chronicle / second / - Alma-Ata, 1992

Unit IV. State strategy and socio-economic development of independent Kazakhstan

Topic: Formation of the state structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The aim: to consider the constitutional and legal basis for the creation of an independent state, the formation of the main attributes of statehood, the constitutional consolidation of new principles for the organization and activities of a sovereign state.

Plan

1. The Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the RK".
2. Development of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan.
3. Development of the foundations of local self-government.

1. The Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan." Since the late 1980s and early 1990s, the tendencies towards the disintegration of the ideological, territorial, political and economic integrity of the USSR have become more pronounced. A vivid manifestation of this process was the August Revolution. On August 19, 1991, the decree of Vice-President G. Yanayev and the statement of the Soviet leadership read out on radio and television, in which it was announced that M. Gorbachev was ill and unable to fulfill his duties and that all the power in the country was assumed by him State Committee for the Emergency Situation of the USSR (State Emergency Committee). The State Emergency Committee includes: G. Yanayev - vice-president of the USSR, V.Pavlov - prime minister, V.Kryuchkov - chairman of the KGB of the USSR, B.Pugo - minister of internal affairs, O. Baklanov - first chairman of the USSR Defense Council, A. Tizyakov is chairman of the Association of State Enterprises and Industrial, Transport and Communication Facilities of the USSR and V. Starodubtsev, chairman of the Peasant Union.

On August 20, a kind of manifesto of the State Emergency Committee was published - an appeal to the Soviet people. It said that perestroika had come to a standstill - the results of a national referendum on the unity of the Fatherland (the USSR) had been trampled upon, the tens of millions of Soviet people lost the joys of life, and a new round of impoverishment was inevitable in the very near future. The

second part of the Appeal consisted of the promises of the State Committee for the State of Emergency: to hold a nationwide discussion of the draft of the new Union Treaty, restore law and order, support private enterprise, solve food and housing problems, etc. But, on August 21 the putsch failed. M. Gorbachev returned from Foros to Moscow, the leaders of the State Emergency Committee were arrested. These events accelerated the collapse of the USSR.

On December 1, 1991, the national elections of the President of Kazakhstan took place, he became NA Nazarbayev, who took office on December 10. On December 10, 1991, N.Nazarbayev signed the Law on the renaming of the Kazakh SSR into the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted by the parliament. On December 12, 1991, the President issued a decree on the rehabilitation of citizens brought to justice for participating in the events of December 17-18, 1986.

On December 16, 1991, the Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted and on the same day, which, in essence, was the basis for a new constitutional doctrine and a new constitution. The significance of this law can not be overestimated. First of all, this is the first constitutional law passed by the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the opinion of the deputies who participated in its adoption, in particular S.Abdildin, among all decisions taken by our parliament, the act of solemn proclamation of the state independence of Kazakhstan on December 16, 1991 is and undoubtedly the most important event in the fate of the republic and its multinational people

Simultaneously with the changes in the old Constitution of the Kazakh SSR of 1978, which were a kind of preparatory stage for the adoption of a fundamentally new constitutional act, considerable work was underway to draft a new constitution for the new state, independent sovereign Kazakhstan.

As early as December 16, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR established the Constitutional Commission headed by the Chairman of the Parliament E.M. Asanbayev. With it, a working and expert group was created to draft a constitution.

In essence, this law became a provisional Constitution of independent Kazakhstan at the legislative stage of the establishment of its sovereignty de jure, since the norms of the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR of 1978 and other legislative acts were recognized as acting on the territory of the republic, since they did not contradict the Constitutional Law of December 16, 1991 .3. He, in fact, before the adoption of the 1993 Constitution, was a legislative act that symbolized the emergence of a new statehood, a new republic.

The basis of the Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" sets entirely new priorities and principles. First of all, this is the first normative legal act, in which the will of the people of Kazakhstan is expressed. The preamble of the Constitutional Law not only recognized the rights and freedoms of the individual, but for the first time their priority was fixed. The Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan", affirming the right of the Kazakh nation to self-determination, was recognized as the only source of state power in the republic by the "single people of Kazakhstan". It, together with the

Kazakh nation, is made up of citizens of the republic of all nationalities, united with it by a community of historical destiny.

In this constitutional law, independence of Kazakhstan was proclaimed for the first time, the elements inherent in an independent state were consolidated: single citizenship, territorial autonomy, an independent system of state bodies, an independent economic system corresponding to the status of an independent state, and the existence of its own Armed Forces. By this, Kazakhstan was part of the world community as an independent state.

The constitutional innovation of the Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" is the consolidation of the determination to create a civil society and the construction of a state of law in Kazakhstan. In Art. 1 of the law for the first time affirmed that the Republic of Kazakhstan is an independent, democratic and legal state. Here, the thesis that the Republic of Kazakhstan possesses all the full power is justified and independently determines and conducts domestic and foreign policy. Developing the key ideas of the Declaration on State Sovereignty, the constitutional law unambiguously established that the Republic of Kazakhstan from now on builds its relations with all states on the principles of international law, as befits an independent state. As an independent entity of the world community, the Republic of Kazakhstan announced the implementation of a peaceful foreign policy, as well as its commitment to the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the process of disarmament.

Independent Kazakhstan, determining its territorial isolation, has constituted that the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan within its existing borders is integral, indivisible and inviolable (Article 5).

In principle, this law became a direct embodiment of all those innovations that were laid down in the 1990 Declaration as a proposal.

A single Kazakhstani citizenship was established for the first time. Equality of all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established, irrespective of their nationality, religion, membership of public associations, origin, social and property status, occupation, place of residence. Article 7 of the Constitutional Law recognized the right to have the citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan along with the citizenship of other states for all Kazakhs who forcibly left the territory of the republic and reside in other states.

Returning to the democratic foundations, the Republic of Kazakhstan stated that it creates conditions for the return to its territory of persons who forcibly left the territory of the republic during the period of mass repressions, forced collectivization, as a result of other inhuman political actions, and their descendants, as well as for the Kazakhs living in the territory former union republics. And as one of the most important duties the state was charged with revival and development of culture, traditions and language, strengthening of the national dignity of the Kazakh nation and representatives of other nationalities living in Kazakhstan (Article 8).

Article 9 determined that state power in the Republic of Kazakhstan is built and implemented proceeding from the principle of its division into legislative, executive and judicial.

Legislative power was exercised by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The head of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its executive power was the President. The judicial power belonged to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When introducing the principle of separation of powers into a system of checks and balances, a very progressive element is being introduced in the organization of state power: the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is to become the supreme judicial protection body of the Constitution in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 10).

The Constitutional Law enshrined the economic basis of state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As an independent state, the Republic of Kazakhstan from now on had an independent economic system based on the diversity and equality of all forms of ownership. As a sovereign state, the Republic of Kazakhstan could form its gold reserve, diamond and currency funds. According to Art. 12 of the Law "On Independence", the Republic of Kazakhstan established the State National Bank.

The Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for the possibility of protecting its independence and national statehood. To this end, the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes its own Armed Forces and independently determines the procedure and conditions for the passage of military service by citizens, and also resolves the issues of deployment of troops, armaments and equipment on its territory.

The Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" established that Kazakhstan is an independent, democratic and lawful state (Article 1). The proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan was an event of historical significance not only in the life of the Kazakh nation, but also the entire population of the republic. This is a world-wide event. Among the independent states of the world, there was one more which, in all its parameters, could claim its own special place in the world community. Quite right G.Sapargaliev called the Republic of Kazakhstan a sample of 1991-1992. democratized state, since it was during these years that laws were adopted that allowed the formation of democratic institutions that destroyed the administrative and command system

2. *The development of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan.* Representative government, as a form of manifestation of people's democracy, has long been inherent in Kazakhstan society. It has evolved depending on the existing political system.

The modern Kazakhstani parliament was replaced by a unicameral body of representative power - the Supreme Council, which was first formed on the basis of the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR in 1937, and then on the basis of the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR of 1978 and the 1993 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

During its existence, the Supreme Council was elected thirteen times. The first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR were held on June 24, 1938. Elections were conducted on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by

secret ballot.

It should be noted that the formation of the deputy corps was held on an uncontested basis under the strict control of the Communist Party. Candidates for deputies were chosen according to the class, party, national, sex and age and other quotas established by party organizations. The highest officials of state bodies, heads of party, Komsomol and trade union bodies were nominated as candidates for deputies in accordance with their posts. In connection with the above-mentioned procedures, the holding of elections was often of a formal nature.

The Constitution of the Kazakh SSR in 1978 made minor changes to the electoral system. According to this Basic Law of the country, the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR was the supreme body of state power. The Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR was authorized to resolve all issues attributed by the Constitution of the USSR and the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR to the jurisdiction of the Kazakh SSR. The working body of the Supreme Council - the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR in the period between the sessions of the Supreme Council made, if necessary, changes in the existing legislative acts of the Kazakh SSR with subsequent submission to the next session for approval. The Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR was creating, when it deemed necessary, audit and other commissions on any issue. All state and public bodies, organizations and officials were obliged to fulfill the requirements of permanent and other commissions, to provide them with the necessary materials and documents. The Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR was empowered to take into consideration and to decide any issue attributed to conduct Kazakh SSR.

In March 1990 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR of the twelfth convocation took place. These were the first most democratic elections to the highest legislative body of the republic in conditions of still sufficient influence of the administrative-command system. More than two thousand applicants participated in the pre-election struggle for 360 deputy mandates. The peculiarity of these elections was the fact that 90 people were elected from the republican public organizations. And although these elections were held in the absence of full-fledged political parties, they gave irreversibility to the processes of transformation of the totalitarian system.

The Supreme Council of the twelfth convocation played a special role in the history of the formation of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan. This was reflected in the adoption of a number of important legal acts, the legislative provision of state policy in the 90s.

On April 24, 1990, the Law of the Kazakh SSR "On the Establishment of the Post of the President of the Kazakh SSR and Amendments and Additions to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Kazakh SSR" approved the post of President of the Kazakh SSR and Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected the first President of the country.

On October 25, 1990, the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR adopted the Declaration "On State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR", which for the first time secured the indivisibility and inviolability of the territory, the country was defined as a subject of international law, the institution of citizenship was introduced, as well as the equality of ownership.

The events of August and December 1991 - the failed putsch in Moscow and the Belovezh agreements, put an end to the history of the USSR, and on December 16, 1991, the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan proclaimed the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On January 28, 1993, after two years of searching for compromises, the Supreme Council of the twelfth convocation adopted the first post-Soviet Constitution of Kazakhstan, which completed the establishment of the republic's sovereignty de jure and continued the establishment of genuine constitutionalism. Thus, the republic began the transition to a qualitatively new stage of ensuring national independence, real guarantees of civil rights and freedoms, building a democratic society and a state of law.

The 1993 Constitution opened the door for positive dynamics of the development of Kazakhstan society, abandoning one-party political rule, a monopoly economic system, the ideology of historical violence.

At the stage of transition to a socially oriented market economy, the Basic Law legitimized the Republic as a new independent state in the world community. The Constitution of 1993 declared that Kazakhstan positions itself as an integral part of modern civilization, has intentions of good-neighborliness, multipolar and mutually beneficial cooperation, is committed to universal human values.

In the 1993 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as in the previous one, the Supreme Council was given very broad powers, which made it difficult to implement the principle of separation of power and create a system of checks and balances. Further implementation of the reforms revealed ineffectiveness of the republican authorities, primarily representative ones, who could not react quickly to rapidly changing events and make adequate decisions. The results of the work of individual organs of the Supreme Council of the twelfth convocation, which functioned on an ongoing basis, also confirmed the need for the creation of a professional Parliament. The non-working mechanisms of checks and balances allowed the Supreme Council to intervene in the activities of the Government or to replace it, which led to the early termination of the activities of the representative body of the republic.

Self-dissolution of the Supreme Council of the twelfth convocation began with the resignation of deputies of local representative bodies of power. First, the Alatau District Council of Alma-Ata, and then one by one the district and regional Soviets of the Republic adopted a decision on their early resignation at their sessions. In addition, 43 deputies of the Supreme Council announced the resignation and called on their colleagues to follow suit. By the end of the 11th session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the twelfth convocation, more than a quarter of local Soviets ceased to exist. In these circumstances, the people's representatives, after lengthy discussions within the walls of the Parliament, adopted the Election Code, the law on temporary delegation of additional powers to the President of the Republic and heads of local administrations and a law on early termination of the powers of the Supreme Council. The adoption of the last two legislative acts by the highest representative body of the republic actually amounted

to amendments to the Constitution.

Elections that took place on March 7, 1994, contributed to the formation of a multi-party system in the republic. 73.84% of voters took part in the elections. In total, 910 people were nominated for 135 single-mandate districts, 692 candidates were registered, on average 5 applicants competed for one deputy mandate.

In accordance with the provisional regulations, party factions were formed in the Supreme Council on the basis of party representation: the Union of People's Unity of Kazakhstan (SNEC - 32 people), the People's Congress of Kazakhstan (NCC - 22 people), the Socialist Party (12 people). and the Federation of Trade Unions (12 people), as well as 14 deputy groups, which were formed, mainly, on a professional basis. For the first time in the history of Kazakhstan, political parties and movements have access to real levers of power, the ability to influence the formation and adoption of state programs.

The period 1994-1995 is extremely important in the history of the formation of Kazakhstan's parliamentarism. The Supreme Council of the thirteenth convocation, functioning from April 1994 to March 1995, became the first professional Parliament of Kazakhstan, in which the deputies worked on a permanent basis.

However, the fate of the Supreme Council of the thirteenth convocation was very dramatic. He entered the rights in the most difficult period of state construction, when the mechanism of separation of branches of power was not brought to a logical conclusion, the system of checks and balances is not filled with a real content, the status of the Supreme Council, the President and the Government has not been determined to the end.

At the same time, it should be recognized that the Supreme Council of the thirteenth convocation laid the preconditions for the further development of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan. Chairman of the Supreme Council of the thirteenth convocation A. Kekilbaev noted: "The creation of a professional parliament, perhaps, can hardly be called the most important event in the socio-political life of this year. The beginning of his work will undoubtedly enter the Kazakhstan historical calendar as one of the notable milestones in the formation of a new statehood and democracy ... We have never had a Professional Parliament and we are forced to act by trial and error ... Gradually the crystallization of the powers of the Supreme Council with a new status ".

After working for a little less than a year, the Supreme Council of the thirteenth convocation was declared illegitimate, as the Constitutional Court recognized as incompatible with the Constitution certain norms of electoral legislation, in accordance with which the elections of deputies were held.

Being a kind of compromise between the old and new political system, the reflection of the attempt to introduce the model of Western democracy, built for centuries, on the post-Soviet soil, the 1993 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan initially contained contradictions.

As a result of the referendum held on August 30, 1995, a new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted, eliminating the shortcomings of the previous state system.

The draft of the new Constitution was widely discussed in the society. Citizens made about 30 thousand proposals, and the expert-advisory council specially created under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan studied them. Over a thousand amendments were taken into account when finalizing the text, as a result of the 99 articles of the draft Constitution 55 have undergone significant changes.

On August 30, 1995, 81.9 percent of the population who participated in the referendum voted for the adoption of the new Basic Law.

The Constitution of the Republic not only proclaimed the principle of separation of power, ensuring stability, effective functioning and interaction of the legislative, executive and judicial branches - it established a specific system of checks and balances. The Basic Law was approved as the highest values of man, his life, rights and freedoms.

The principle of the separation of state power does not contradict its unity, but presupposes a coordinated interaction of its branches, the impossibility of concentrating all the completeness of power in one of them. This is the manifestation of the dialectical interaction of the branches of the unified state power. And the mechanism of checks and balances contributes to ensuring political stability in the country.

The Constitution of 1995, which proclaimed Kazakhstan a presidential republic, and the Constitutional Laws On the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Status of Its Deputies, On the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, On the Judicial System and Status of Judges, regulated the status and functions of each branch of government.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan stipulates that the Parliament is the highest representative body of the Republic exercising legislative functions.

Parliament consists of two Chambers: the Senate and the Majilis, acting on an ongoing basis.

The Senate is composed of deputies elected by two people from each oblast, city of republican importance and the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan at a joint meeting of deputies of all representative bodies, respectively, the region, the city of republican significance and the capital of the republic. Seven deputies of the Senate are appointed by the President of the Republic for the term of office of the Senate.

The Majilis consists of seventy-seven deputies. Sixty-seven deputies are elected in single-mandate territorial constituencies, which are formed taking into account the administrative-territorial division of the republic and with approximately the same number of voters. Ten deputies are elected on the basis of party lists on the system of proportional representation and on the territory of a single national constituency.

The term of office of the deputies of the Senate is six years, the term of office of the deputies of the Majilis is five years.

It should be noted that the concept of "Parliament" has officially been fixed in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted on 30 August 1995 in a national referendum. Only after that the President of the country N.Nazarbayev

signed the Decree having the force of the Constitutional Law "On Elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan", according to which the process of electing deputies to a bicameral Parliament took place at the end of 1995.

3. *Development of the foundations of local self-government.* According to the European Charter "On Local Self-Government" local self-government means the right and real ability of local authorities to manage public affairs within the limits of their competences in the interests of the local population as defined by national legislation. This right is exercised by councils or assemblies, whose members are elected by secret, direct, equal and universal suffrage.

One of the important legislative acts that created the legal basis for the development of the system of public administration was the Law "On Local Self-Government and Local Councils of People's Deputies of the Kazakh SSR", adopted on February 15, 1991. It enshrined their own material and financial base, which was later specified in the following sections as applied to the level of self-government. The law enshrined the principle of the supremacy of representative bodies, while the chairman of the local council became simultaneously the chairman of the executive committee. However, this law did not distinguish between "local government" and "local self-government", which in fact represented two different institutions of governance. In these years, local self-government bodies were in fact personified with local Soviets, which were formed through elections. On January 28, 1993, the Supreme Council adopted the first Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent state. The order of organization of management on the ground was determined in the chapter of the Constitution, where it was a question of the territorial organization of the state and local self-government. The concept of "local self-government" in the 1993 Constitution was not mentioned, and the old name of representative bodies - "Soviets" - needed to be reviewed. Representative bodies - committees of public self-government, street, house and quarter committees were retained on the ground, their right to make independent decisions on their own issues was declared. On December 10, 1993, the Supreme Soviet passed the Law "On Local Representative and Executive Bodies", which introduced a completely new model of local government: first, the concepts "state authorities" and "executive bodies formed by the Soviets" disappeared. Secondly, representative bodies began to be called Maslikhats (Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 10.12.1993). The executive power was exercised by the head of the local administration, who was now the representative of not the local population, but the President. Thirdly, representative bodies were formed to the level of districts and could not be established in the rural (aul) area. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted in 1995, laid down a norm that created serious prerequisites for the formation of local self-government. Thus, Art. 89 of the Basic Law states: "Local self-government is recognized in the Republic of Kazakhstan, ensuring independent resolution of local issues by the population". After amending the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan paragraph 2 of Art. 98 is stated as follows: "Local self-government is carried out by the population directly, as well as through maslikhats and other local self-government bodies in local communities covering territories on

which population groups are compactly residing. In accordance with the law, the exercise of state functions may be delegated to the bodies of local self-government. "

Currently, the legal basis for local self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law of January 23, 2001 No. 148-II "On Local Government Administration and Self-Government in the Republic of Kazakhstan." The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Local Government Management and Self-Government" has been subject to constant and very significant changes, especially in terms of competence, since its adoption. To date, this law has been amended 16 times (similar processes are taking place in Russia: the Law "On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" of October 6, 2003 has been amended 18 times. Rationally organized self-government makes it possible to effectively use local resources, remove social tension in society, and increase public confidence in the authorities. Presidential program of political reforms "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the state" on December 14, 2012 provides for the introduction of a system of local self-government in the country. The leader of the nation Nursultan Nazarbayev pointed out that the Maslikhats will become the basis of local self-government, however this does not exclude other forms of self-government and self-organization of citizens. The Concept of Local Self-Government Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2013-2020 approved by the Decree of the Head of the State N.A. Nazarbayev, notes that the establishment of local self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a multi-stage and dynamic process related to the development of state institutions and civil society, the general level of socio-economic development of the country, other factors and conditions that directly affect the life of the local population.

The Concept of Local Self-Government Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on seven principles of local self-government, which have been legalized in the European Charter of Local Self-Government adopted by the Council of Europe on October 15, 1985. Article 2 establishes that the principle of local self-government should be recognized in the legislation of the country. Among the main principles of local self-government of the European Charter, special attention should be paid to the second principle: the organizational isolation of local self-government in the system of governance of society and the state. The following provisions are legislatively fixed:

- 1) the formation of local self-government bodies, the appointment of local self-government officials by public authorities and state officials are not allowed;
- 2) the exercise of local self-government by public authorities and state officials is not allowed;
- 3) local self-government officials do not belong to the category of civil servants;
- 4) decisions of local self-government bodies and local self-government officials can be canceled by bodies and officials who accepted them, or recognized invalid by a court decision.

Maslikhats, as representative bodies, are elected by the local population of the region, a city of national importance and the capital or district (city of regional

significance), for solving local problems. At the same time, the Akims are integrated into the system of local self-government and, along with the functions of state administration, they carry out the duties of local self-government bodies. Thus, local self-government bodies are represented by representative bodies - Maslikhats and executive state bodies - Akims (Article 2-1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Local Government Administration and Self-Government in the Republic of Kazakhstan").

Questions for the control:

1. What is the historical significance of the adoption of the law "on state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan"?
2. What are the main stages in the development of the Parliament of Kazakhstan?
3. What legislation develops local self-government?
4. List the main branches of power in Kazakhstan?
5. What powers do local authorities have?

References:

1. Abenov E.M., Arynov E.M., Tasmagambetov I.N. Kazakhstan: the evolution of the state and society. - Almaty, 1996.
2. Burkhanov K.N., Sultanov B.K., Ayagan B.G. Modern political history of Kazakhstan (1985-2006) - Almaty, 2006.
3. Declaration "On State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR" - Almaty, 1990.
4. Ertysbaev, E.K. Democratization in Kazakhstan: 1990-2000 - Almaty, 2001
5. Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" - Almaty, 1991.
6. Constitution (Basic Law) of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Almaty, 1993.
7. Constitution (Basic Law) of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Almaty, 1995.
8. Mashan M.S. The political system of Kazakhstan: transformation, adaptation, goal achievement - Almaty, 2000.
9. Murzalin J.A. From tradition to modernity: modernization of the political institutions of Kazakhstan - Almaty, 2000.
10. Nazarbayev N.A. Kazakhstan - 2030. Prosperity, Security and Improvement welfare of all Kazakhstanis. - Almaty, 1997.

Topic: Kazakhstan model of economic development

The aim: to consider the main stages and features of socio-economic modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to reveal the specificity of the Kazakhstan model of modern development.

Plan

1. Difficulties of the transit period.
2. The creative stage of economic transformations and their results
3. Development of the economy and financial sector in the post-crisis period
4. State program of industrial-innovative development.

1. Difficulties of the transit period. During the period of economic reforms, the Republic of Kazakhstan has gone through several stages. The first stage covers the period 1992-1993, i.e. from the beginning of the radical reform of the economy to the introduction of its own national currency. At this stage, the property was transformed through denationalization and grafting, deepening financial destabilization, i.e. an unprecedented increase in inflation, there was hyperinflation, which devalued the accumulation of the population, there was a decline in production in all sectors of the economy. During this period, macroeconomic policy was determined by Russia, i.e. the economy of the republic depended entirely on Russia.

The second stage of market reforms covers 1993-1997, when the republic introduced the national currency and began to form its own macroeconomic policy. This stage is characterized by the creation of a regulatory and legal framework regulating relations in the field of taxation, budgetary and banking spheres, foreign economic activity, development of markets and market infrastructure.

The main result of the second stage of the reform was a fundamentally new economic policy, as a result of which, the process of transforming the administrative-command economy into a market economy became irreversible. The main elements of the new economic policy are:

Liberalization of the economy through the use of market regulators and the reduction of forms of state regulation of economic activity, liberalization of foreign economic activity, the opening of the country for foreign capital. Practical implementation of principles of free pricing began, etc.

Formation of the foundations of a multistage economy with a predominance of the private sector. The process of privatization and denationalization has come to an end; the development of entrepreneurship and small and medium business, expansion of necessary conditions for healthy market competition have occurred.

Development of institutions of market economy and infrastructure. The basis of market infrastructure was created, including a network of banks, investment and insurance companies, exchanges, audit firms and other facilities.

Creating a relatively balanced consumer market. In the process of reform, the balance of supply and demand in the consumer market has been achieved in a relatively short time. For most consumer goods, the offer has exceeded the effective demand. However, this process was caused during this period not so much by the growth of domestic production, as by the initiative of imports and the decline in the

solvency of a large part of the population due to the depreciation of savings, the stoppage of production and the new increase in consumer prices. Financial stabilization. There was a decrease in the rate of inflation, a gradual increase in the gold and foreign exchange reserve fund. If these five elements of economic policy can be attributed to achievements, then at the second stage of the economic reform there are also problems:

a significant decline in production entailed an aggravation of the problem in the social sphere. So, the real monetary incomes of the population for 1991-1996 decreased by 5 times;

there was a significant stratification of the population in terms of income, the gap between the incomes of the most and the least well-off segments of the population fluctuated (depending on the approaches to evaluation) in the interval 11-30 times, which exceeded the threshold (10 times) that was accepted in world practice;

- the problems of employment have increased. The number of unemployed, who are on the register, is 25 times higher than the demand for workers declared in the employment services of the country;

- a payment crisis caused by a complex of interacting factors, including, first and foremost, the poor financial condition of enterprises that have exhausted their current assets and have not had the opportunity to obtain the necessary credit resources;

- the problems in the investment sphere were deepened.

Yet Kazakh economists believe that, despite the existence of significant problems, the second stage of economic reform has laid the foundation for stabilization and the formation of positive macroeconomic trends in the third stage.

2. The creative stage of economic transformations and their results

The third stage of economic reform begins in 1997-2000. At this stage, GDP, industrial production, investment volumes and other key indicators are growing. However, the positive dynamics of economic development was significantly slowed down by the global financial crisis that occurred in those same years. Since the crisis that began in 1997 in the countries of South-East Asia, by 1998 it had reached us and adversely affected the economy of Kazakhstan.

Of the many steps taken at the third stage, the following macroeconomic measures can be distinguished:

- implementation of pension reform;

- improvement of privatization and state property management processes;

- adoption of comprehensive measures to support domestic producers;

- deepening of reforms in the financial sphere;

- it was decided to form the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which allows reducing the dependence of the country on unfavorable changes in the price conjuncture of world markets.

Since the second half of 1999, Kazakhstan's society is at the stage of economic growth, which affects macroeconomic stabilization, a stable growth of investment in

the economy, the creation of a national fund of Kazakhstan and the development bank of Kazakhstan, and state support for the development of manufacturing industries.

The fourth stage begins in 2003 and is characterized by the beginning of a successful functioning of the institutions of a market economy. The private sector of the economy, tax, trade and investment legislation has been formed and is gaining strength. All this ensures the free promotion of goods and capital. In 2003, GDP increased by 13% compared with 2000. Socio-economic indicators improved, so in 2003, in comparison with 2000, the volume of industrial output increased by 13.5%, gross agricultural output by 14.7%, retail turnover by 13.3%. The inflation rate in 2003 was the lowest for all years of Kazakhstan's independence - 6.4%. Since 2002, the overall development of the world economy has become more complicated, as the conjuncture of world commodity markets has proved to be unfavorable. In the modern world, when the process of integration and globalization is in progress, the regressive trends in the world have a significant impact on the situation in the republic.

The Republic has a great natural and economic potential, which allows it to occupy a worthy place in the international division of labor. However, along with the development of raw materials industries, it is necessary to increase the production of competitive end products, accelerate the development of manufacturing industries. Among the priority sectors are transport and communication, financial sectors, geological exploration and engineering.

A lot of work is being done to join Kazakhstan in the WTO, integration with the Eurasian Economic and Central Asian Union is intensifying.

World experience shows that during the transition period, effective state participation in solving social and economic problems is necessary. In the strategic plan for the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2010, it was noted that at the current stage of the country's development only the state can become a "locomotive" of economic modernization.

3. Development of the economy and financial sector in the post-crisis period. At present, in the structure of Kazakhstan's economy, industry accounts for almost a third. The mining sector provides more than 2.9% of employment and 18% of gross value added (hereinafter - GVA) in the economy. Investments in fixed assets in the extractive industry today account for more than 30% of the total volume, while in the manufacturing industry it is only 12%. Kazakhstan, the leading exporter of extractive industries (primarily due to oil), is ahead of all CIS countries in terms of average per capita exports. However, per capita exports of manufacturing products in the Republic of Kazakhstan are twice lower than in Russia.

At the end of 2012 compared with 2008 in Kazakhstan, there was a positive growth in the main indicators of the SPFIID: the gross domestic product (hereinafter - GDP) increased by 22.5%; GVD of the non-raw-materials sector - by 23.4%; GVA of the manufacturing industry - by 22.3%; labor productivity in the manufacturing industry - by 70%; the volume of non-raw-materials exports - by 6.5%; level of innovative activity of enterprises - by 3.6%; the volume of innovative products - by

240%, energy intensity of GDP decreased by 13.6%. The share of local content of goods, works and services in the procurement of monitoring subjects increased from 48.2% in 2010 to 63.1% in 2013.

In the process of industrialization, the emphasis in industry is gradually shifting towards the manufacturing industry, although its level of development remains relatively low. The manufacturing industry forms less than 7% of employment and 11% of the GDP of the country's economy. For comparison, the level of productivity in the manufacturing industry in Kazakhstan is 2 times lower than the average for the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Kazakhstan is inferior to all OECD countries in terms of the share of employed in manufacturing.

From 2010 to 2013, more than \$ 100 billion of foreign direct investment was attracted to the economy of Kazakhstan. Of this amount, about \$ 25 billion was invested in non-commodity sectors of the economy. This was promoted by the created basic incentives for investors operating in priority sectors of the economy: customs, tax preferences, state on-site grants.

In terms of export volumes, Kazakhstan ranks 42 among the exporting countries (in 2008 - 48th). The volume of exports of processed goods in 2013 decreased by 3% compared to 2008 and amounted to 19.5 billion US dollars.

During the implementation of the SPFIID, financing covered a wide range of industries, which led to a shortage of funds in financing sectoral support measures and part of the projects. At the same time, insufficient financing was largely due to the undeveloped domestic market financial infrastructure, where long-term money funds were formed and long-term investments were attracted.

In the absence of due financing from commercial financial institutions, this niche in the Kazakh market had to be taken by the state through a system of national holdings and development institutions. The system of development institutions was expanded and adjusted to meet the needs of industrial and innovative development. Various instruments for supporting industrial development have been tested: interest rate subsidies, reimbursement of expenses and granting of grants for innovations and technology implementation, compensation of a part of expenses of subjects of industrially-innovative activity, guarantee of credits and other.

As of the beginning of 2014, 10 special economic zones and 10 industrial zones (hereinafter - IZ) function in various sectors of the economy, such as chemistry and oil and gas chemistry, metallurgy, information and communication technologies, textiles, logistics, tourism. In the territories of special economic zones (hereinafter-SEZ) there are 83 enterprises with the volume of investments of 203 billion tenge, at the implementation stage there are 68 projects with the investment volume of 1.8 trillion tenge, at the stage of investment decision-making - 348 projects with the investment volume of 571 billion tenge.

In the period from 2001 to 2013, 5967 jobs were created in the SEZs, the volume of production amounted to 210.8 billion tenge.

For 4 years of implementation of SPFIID by subjects of monitoring of local content, goods, works and services were purchased for 31.2 trillion tenge, including

domestic goods, works and services (hereinafter - GWS) for 17.6 trillion tenge or 56.5%. The share of local content in purchases of GWS increased in 2013 compared to 2010 from 48.2% to 63.1%.

Thanks to government support measures, the contribution of small and medium enterprises to the economy of Kazakhstan has grown significantly. In 2012, the share of small and medium enterprises (hereinafter - SMEs) in the country's GDP was 17.3%. As of January 1, 2014, the number of active entities exceeded 871 thousand, the number of employed - 2.6 million.

The regional specialization of the manufacturing industry is determined on the basis of the historically established structure and implementation of the GPFIIR.

1. Akmola region - production of food products, building materials, non-ferrous metallurgy, railway and agricultural machinery.

2. Aktobe region - non-ferrous, ferrous metallurgy, oil and gas processing, production of chemicals for industry, building materials, food products.

3. Almaty region - production of food products, electrical equipment, basic pharmaceutical products, building materials, clothing, furniture.

4. Atyrau region - oil and gas chemistry, production of chemicals for industry, production of machinery and equipment for the oil refining and oil industry, production of building materials, food production.

5. West-Kazakhstan region - the production of machinery and equipment, building materials, food.

6. Jambyl region - production of chemicals for industry, agrochemistry, ferrous metallurgy, production of building materials, food products, leather and related products.

7. Karaganda region - black, non-ferrous metallurgy, production of chemicals for industry, production of machinery and equipment for the mining industry, electrical equipment, building materials, food products.

8. Kostanay region - ferrous metallurgy, production of food products, vehicles, agricultural machinery.

9. Kyzylorda region - production of building materials, production of food products.

10. Mangistau region - oil refining, petrochemistry, gas processing, production of machinery and equipment for the oil refining and oil industry, food production.

11. South-Kazakhstan region - food production, oil refining, light industry, production of basic pharmaceutical products, building materials, ferrous metallurgy, electrical equipment, agrochemistry.

12. Pavlodar region - black, non-ferrous metallurgy, oil refining, production of railway equipment, chemicals for industry, food products.

13. North-Kazakhstan region - machine building (equipment for oil refining and oil industry, railway transport, energy), food production.

14. East Kazakhstan region - non-ferrous metallurgy, production of motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, stop valves, building materials, food products.

15. Astana - production of food products, railway equipment, electrical equipment, production of building materials.

16. Almaty - production of food products, electrical equipment, machinery and equipment for the oil refining and oil industry, machinery and equipment for the mining industry, production of building materials, basic pharmaceutical products, furniture.

4. State program of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015 - 2019

The goal of the program is to stimulate diversification and improve the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry

Objectives:

- 1) advanced development of the manufacturing industry;
- 2) increase of efficiency and increase of value added in priority sectors;
- 3) expansion of markets for the sale of non-commodity goods;
- 4) increase in productive employment;
- 5) giving a new level of technology to the priority sectors of the manufacturing industry and creating the basis for the development of the future sectors through the formation of innovative clusters;

stimulation of entrepreneurship and development of small and medium enterprises in the manufacturing industry.

The State Program of Industrial - Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019 was developed in accordance with the long-term priorities of the Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy, in the implementation of the key direction "Accelerating Economic Diversification" of the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan to 2020, by the Concept on Kazakhstan's Accession to the Number 30 developed countries of the world, as well as in fulfillment of the order of the Head of State given at the XXVI plenary meeting of the Council of Foreign Investors under the President of the Republic Kazakhstan, and within the framework of realization of the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan "Kazakhstan's way - 2050: common goal, common interests, common future" dated January 17, 2014.

The program is a logical continuation of the State Program on Forced Industrial - Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014 (hereinafter - SPFIID) and takes into account the experience of its implementation. The program is a part of the industrial policy of Kazakhstan and focuses on the development of manufacturing industry with a concentration of efforts and resources on a limited number of sectors, regional specialization with cluster approach and efficient sectoral regulation.

The program is developed on the basic principles and approaches of the Concept of Industrial - Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 31, 2013 No. 1497, taking into account the principles and provisions of the Concept of Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of

Kazakhstan dated June 4, 2013 No. 579, the Concept for the Formation of Prospective National Clusters of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 11, 2013, No. 1092, and other program documents in the field of industrialization, and also guided by the norms of international agreements to which Kazakhstan is a participant.

Questions for the control:

1. What are the main trends in the development of the economy in the transit period?
2. What are the stages of privatization in Kazakhstan?
3. What macroeconomic measures have helped to emerge from the crisis?
4. What external and internal factors contributed to the growth of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
5. What is the essence of the State program for forced industrial and innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Asian breakthrough. - Astana, 2005.
2. Berdenova K. Economic history of Kazakhstan. - Almaty, 2000.
3. The State Program on Forced Industrial-Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014. Astana. 2010
4. Kazakhstan: Country and people. Nature. Story. Economy. Culture.- M., 2007.
5. Nazarbayev N.A. Market and socio-economic development.- M., 1994.
8. Nazarbayev N.A. Kazakhstan Way. - Karaganda, 2006.
6. Sagadiev K.A. Reforms in Kazakhstan: an analytical view: In 4 volumes. - Almaty. 2006

Topic: Social reforms and social modernization

The aim: to consider the content and implementation of state programs in the social sphere.

Plan

1. State programs in the social sphere.
2. Development of health, sports and physical culture.
3. Updating the content of the education system.

1. State programs in the social sphere. A special place in the system of state planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan is occupied by state programs.

The state program is a complex document that determines the main directions of state policy in the sphere of its implementation, which is directly linked to the development strategy of the state as a whole and the concept of the development of a particular industry in particular.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the state program is a strategic planning document containing a set of planned activities that are interrelated in terms of tasks,

terms of implementation, executors and resources, and public policy instruments that ensure the achievement of priorities and objectives of state policy in the sphere of socio-economic development and ensuring national security.

In other words, the state program is an instrument of state regulation of the economy, ensuring the achievement of long-term goals and objectives through the use of available resources.

State programs in the Republic of Kazakhstan are designed to implement higher-level documents of the State Planning System, such as the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050, the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan to 2020, etc.

The strategic goals in the early 1992 in the field of social development were formulated as follows:

- the creation of a society in which the well-being of all would be in fact assured;
- providing everyone who wants entrepreneurial freedom and the possibility of applying forces in any other field of activity so that a more capable, hardworking and enterprising person achieves a higher social status in society;
- development of ethnic identity and preservation of the national and cultural diversity of Kazakhstan, strengthening on this basis its prestige in the world, as a region with a stable socio-political climate;
- Increase in labor incomes, pensions and benefits as the economy grows and stabilizes, it integrates into world economic ties, but not allowing illegal enrichment.

Realizing the strategy of social development in practice, in 1994 the president formulated factors of both positive and negative nature that affect the conduct of social policy.

The former include: a higher level of industrialization than other countries that are carrying out radical reforms; relatively high level of education of the population; the developed system of social support of the population by the state in the form of compulsory secondary education, free medicine, accessibility of basic cultural services; the presence of mass social groups of intellectuals and managers that make up the potential basis for the future middle stratum.

To the negative factors, the president attributed: the continuing psychology of dependency; sharp regional uneven distribution of population and social development resources; backwardness of the production apparatus.

At the same time, the executive branch formulated the main directions of social policy:

- implementation of the state policy of social protection of pensioners, disabled people, large families, children and youth, other low-income citizens;
- the formation of a social stratum of entrepreneurs as a key factor in the realization of economic and social transformations;
- creation of conditions for real social mobility of the population by expanding employment arrays and economic niches in non-state structures;
- development of diverse insurance systems as additional channels of social protection;

pulling the level of social development of backward regions at the expense of preferential economic management.

2. Development of health, sports and physical culture

During the period of implementation of the State Program for Reforming and Development of Health Care of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2010, certain results were achieved:

- the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the health of the people and the health care system" was adopted;

- Minimum standards for the guaranteed volume of free medical care are established;

- developed and implemented sectoral programs to reduce maternal and child mortality in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2008-2010, on measures to improve blood service in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2008-2010, on countering the AIDS epidemic in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2010, development cardiological and cardiosurgical care in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2009, "Healthy lifestyle" for 2008-2016;

- the system of sanitary protection of the border has been formed: a network of sanitary and quarantine points has been deployed at the State Border to protect the country's territory from the import and spread of especially dangerous infectious diseases;

- the primary health care service was reformed, acting on the principle of general medical practice; preventive examinations of children and adults for early detection of diseases of the circulatory system; screening of women for early detection of oncology of the reproductive system;

- Free and concessional medicines have been introduced;

- standardization and standardization of the network of state medical organizations was carried out, the state normative of the network of health organizations was approved;

- measures were taken to strengthen the material and technical base of health organizations;

- established a system of independent medical expertise;

from January 1, 2010, the Unified National Health System is gradually introduced, providing patients with a free choice of a doctor and a medical organization, the formation of a competitive environment for the provision of medical services, the work of medical organizations aimed at achieving final results and paying for medical services at actual costs;

the consolidation of the budget at the oblast level has been carried out, and since 2010 - at the national level to provide inpatient and inpatient medical care, except for the treatment of tuberculosis, mental and infectious diseases;

training of health managers is carried out;

a joint project with the World Bank "Transfer of technologies and institutional reform in the health sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan";

Uniform system of distribution of medical products is introduced;

information technologies are being introduced into health care: a republican information and analytical center with branches in all regions has been established; restructuring of the sanitary and epidemiological service was carried out, a management vertical was created;

a system of risk assessment in the field of health control is being introduced.

The goal of implementing the State Program for Health Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Salamatty Kazakhstan" for 2011-2015 was to improve the health of citizens to ensure the country's sustainable social and demographic development. According to the report of the Global Competitiveness Index (later - GCI) for 2014-2015 on the indicator "Health and Primary Education", Kazakhstan ranked 96th out of 144 countries (report 2014-2015). According to the Human Development Index in 2014, the republic entered the group of countries with a high level of development, taking 70th place out of 187 countries.

Medical and demographic situation and morbidity. During the implementation of the State Program "Salamatty Kazakhstan":

an increase in the population in the republic to 17417.7 thousand people (as of 01.01.2015) with an annual population growth rate of 1.24%;

growth of life expectancy up to 71.62 years (2010 - 68.5 years);

a reduction in the overall mortality of the population by 19% (2010 - 9.0 per 1000 population, 2014 - 7.57);

an increase in the birth rate by 2.6% (2010 -22.53 per 1000 population, 2014 - 23.13);

reduction of maternal mortality more than 2 times (2010 - 22.7 per 100,000 births, 2014 - 11.7);

reduction of infant mortality by 70.5% (2010 - 16.58 per 1000 live births, in 2014 - 9.72);

reduction of the incidence of tuberculosis by 43.5% (2010 - 95.3 per 100,000 population, 2014 - 66.4) and mortality more than 2 times (2010 - 10.8 per 1000 population, 2014 - 4, 9);

retention of HIV / AIDS prevalence at the concentrated stage (2014 - 0.17).

To achieve the strategic goal set by the Head of State NA. Nazarbayev's message to the people of Kazakhstan on December 14, 2012 "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 ": the new political course of the state" on the further development of the country and entering the list of the 30 most developed countries of the world by 2050 should overcome the development gap between the countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization development and Kazakhstan in the

3. *Updating the content of the education system.* One of the main strategic priorities of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the development of education and science, on which the rates of economic, social and cultural progress depend crucially, as well as the level of competitiveness of the Kazakh nation in the coming years. "... Virtually all successful modern states, actively integrated into the system of world economic relations, have relied on" smart economy ". And for its creation it is necessary first of all to develop its own human capital, "- noted in the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev "New

Kazakhstan - in a new world" - Strategy of the next stage of the country's development.

In this regard, in a number of policy documents, the country's leadership sets the task of bringing home education and science to the level of advanced international standards that can meet the needs of economic and social modernization. To solve this problem, the state is taking effective measures aimed at reforming the education and science system, adapting them to the modern requirements of life, and including them in the world scientific and educational processes. During the years of independence, the education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan has passed through several stages in its development, during which the following tasks have been accomplished: - the regulatory and legal framework for the educational process has been formed; - a differentiated, multi-level system of obtaining knowledge and skills is built (pre-school education - secondary education - post-secondary (vocational) education - higher education - postgraduate education); - the principles and approaches to the management of education have been adjusted in the context of the tasks of market and state development; - a system of public and private schools and universities has been formed, which meets the basic needs of the population in education; - National quality system of education, including Unified National Testing (UNT) of school leavers, developed and implemented; - Informatization of education was carried out, universal connection to the Internet of schools and universities was launched; - the educational mechanism on a paid and free basis is unified; - the mechanism of educational grants and credits is formed; - the RK educational system entered the world educational space by joining the UN program "Education for All", the Bologna Convention; - transition to a three-level structure of higher and postgraduate education (bachelor's - master's degree - doctoral studies); - Credit technologies for training in higher education institutions have been introduced; - the development of distance education began; - the material and technical and financial base of education has significantly strengthened.

Having signed the "Dakar Action Plan" in the framework of the "Education for All" (EFA) program in 2000, our country is working to implement the tasks identified at the World Education Forum. In recent years, the quality of basic education in the world community has been given great importance as an integral and paramount condition for improving the standard of living. This is most fully reflected in the global movement "Education for All". Today, the state policy in the field of education is aimed at ensuring the qualitative development of all segments of the population. The implementation of the National Action Plan for EFA in Kazakhstan allows implementing the EFA policy within the framework of the sustainable and integrated functioning of the education sector, closely linked to strategies aimed at improving the quality of educational outcomes. At present, the process of improving the education system in Kazakhstan continues. Substantially updated regulatory framework. Laws were adopted: On Education, On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan, On Social and Medical Pedagogical Corrective Support for Children with Disabilities, etc. In accordance with the instruction of the Head of State given in the Address to the People of Kazakhstan of March 19, 2004 To Competitive

Kazakhstan, Competitive Economy, Competitive Nation, in 2004 the Concept of Development of the Education System of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015 and the State Program for the Development of Education in the Republic of Kazakhstan and 2005-2010 years.

The purpose of the program is to modernize the national system of multilevel education, improve the quality of training human resources, meet the needs of the individual and society on the basis of the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2010. To form an effectively functioning Kazakhstan model of education, the Program provided the following main directions for development: - transition to 12 -year general secondary education; the creation of a system of profile and professionally oriented education for high school students; - creation of a new level - post-secondary vocational education; - provision of a three-level system for the training of professional personnel: bachelor's degree - master's degree

Questions for the control:

1. What progress has been made in the field of health, sport and physical culture according to the results of the reforms?
2. What is the purpose of updating the learning content?
3. When did Kazakhstan achieve sustainable economic growth rates?
4. What changes have taken place in the social sphere?
5. What are the problems in the social sphere?

References:

1. Abenov E.M., Arynov E.M., Tasmagambetov I.N. Kazakhstan: the evolution of the state and society. - Almaty, 1996.
2. Gursky A.S. Solid tread of the country. To the 10th anniversary of the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030-Astana, 2007
3. Ertysbaev E.K. Democratization in Kazakhstan: 1990-2000. Almaty .- 2001.
4. Morozov A. A. Kazakhstan for the years of independence. –Almaty, 2005.
5. Nazarbayev N. The Kazakhstan Way - Karaganda, 2006.

Topic: Ethno-demographic processes and the strengthening of interethnic harmony.

The aim: to study the state policy in the field of interethnic harmony and to analyze the changes in the ethnic structure of the population of Kazakhstan.

Plan:

1. Changes in the ethnic structure of the population.
2. The program "Nurly Kosh" and the return of compatriots.
3. Doctrine of National Unity of Kazakhstan.

1. Changes in the ethnic structure of the population. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a polyethnic state. During the years of sovereignty, the ethno-demographic structure of Kazakhstan's population has seriously changed. The ethnic structure changes under the influence of two reasons - due to the difference in the rates of natural growth of ethnic groups and their migration.

Kazakhstan occupies a vast territory, equal to 2724.9 thousand square meters. km and at the same time is a sparsely populated country. By area, Kazakhstan ranks 9th in the world, behind the Russian Federation, China, the United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, India and Australia. The total length of Kazakhstan's borders with neighboring countries is 12,187 kilometers. The Republic borders on land with the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, the Russian Federation. The territory of Kazakhstan extends from west to east by 3,000 kilometers, from north to south - by 1,600 kilometers. According to the census, the population density was 5.9 people. on 1 square. km. The population of Kazakhstan is characterized by uneven settlement across 14 administrative-territorial units (oblasts). The most densely populated territory is the South Kazakhstan region with a population density of 21.1 people. on 1 square. km. In the Aktobe region, the population density is 2.5 people. on 1 square. km. The distribution of the population of modern Kazakhstan by its traditional natural-geographical zones and economic regions continues to preserve historically established differences in the density of their settlement. (21.1 people per 1 km²), Almaty (8.1) and Zhambyl (7.1) regions, closer to the national average - in North Kazakhstan (6.1) and Pavlodar (5.9) regions, lower (4,9) and Akmola (5,0), Kostanay (4,5), Atyrau (4,3) and West Kazakhstan (4,0) regions, even lower from the average republican indicator - in Karaganda (3.1), Kyzylorda (3.0), Mangistau (2.9) and Ak Tubinskaya (2.5 people) regions.

Among the 14 regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the largest in terms of population, the most densely populated is the South-Kazakhstan oblast (2,469,000 residents), followed by 4 regions with a population of more than one million people - Almaty (1807 thousand), East Kazakhstan (1396 thousand), Karaganda (1341 thousand) and Zhambyl (1022 thousand) regions. The share of the capital of the five regions is 50% of the total population of the country.

According to the results of the National Census, conducted as of February 25, 2009, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the population of the permanent resident population was 16,009,597 people. During the intercensal period, the population increased by 1,028,316 people. The population increase in comparison with the previous census (1999) was 6.9%.

The population in the country was 8 662 432 people, rural - 7 347 165 people. The share of the population was 54.1%, rural - 45.9%, in 1999 their ratio was 56.4% and 43.6%, respectively. At the same time, the urban population increased by 206,649 people, or by 2.4%, and the rural population - by 821,667 people or by 12.6%. A significant increase in the proportion of the population for the intercensal period comes into force Law RK No. 184-3 of 04.11.2006 "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan" On Administrative and Territorial Regulation of the Republic of Kazakhstan "from January 1, 2007, that 122 urban settlements with a population of more than 700 thousand people moved from urban to rural, and 28 urban-type settlements were transformed into rural interspecies in different years. The famous increase in the population was registered in Mangistau oblast - by 54.3%, in South-Kazakhstan oblast - by 24.8%, in Astana - by 86.7% and Almaty - by 20.8%. North-Kazakhstan, Kostanai and Akmola oblasts are

experiencing a decrease in population by 17.8%, 12.9% and 10.9%, respectively. The population in the South Kazakhstan region has significantly increased by 178,831 or 1.2 times, and among the rural population - in the Mangistau region: by 154,389 people or by 3,3 times.

The aging of the population is the determining demographic trend for most countries of the world. The population of Kazakhstan following the results of PN 2009 crossed the threshold of demographic aging, as the number of people aged 65 and over in the republic reached 7.1% of the total population. If for most countries in Europe the situation is typical when the death rate prevails over the growth rate and the simultaneous negative balance of migration, the situation in Kazakhstan is unequal. In the northeastern regions and in central countries, the situation is similar to that in Europe, that is, there is an aging from the top, when the population is aging due to a rapid increase in the number of older people compared to young ages. And in the south-western regions of the republic there is an increase in the birth rate, which reduces the aging of the population. Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic state, on the territory of which live representatives of 125 nations and nationalities. Among them the most numerous are 7 ethnoses (the share of each ethnic group in the total population of the country is more than 1%) - Kazakhs, Russians, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Uyghurs, Tatars and Germans, which account for 95.6% of the country's population. The largest share in the total population is occupied by Kazakhs - 63.1% and Russian 23.7%. Other ethnic groups and ethnic groups account for 13.2% of the republic's population.

In Kazakhstan there is a high level of religious tolerance and tolerance. For the first time in the 2009 census program, the question of the religion of the population is included. According to the results of the census it was revealed that 70.2% of the population profess Islam and 26.3% - Christianity. The largest number of those who profess Islam belongs to the Kazakhs - 98.3%, Uzbeks - 99.1%, Uyghur - 98.4%, Turks - 99.1%, Azerbaijanis - 94.8%, Dungan - 98.9%, Kurds - 98.3%, Tajiks - 97.8%, Chechens - 93.7% and Kyrgyz - 96.7% of the total number of the corresponding nationality. Among Christians, a large group consists of representatives of Slavic nationalities: Russians - 91.6%, Ukrainians - 90.7%, Belarusians - 90.2%. Christianity was also indicated by Poles - 90.1% and Germans - 81.6%. Judaism in the republic is practically not widespread, and the share of the population professing Buddhism is also small.

2. The programm «Nurly Kosh» and return of compatriots.

In order to ensure national security, geopolitical planning in regulating migration processes is of great importance in the modern world. Regular updating of the migration legislation testifies to the desire of the state to solve problems in the migration sphere as soon as possible.

On September 5, 2000, the Concept of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan was approved, according to which full support should be provided for resettlement and local reception of oralmans, their adaptation in places of residence. It is necessary to create all conditions for the successful adaptation of oralmans to the local social environment, to carry out measures for the psychological recovery of

people who survived in armed conflicts. All of the above at the disposal was identified as the most compulsory priorities of the migration policy for resolving the problems of oralmans in Kazakhstan.

In 2005, in a speech at the Third World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Astana, President Nazarbayev noted that among the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Kazakhstan is the only state that is systematically engaged in the repatriation of foreign compatriots scattered around the world and allocates substantial budgetary funds for this, and on the scale of the entire planetary community, it is one of three.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan dated March 1, 2006, "The strategy of Kazakhstan's entry into the list of the 50 most competitive countries in the world. Kazakhstan on the threshold of a new leap forward in its development" the need to develop a modern concept of migration policy was put forward as the main priorities for Kazakhstan's promotion to the number of the most competitive and dynamically developing countries in the world. As for measures to adapt oralmans, it is noted: "Our attention should be paid to creating conditions for preliminary training in special centers, adaptation and integration of oralmans in our society. If you teach your profession, language, as is customary in other countries, they will soon get used to the new conditions. " In accordance with the tasks set in the President's Message to the people of Kazakhstan in 2006 and the Action Plan for 2006-2008, the implementation of the sectoral program of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2010, the Concept of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015, which determines the long-term directions of the policy of ethnic migration for the medium-long-term period.

The concept is aimed at improving existing and developing qualitatively new mechanisms for managing migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of the Concept is to reduce the negative consequences of migration flows within the framework of preserving and developing the national identity and security of the country by minimizing illegal and creating selective migration.

The conceptual novelty in the management of migration processes during this period can be called the need for an electoral migration policy specified in the above-mentioned document.

In accordance with the Action Plan for 2008-2010. on the implementation of the Concept of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015. development of a system of measures for the adaptation and integration of immigrants into Kazakhstan society, the development of a mechanism for rational resettlement of immigrants based on the interests of demographic and socio-economic development of regions, the regional labor market, regular monitoring and evaluation of migration processes and other activities.

In 2009, the program "Nurly Kosh", designed for 2009-2011, began. This is due to the increase in quotas for admission. In addition to the Nurly Kosh program, oralmans and internal migration are regulated by the following existing documents: the Strategy of Territorial Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015, the

State Program for the Development of Rural Territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010.

Finally, in 2011 the new law "On population migration" was adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The new law provides that ethnic Kazakhs who independently enter the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and remain on the territory of our country apply for inclusion in the immigration quota of oralmans in the management of the migration police of the territorial administration of internal affairs. And those who live outside the Republic of Kazakhstan with indication of their proposed place of residence in Kazakhstan are sent to foreign institutions. After the beginning of the decision of the commission on the consent to include in the quota, foreign missions will assist ethnic Kazakhs in resettlement.

3. *Doctrine of National Unity of Kazakhstan*. The "Doctrine of National Unity of Kazakhstan" was adopted in 2010 after a lengthy and nationwide discussion of the project and is one of the fatal and rare documents aimed at social modernization of society and ensuring further peace and harmony in the country. The doctrine is a written or unwritten code of commandments, immutable rules, called its universally accessible and understandable for all, embodied in the practice of life, human aspirations, hopes and aspirations, to mobilize as much as possible, to include the inner world of man for the benefit of social development. Mankind knows quite a lot of examples of the colossal influence of doctrines on societies in specific countries and in the world as a whole, the power of their impact, their role and consequences with them can not be compared with other resources. Having passed all stages of public discussion and approved by the country's president, the Doctrine is not a legislative or subordinate law, it is a top-level document reflecting and concentrating the ideas of almost all citizens of the country.

Within the framework of the current Constitution and legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a document has been adopted that represents real mechanisms, not materials containing reference rules and regulations.

On the one hand, the doctrine is addressed to the authorities, state bodies responsible for the implementation of national policy. On the other hand, this document is addressed to every citizen of Kazakhstan, personally oriented. In accordance with the preamble, the object and subject of further filling and promotion of the Teaching are indicated: "The doctrine of national unity of Kazakhstan is offered to society and the nation". Methodological basis of the Teaching, the President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev noted, speaking at the 15th session of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, clear and understandable answers to three main questions should be clear. The first question is what do we mean by national unity? The second important question: why is it important for us to strengthen national unity? The third question is what is the basis of national unity? The doctrine provides exhaustive answers to these questions. First: what do we mean by national unity? Each state has its own foundations of national unity. Some argue that only a religious factor, only religion is unchangeable and meets the deepest aspirations of people. Others are adherents of national unity through the creation of a unified state education. In this regard, the Doctrine emphasizes that "national unity is unity in

diversity, and consent among ethnic groups is the main achievement, the symbol of Kazakhstan." The second question: why is it important for us to strengthen national unity? This was emphasized by members of the public commission on summarizing proposals and completing the doctrine: "The main idea of the Teaching is to strengthen independence, and this is possible only with the unity of the entire people of Kazakhstan." "Now we must move to the level of real consolidation, a real rapprochement. A state whose citizens have different goals, different views, is inappropriate. "The third question is what is the basis of national unity? The Doctrine says that the preservation of independence and the strengthening of statehood, equality of opportunity and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the creation of an intellectual nation and the development of a national spirit are the cornerstone of national unity.

The core of the Doctrine is the idea of the president of Kazakhstan - the leader of the nation, voiced in the Message to the people of Kazakhstan "The New Decade - New Economic Growth - New Opportunities of Kazakhstan", that the main value of the Republic of Kazakhstan is its independence created on ancient Kazakh land. It was she who enabled the people of Kazakhstan to independently determine their own development path, as well as the strategy for building their own future. This became the embodiment of the dreams of many generations of Kazakhs and the fulfillment of the covenants of their ancestors. Independence is the main condition for the development of the country and its people, the continuation of the traditions of the Kazakh statehood and the guarantee of the preservation of the Kazakh people, language and culture in the future. According to the head of state, "if we want to succeed, each of us must proceed from the following principles: firstly - our Motherland, Independent Kazakhstan - in the first place!". The preservation and development of national statehood are based on the Declaration on State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR and the Constitutional Law on State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which proclaims two principles: first, the right of the Kazakh people to self-determination, which was the condition for the establishment of the state of Kazakhstan; equal opportunities for all citizens of the country. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaimed the fundamental principles of the state's activity: "public consent and political stability, economic development for the benefit of the whole people, patriotism of Kazakhstan, the solution of the most important issues of state life by democratic methods ...", further development in the Doctrine and establishment of comprehensive strengthening of these principles.

The teaching develops the spiritual condition of the people of Kazakhstan, its striving for new goals and ideas, combining the basic principles of national unity based on universal values: "One country is one destiny"; "Different origins are equal opportunities"; "Development of the national spirit." Here we have in mind the following "values and principles" of the national unity of Kazakhstan: the first principle - "awareness of the fate community" - is considered both in the past and in the future. First of all, the "common destiny" is what we experienced together, this is what together we created and what awaits us ahead. The common history is one of the fundamental foundations of the national unity of the Kazakh society. Stressing the

importance of the common history, at the 15th session, President Nazarbayev stressed that "the memory of these tragic events is not shared by our ethnic groups, but, on the contrary, strengthens our friendship." "Awareness of the fate community" has a historical content. The school laid the concept of the unity of society (the nation), the concept of relations between the citizen and the country. To ensure that such a foundation is really laid, it is necessary to significantly supplement the school textbooks on the history of Kazakhstan. The unifying concept of the "fate community" should find in them a real and objective reflection. At the same time, the emphasis is on the common history of the people of Kazakhstan, which has made a tangible contribution of all ethnic groups to the creation of a new Kazakhstan and is objectively considered to be its full citizens.

Questions for the control:

1. What were the main changes in the population according to the 2009 census?
2. How has the ethno-demographic situation changed with the attainment of independence?
3. What are the problems solved by the program "Nurly Kosh"?
4. What are the goals under the program of resettlement of Kazakhs?
5. How to understand the reform in the field of creation civic community called «Nation of a Unified Future»?

References:

1. Abenov E.M., Arynov E.M., Tasmagambetov I.N. Kazakhstan: the evolution of the state and society. - Almaty, 1996.
2. Burkhanov K.N., Sultanov B.K., Ayagan B.G. Modern political history of Kazakhstan (1985-2006) - Almaty, 2006.
3. Morozov A. A. Kazakhstan for the years of independence. –Almaty, 2005.
4. E.Yu. Sadovskaya. Migration in Kazakhstan at the Turn of the 21st Century: Major Trends and Prospects Almaty, 2001.
5. Modern Kazakhstan: a strategy for success - Almaty: Institute of World Economy and Politics under the PPP RK, 2008. - 286 p.

Unit V. Democratic and Spiritual Updates in Independent Kazakhstan

Topic: Social and political development

The aim: to study the political reforms of Kazakhstan since 1991, to form the idea of a new state ideology of our country

Plan:

1. The development of political parties and party systems.
2. Development of civil society and its political institutions.
3. Information policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, development of mass media.

1. The development of political parties and party systems. From the very beginning, in the process of forming the party system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are many political parties and movements. They arise and disintegrate, which is

quite natural for the stage of formation of a democratic party system. It should be added, of course, that all these parties, movements and simply formations were distinguished by the number of members and the scale of their activities. Between them there was even a slight increase in the struggle for the expansion of its social base. In February 1993, the Union of National Unity of Kazakhstan (SNEC) was formed, in 1995 it was transformed into a party. Judging by the program documents, the new union intended to become an organization that provides ideological, organizational, party and social support to the course of the reforms being conducted by the president. In 1994-1995, several political parties appeared on the political arena. Until 1999, the Renaissance Party of Kazakhstan, the Agrarian Party of Kazakhstan (AIC), the Democratic Party of Kazakhstan (DPK) were established. In the same year, on the eve of the parliamentary elections, several political parties were established in Kazakhstan. In January, the chairman of the movement "Public Headquarters in Support of the Candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev" S. Tereshchenko announced his transformation into a party of socio-democratic orientation and a parliamentary feeling that was created in the name of "Otan".

In 1994 there was an organizational formalization of the opposition. Since the spring of 1994, the opposition has declared opposition to the policy of the authorities and, accordingly, declared its opposition: the CCP, SEC, PNKK, GKD Azat, Lad, the Independent Trade Union of Kazakhstan (NPTC), Birlesu Trade Union, Federation of Trade Unions of Kazakhstan (FIC), Almaty Labor Movement, Zheltoukian, Kazakh-American Bureau for Human Rights, New Generation.

In 2000, 15 officially registered parties were registered in the republic.

In early 2002, a number of members of the public movement "Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan" (DCK) announced the establishment of the Democratic Party of Kazakhstan "Ak Zhol." In March 2002, a constituent congress was held, at which the party's program was adopted. As stated in the program documents, the new party will be of a liberal-democratic character and represents the interests of the middle class. The former deputy prime minister U. Jandosov, ex-minister of labor A. Baymenov and ex-deputy of the Parliament of the RK B. Abilov became co-chairpersons of the Ak Zhol PDK.

In July 2002, a new law on political parties entered into force. The law prohibits the creation of political parties on the basis of ethnic, religious or gender identity. If, under the previous law, 3,000 members were sufficient to register a political party, then under the new law, party registration takes place if it has at least 50,000 members representing all regions and major cities of the country. If the party receives less than 3 percent of the vote in the Majilis elections, or if the party does not participate in the parliamentary elections twice, it can be liquidated.

2. *Development of civil society and its political institutions.* Civil society is a society in which a person with the whole system of his needs, interests and values acts as the main actor and subject of the processes and relations taking place in him. This concept also denotes the totality of social relations that exist independently of

the state and its bodies: political, economic, cultural, national, religious, family and others, reflects a variety of private interests.

Radical reforms in the economic, social and political spheres that began in the late 1980s and early 1990s stimulated the creation of public associations to protect the rights and interests of various social groups.

One of the first in Kazakhstan became independent trade unions, representing the interests of workers in the non-state sector of the economy. The mass media, public and religious associations and political parties have been actively institutionalized. The most vivid manifestation of civil self-consciousness was the public movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk", whose goal was to close nuclear test sites.

To a certain extent, the development of civil society and its institutions in the country is facilitated by the activities of the state in creating appropriate political, legal and other conditions for the implementation of this process. On June 27, 1991, the Law of the Kazakh SSR "On Public Associations of the Kazakh SSR" was adopted.

The end of 1990 was marked by the professionalization of the activities of civil society institutions, which made it possible to increase the effectiveness of their work in solving various social problems, needs and needs.

Qualitative changes occurred in the media market related to the process of denationalization of the media, printing enterprises, as well as the transition from state funding to the system and subsidizing the mass media to the state order for conducting state information policy.

In October 2000, in the Address of the President of the country to the people of Kazakhstan, "The first instructions to the government on creating conditions for the development of non-governmental organizations, whose role in realizing the interests of various groups of the population," said the people of Kazakhstan "Towards a free, effective and safe society". In 2000, the Confederation of Non-Governmental Organizations of Kazakhstan was established, which united the efforts of NGOs to create mechanisms for interaction with government bodies

In 2003 it was held with the participation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev NA. the first Civic Forum. He noted the political recognition of the non-governmental sector and initiated the formation of a system mechanism for interaction of civil society institutions with state bodies. In 2005, the second Civil Forum took place, which helped attract business associations to participate in the public life of the country.

It is noteworthy that within the framework of public reports of akims of all levels, this form of civil control, like the committees of public trust to akim (further - CODA), began to develop before the population in the country. KODA's experience requires studying as a possible productive model mechanism for monitoring civil society institutions for government agencies. Thus, in recent years, civil society institutions have emerged and are developing at a rather rapid pace: political parties, non-profit (non-governmental) organizations, trade unions, national cultural associations, non-state media and other institutions that represent the non-state sector as a whole. To date, 12 political parties, 5,820 non-governmental organizations of a

very diverse nature, 3,340 public funds, 1,072 legal entities, 471 national cultural associations, 3,340 religious associations representing more than 40 denominations and 6646 media of the most diverse type of property. These and other institutions of civil society have become an important resource for the further democratization of the country.

3. *Information policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, development of mass media.* With the acquisition of independence by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the tasks of creating its own information market arose. In this regard, it seems reasonable to recall the main stages in the formation of the Kazakh media system. Internal experts suggest the next stage of development and development of the media system in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The first stage - the post-Soviet, until 1992, characterized by the prevailing state monopoly on the media, when there was virtually no independent media.

In September 1992, N. Nazarbayev issued a decree on the establishment of the state television and radio company "Kazakhstan". This step was aimed at increasing the creative level and content of programs, improving information support for the population of the republic. The government was instructed to take measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the company, improve the working conditions and lives of its employees. Since the publication of this document, the process of creating an independent information space has begun. The second stage - the formation and growth - 1992-1996, characterized by a gradual decline in the state's influence on the media and dominance in the information space, as well as the rapid development of non-state media, a reduction in the state's share.

In 1994, television and radio broadcasting in Kazakhstan entered into a cardinal reform. Instead of the state television company "Kazakhstan", a republican corporation "Television and Radio of Kazakhstan" was established. This decision was motivated by the need to intensify the process of introducing electronic media to the world information processes, creating optimal conditions for their investments. To date, the electronic media market in Kazakhstan is the most dynamically developing in the Central Asian region.

The third stage is liberal, characterized by qualitative and quantitative changes in the mass media market, mass privatization and denationalization of former state media, printing enterprises, the transition from state funding and subsidizing the mass media to the state order to conduct state information policy. This stage of the development of the national information space began in 1996-1997. At this stage, the information market entered a period of stable growth, supported by economic support of the media, and took measures to increase the competitiveness of the domestic media market. At this stage in September 1997, the State Information Agency of Kazakhstan (KazTAG) was abolished by the Presidential Decree and the Republican State Enterprise "Kazakhstan Information Agency" (KIA) was created. As its authorized body, the National Press and Mass Communications Agency of Kazakhstan was determined, and then the Ministry of Information and Public Consent of Kazakhstan.

To support journalists, the development of the media, President Nazarbayev established presidential awards and grants, which are annually awarded to the country's most popular journalists. This signifies their contribution to the formation of a free and independent press in Kazakhstan. At different times, well-known journalists of Kazakhstan, such as E. Kydyr, N. Drozd, G. Benditsky, M. Sadyk and many others, have become laureates of awards and grants in the field of journalism. The law on the media was adopted in July 1999. It consisted of 26 articles, was more concise in content, but also more demanding of the duties of the press.

According to this legislation, any interference in the activities of the media is punishable. It is alleged that no one has the right to interfere in the work of the media. From 2001 to 2004 periodicals were exempted from VAT, for TV and radio companies - a "zero rate" of VAT on their own products. Since 2002, the annual fee for the use of radio frequencies has been canceled, since the licensing company pays only for the initial issue of a permit for the nominal value of RAF. To ensure the transparency of the process of receiving frequencies for television and radio broadcasting, the tender commission for granting the right to use radio frequencies includes deputies, representatives of non-governmental organizations. The fourth stage is the "preservation" or "politicization" of the information market. Since 2008, the merger of various media companies began in the information market of Kazakhstan on the initiative of a number of large financial, industrial and political groups. It should be noted that this process contributed to the exclusion of weak media from the market and the formation of a number of fairly strong and competitive media holdings. The creation of such media corporations is one of the significant achievements of socio-economic and democratic reforms in Kazakhstan.

Thus, as a result of qualitative changes in the media market, the following picture emerged. If before 1990 only 10 republican state print media and 21 broadcasts on television and radio were published in Kazakhstan, at the moment there are 2,695 mass media in the country. The overwhelming majority in the overall structure - 90% - newspapers (1619) and magazines (808), 9.5% - electronic media (63 television companies, 42 radio companies, 146 cable television operators and 6 satellite broadcasters) and 0.5% of news agencies (eleven). Out of 2695 operating state-owned media - 436 (16%), non-governmental - 2 259 (84%).

Questions for the control:

1. How to create a multi-party system of Kazakhstan?
2. Which parties are represented in the parliament of Kazakhstan?
3. What is the regulatory framework for the development of civil society?
4. List the stages of development and formation of the media system?
5. What kinds of media are common in Kazakhstan?

References:

1. Nazarbayev N. Kazakhstan's Way - 2050: Common Goal, Common Interests, Common Future. Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan. -Almaty, 2014

2. Nazarbayev N. Nurly Zhol - the path to the future. Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan.-Almaty, 2014
3. Nazarbayev N. Kazakhstan in the new global reality: growth, reform, development. Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan. - Astana 2015
4. Burkhanov K.N., Sultanov B.K., Ayagan B.G. Modern political history of Kazakhstan (1985-2006) .- Almaty, 2006

Topic: Youth Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Determination of the Path of Spiritual Renewal.

The aim: to consider the goals, objectives and principles of state youth policy and confessional policy.

Plan:

1. The main directions of the policy on youth affairs.
2. Formation of a new confessional reality in Kazakhstan.
3. The Confessional Policy of Kazakhstan.

1. The main directions of the policy on youth affairs. Since the first years of independence, the issues of successful socialization of the younger generation have been and remain the focus of the state's attention. On August 28, 1999, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the "Concept of the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan". Subsequently, with the adoption of this document by the government, since 2001, a number of programs, including "Youth of Kazakhstan", the Youth Policy Program for 2003-2004 ", " Youth Policy Program for 2005-2007 "and also implemented the State Program of Patriotic Education of Citizens of the Republic Kazakhstan for 2006-2008.

All these programs are aimed at ensuring social rights of young people in the field of education, labor and employment, health protection, development of creative potential, creating conditions for the broad socialization of youth and the formation of values of patriotism.

Adoption of the Law "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan" on July 7, 2004 became the institutional basis for the subsequent implementation of youth policy. It consists of four chapters and 20 articles. The age brackets of young people are defined in the range from 14 to 29 years. A young family is a family in which both spouses have not reached the age of 29 or an incomplete family in which the children (child) are brought up by one of the parents who have not reached the age of 29, including divorced, widowed.

State youth policy is formulated as a system of socio-economic, political, organizational and legal measures implemented by the state and aimed at supporting young people. The objectives of the state youth policy are the creation of socio-economic, legal, organizational conditions and guarantees for the spiritual, cultural, educational, professional development and physical development of young people, the disclosure of its creative potential for the benefit of the whole society. The protection of the rights and interests of young people, the provision of assistance and social services, the implementation of socially significant initiatives of young people

and girls are called problems of this policy. Among the principles on which the state youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based: recognition of the interests and needs of young people as a special socio-demographic group, preservation and strengthening of physical health, moral and spiritual development, priority of historical and cultural values of Kazakhstan, the formation of Kazakhstan's patriotism and civic consciousness, the realization of the rights and freedoms of young people, etc.

Chapter 2, devoted to the main directions of state youth policy, is significant in this law both in scope and in content. Among them are 15 areas: ensuring the observance of the rights and freedoms of young people, providing guarantees in the sphere of labor and youth employment, facilitating its business activity, providing state support to young families, providing conditions for the implementation of the constitutional right to receive the average free education, education and broad education of the younger generation, his patriotic and civic education, the development of national culture and language in the youth environment, state support of talented youth, assistance ie international cooperation of young people and so on.. In this chapter a separate article devoted to social rights of young people. The special article says that the young people of the Republic of Kazakhstan have all the political rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution and other acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

No less significant is Chapter 3 of the Law, which includes the issues of the formation and implementation of state youth policy. Special articles are devoted to the financial security of politics and the participation of youth in its formation and implementation, social services and social infrastructure for young people, information support and scientific substantiation of the state youth policy. Chapter 4, which contains final clauses, emphasizes that persons guilty of violating the law on state youth policy are liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2008, following the results of the I Congress of the youth wing "Zhas Otan" in the PDP "Nur Otan", a Youth Policy Council under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established.

Development program "Kazakhstan - 2020" on the youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Since 2010, the youth policy has been implemented within the framework of the State Program for the Development of Education until 2020. Citizens of Kazakhstan are a dynamic and young nation: every second citizen of the republic is younger than 30 years. The future of Kazakhstan, the foundation of which lies in the present, is related to the level of development of Kazakhstan's youth, its integration into society.

The priorities of the youth policy are one of the key objectives of the "Kazakhstan - 2050" Strategy, initiated by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the leader of the nation, NA. Nazarbayev. Today the country poses new serious problems in the field of social modernization, forced innovative industrialization and economic integration. One of the key areas is the support of

initiatives of youth organizations in the state social order, the volume of which has increased more than 10 times over the last 7 years.

The creation of the Committee for Youth Affairs and Youth Policy Directorates of Astana, Almaty and districts within the Ministry of Education and Science has become a further stage in improving the processes of interaction between the state and youth.

In general, until now not only the special youth, but also large-scale state programs implemented today in the country for the development of education, health, languages, forced industrial innovation development are aimed at improving social and economic conditions, the formation and all-round development of future generations; programs "100 schools, 100 hospitals", "Balapang", "Employment 2020", "Business road map - 2020", "Affordable housing - 2020".

2. *Formation of a new confessional reality in Kazakhstan.* At the joint two millenniums, the role of religion as a system of world outlook and way of life has increased significantly. The interest of representatives of various strata of the population to the spiritual, including to the religious component of the activity of society, has increased.

In the republic, between the representatives of various religions and confessions, favorable conditions for coexistence and effective interaction were created. The model of interfaith relations in Kazakhstan has become a unique example for other countries.

The Constitution of Independent Kazakhstan in 1993 for the first time determined that freedom of religion, the right is independently guaranteed to a citizen of the republic, to determine the attitude towards religion.

In accordance with the 1995 Constitution, the Republic of Kazakhstan claims to be a democratic, secular state, confirms the right to freedom of religion, guarantees the equality of everyone irrespective of their religious beliefs.

In 1992, the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan adopted the Law "On Freedom of Religion and Religious Associations", and amendments and additions are made to this Law:

- in respect of taxation, the procedure for registration and liquidation of religious associations, property orders of the religious association being liquidated;
- regarding the definition of the competence of the authorized body for liaising with religious associations and local executive bodies, on countering extremism and inciting religious unrest;
- with regard to missionary activity, etc.

In 2011, the Parliament adopted the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Religious Activities and Religious Associations" with a view to improving the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious associations through the legal regulation of the main activities of religious associations and religious activities of citizens. The basic laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan affirm the equality of all citizens regardless of their nationality.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, a legislative framework has been created to ensure freedom of religion.

Currently, more than 140 ethnic and 40 confessional groups live in Kazakhstan. Realizing the increased role of religion in society, the President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev announced the initiative of holding a forum of world and traditional religions in the capital of the republic - the city of Astana.

According to the head of state, the dialogue between the leaders of world and traditional religions, built on the basis of trust and mutual understanding, will open broad prospects for international cooperation in this sphere and will help overcome such negative manifestations of our time as violence, extremism and terrorism. From 23 to 24 September 2003, the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held in Astana. The most authoritative representatives of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Shintoism, Hinduism and Buddhism took part in its work.

Representative structure and high level of the participants of the Congress became an unquestionable success in the implementation of Kazakhstan's initiative to hold an inter-confessional forum. Dialogue of religions as a conceptual idea of the I Congress and ways to resolve disputes were opposed to the methods of violence and terror in interreligious and international relations. The participants of the Congress exchanged views on the role of religion in the modern world and the universal character of the basic moral values of any religion. As a result of the forum, a Declaration was adopted in which spiritual leaders announced joint actions to ensure peace and progress for humanity and maintain stability in societies as the basis for a harmonious peace in the future. The achievements of the action were fixed in the Decision of the I Congress, for holding the interreligious forum on a regular basis - at least once every three years.

The II Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held on September 12-13, 2006 in Astana. The Congress was held in a new forum, specially designed for the forum, "The Palace of Peace and Reconciliation."

The forum was held under the general question "Religion, Society and International Security" in two main areas: "Freedom of religion and respect for followers of other religions" and "The role of religious leaders in strengthening international security". 29 delegations have already participated in the second forum.

On July 1-2, 2009, the III Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions took place in Astana, in which 77 delegations from 35 European countries already in Asia, the Middle East and America took part. It became his main subject

Increasing the role of spiritual leaders in positively addressing any issues in the context of their possible contribution to ensuring a tolerant peace based on mutual respect and cooperation. Following the results of the third Forum, the participants adopted a joint Declaration in which they call upon the public to support and encourage the constant efforts of religious leaders and organizations to establish a true interreligious dialogue, to support the dialogue of religions and civilizations aimed at improving mutual understanding and respect.

On May 30-31, 2012 in Astana the IV Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held. "Peace and harmony as the choice of mankind" became the main area of the IV Congress. 85 delegations from 40 countries took part in the forum. Following the results of the third Forum, the participants adopted a joint

Declaration in which they call upon the public to support and encourage the constant efforts of religious leaders and organizations to establish a true interreligious dialogue, to support the dialogue of religions and civilizations aimed at improving mutual understanding and respect.

Following the results of the work of the Congress, the Address of its participants was adopted. In this document, a message was sounded, filled with high spiritual meaning. Religious leaders turned to the whole of mankind - to seek cooperation, harmony and peace, justice and creation for the sake of the future of our planet. Thanks to the Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions, Kazakhstan puts the whole world community as an example of national consensus and consolidation of society. Our country has extensive experience in supporting inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony and is ready for broad and effective cooperation in this field.

The initiative of the head of state to convene religious world leaders in Astana is of great importance for the development of the global process of dialogue between cultures and civilizations.

From June 10 to June 11, 2015, the 5th Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held in Astana. The theme of the forum is "Dialogue between religious leaders and politicians in the name of peace and development".

The initiative of the head of Kazakhstan on convening regular congresses of religious leaders found considerable support in the world and twelve years later turned into an authoritative platform for dialogue on interfaith and interreligious relations.

The V Congress consisted of two plenary sessions and four sectional meetings. Discussion topics at the section sessions were: "Religious and political leaders: responsibility to humanity", "The influence of religion on youth: education, science, culture and the media", "Religion and politics: new trends and perspectives", "Dialogue on the fundamentals mutual respect and understanding between the leaders of the world and traditional religions in the name of peace, security and harmony. "

The spiritual leadership of Muslims of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - DAMK) is formed in 1990 as a result of the establishment of state independence by Kazakhstan and the adopted fundamental legal document establishing the rights of citizens to freedom of religion. Prior to this historic moment, during the period of imperial Russia and the Soviet authorities, the administration of Muslims was outside the republic. The Supreme Mufti Ratbek Khazhi Nisanbai-Illy headed the spiritual administration. At the third kurultai of Muslims of Kazakhstan in June 2000, re-elections took place, and Absattar-Khadzhi Derbisaliyev was elected as the new Supreme Mufti.

3. *Confessional policy of Kazakhstan.* Kazakhstan has been developing for centuries in poly-confessional and multi-ethnic contexts. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the leader of the nation Nursultan Nazarbayev in the main speech "Kazakhstan-2050 - Strategy of the held state" said: "Despite the ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, we have preserved peace and political stability in the country. Kazakhstan became the home for representatives of 130 ethnic groups and 18 faiths. Civil peace and inter-ethnic harmony are our core values. Unity, dialogue of cultures

and religions in a multinational country became the norm in the relations of people in the Kazakh society. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has become the center of a global interfaith dialogue. "

Today, independent conditions for all people and peoples are created in independent Kazakhstan. To become the cause of peace and stability, our society also serves the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan. In the first article of the Constitution of the Republic it is said that Kazakhstan claims itself as a democratic, secular, constitutional and social state. In this context, the state's policy in the sphere of religion is being implemented.

F.Goloshchekin divided the Kazakh communists into three groups. The first is national deviators who are not receptive to any educational measures, incorrigible, and therefore unfit for use in the building of a new society. The second - chameleons, which, depending on the circumstances, change the political color. The third group are those who aspire to prosecute one Goloshchekin for all permissible mistakes

Therefore, the influential Kazakh communists who protested against the destruction of the established economy for centuries, he accused of "national deviationism" and defeated them with the support of Stalin.

A significant "contribution" to the aggravating of the history of nationalists and national deviators and the persecution of local cadres was made by N.I. Ezhov, who was sent in 1923 from the Mari regional committee to the post of secretary of the Semipalatinsk Gubernia Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b), and then appointed head of the organizational and instructional department of the regional party committee. Under various pretexts in 1927 -1929, prominent state and public figures of Kazakhstan were removed from the republic: N. Nurmakov, T. Ryskulov, S. Khodzhanov, M. Murzagaliyev . Chairman of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee J. Munbaev, People's Commissar of Education S. Sadvakasov, People's Commissar of Agriculture Zh. Sultanbekov and others were removed from their posts. In the letters of I.V. To Stalin, V.M. Molotov and LM Kaganovich N.I. Yezhov reported that all national cadres, all Kazakh communists are infected with national deviation and group struggle, that among them there are no healthy party forces. Thus, the future People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, whose efforts were subjected to mass repressions in 1937, "perfected" his career before transferring to Moscow.

Staying in Kazakhstan in exile in 1928, L. Trotsky, later P. Serebryakov, G. Pyatakov and other oppositionists, that allowed to accuse local workers in blocking with them. Some of the Kazakh workers were accused of having links with the Trotskyites and were subjected to reprisals (People's Commissar of Agriculture Zh. Sultanbekov, Chairman of the Syrdarya Provincial Executive Committee I. Mustambaev, etc.).

The last third of the 30s was marked by a new wave of political repression, which took on a mass character. Strengthening the personality cult of Stalin and the impatience of all dissent, attempts to declare all the difficulties of the country's development as the result of the activities of "enemies of the people" led to the physical elimination of almost all influential leaders, i.e. all leading Party and Soviet

workers. In the years 1937-1938. T. Ryskulov, N. Nurmakov, S. Khodzhanov, U. Kulumbetov, O. Isaev, W. Jandosov, J. Sadvakasov, S. Safarbekov, T. Zhurgenov and others were charged with "national fascism" and espionage. etc. The most prominent figures of culture and science were also repressed: A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov, J. and H. Dosmukhamedov, M. Tynyshpayev, M. Zhumabayev, S. Seifulin, I. Djansugurov, B. Meilin, S. Asfendiyarov, Zh. Shanin, K. Kemengerov, and many others. They were declared guilty of the agricultural crisis, the uprisings of the 1920s and 1930s, ties to Japanese intelligence, the policy of secession of Kazakhstan, etc. In Karaganda and a number of regions, demonstrative trials of "enemies" were held, but most of them were condemned by extrajudicial bodies.

The number arrested in 1937 in Kazakhstan reached 105 thousand people, of which 22 thousand were shot.

The policy of the totalitarian state was aimed at increasing the mass of cheap labor, exploiting its sphere, which was formed by the "camp economy". The camp system in that period grew very rapidly, synchronously with the grandiose plans of the five-year plans. In 1929, the General Directorate of labor camps and labor settlements - the Gulag was established. In 1940, the Gulag system had 53 camps, and in 1954 64. In 1930, 179,000 prisoners were held in the camps, in 1940 there were 1,344,408, and in 1953 1,727,970 prisoners.

The repressions, which reached their apogee in 1936-1939, acquired such an everyday character that they ceased to be something unusual and extraordinary. The abbreviation GULAG (the main administration of camps and colonies) shocked everyone and everyone regardless of rank and position in society. If in 1932 there were 11 GULAG correctional labor camps in the country, at the beginning of 1940 there were 53 in its jurisdiction. The number of convicts therein increased from 179,000 to 1 million 668 thousand. On the territory of Kazakhstan by that time there were 21 prisons, in which there were more than 14 thousand convicts.

One of the largest structures of the Gulag was the camp of Karaganda, which occupied the ninth place in terms of the number of prisoners.

In the 30-ies the totalitarian regime was established in all spheres of social and political life. His essence in Kazakhstan manifested itself in a particularly ugly form. The territory of Kazakhstan has turned into a huge camp, camps have been set up in the republic: Dalny, Steppe, Peschaniy, Kamyshlag, Aktyubinsk, Zhezkazganlag, Petropavlovsk, Special camp Kingir, Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The peoples of Kazakhstan, like the country as a whole, were seriously affected by political repression. According to far from complete data, in 1930-1953 on charges of counter-revolutionary and state crimes judicial and various kinds of non-judicial bodies were sentenced, decisions and decrees against 35 thousand people, of whom 5 530 were shot. Among them are state and party leaders of the republic, prominent scientists, figures of literature and art, economic leaders, and military. All strata of society were affected: workers, peasants, and intellectuals. As the preliminary analysis shows, among the executed one-third are workers, 20% -

peasants, 9% - special settlers and about 50% - employees. Among them are representatives of all nationalities living in Kazakhstan.

Thus, in Kazakhstan on the eve of the Great Patriotic War the demographic situation was extremely unfavorable. Over the decade (1928-1938) there was a decline in the population, caused by collectivization, famine and political repression.

Questions for the control:

1. What are the goals of the state youth policy?
2. What are the necessary conditions for the successful socialization of today's youth?
3. What is the significance of the Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions?
4. What are the basic principles on which the confessional policy in Kazakhstan is based?

References:

1. State youth policy. Experience and development trends. Astana: MKIOS RK. 2003
2. The concept of the youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Project // New Generation. 1998, April 13th.
3. International documents on youth policy. M.: Socium, 1993.
4. On the state youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 7, 2004 // Kazakhstanskaya Pravda. 2004, July 15th.
5. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 9, 2015 No. 285-V ZRK "On State Youth Policy"

Topic: Policy of formation of the new historical consciousness and worldview (the programs of the Leader of the Nation “The Folk in the Stream of History”, the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate, “Mangilik El” - the National Idea of Kazakhstan of the 21st Century)

The aim: to consider the core and significance of the adopted state programs and ideas for a public historical worldview

Plan:

1. Formation of the new historical worldview.
2. The state program “Cultural heritage”.
3. The core and significance of the national idea “Mangilik El”.
4. Celebration of the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate. 25 years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. Spiritual modernization of Kazakhstan. «Ruhani jangiru».

1. Formation of the new historical worldview. The scientific definition of historical consciousness is “the system of knowledge, the totality of representations, views, traditions, rituals, customs, ideas, concepts, through which individuals, social groups, peoples, form an idea of their origin, the most important events in its history, the correlation of its history with the history of other communities of people and the

entire human community". Consequently, historical consciousness is the evaluation of the past in all its diversity, characteristic of society as a whole, as of various socio-demographic, socio-professional and ethno-social groups and as individual people. The young generation, understanding its past, can reproduce it in space and time in all its three states - the past, the present and the future, thus contributing to the ties of times and generations, to the person's realization of his belonging to a certain community of people - the folk or the nation .

Historical consciousness forms patriotism - one of the most significant and lasting values of our society, which is the most important spiritual state of a person, characterizes the highest level of its development and manifests itself in its active self-realization for the benefit of the motherland.

The proclamation of state sovereignty of Kazakhstan and the new social and political realities which are connected with this event have caused a significant transformation of the self-consciousness of the society and its citizens. The point of view on the world, the people and its history has changed fundamentally. If earlier the history of Kazakhstan was interpreted as one of the constituent parts of the unified history of the USSR, now it is realized that it should be viewed in the context of world history, the history of Eurasia, nomadic civilizations, the history of the Turkic peoples, the countries of Central Asia.

Creation of an objective picture of the past in these conditions becomes one of the main factors for the formation of national unity, the formation of the state identity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the strengthening of its sovereignty, the upbringing of citizenship and patriotism. History is the memory of the people, and in it the folk draws strength for inspiration, social creativity and a breakthrough to the future. History acquires special significance precisely in the transitional periods of the development of society. Interest to the history increases because in the past people are trying to find analogies to what is happening now, to find a solution to present problems. Attention to history is explained by the fact that in the conditions of choice of models of statehood and modernization of society, the people gradually realize themselves as the subject of the historical process. Attention to history is explained by the fact that in the conditions of choice of models of social statehood and modernization, the folk gradually realize themselves as the subject of the historical process.

Nowadays, when a new history of the independent Kazakhstan is actually being created and it still awaits its reflection, a look at the past history needs to be corrected. The society needs a true story, free from ideological dogmas, schematization, simplifications and stretch.

At the same time, a nihilistic attitude is unacceptable both to historical science in general and to studies of certain periods. It is necessary to preserve continuity, use the accumulated historical knowledge, respectful attitude to scientists of past generations.

One of the urgent tasks of educating the younger generation is expressed by the formation of patriotism. This is facilitated by the development of a special program of historical studies called "The Folk in the Stream of History", and the priority direction of this program is the expansion of the horizons of national history, the

formation of a new historical worldview of the nation. The implementation of this program makes a great contribution to the formation of the national historical consciousness of young people. In the message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan - 2050": a new political course of the state", it was said that the state is doing everything to give new opportunities to the youth. "The new political and economic policy I announced today is aimed at giving you a better education, and, therefore, an even more worthy future. I rely on you - a new generation of Kazakhstani. You must become the engine of a new course. "At the same time, attention is drawn to the fact that the world is now experiencing an acute worldview and value crisis. In the past, society was an extremely diverse, heterogeneous mosaic made up of isolated social units, ranging from hordes, tribes, kingdoms, empires and ending with a relatively recently the most widespread form - the national state. Each of these political entities had an independent and self-sufficient economy, a culture of its own, which retained its unique identity, which did not overlap and was incommensurable with the others. Modern society is a completely different picture. Local cultural traditions are blurred, and it seems that the mass consumer culture of the Western type becomes "universal", spreading across all countries and continents. "It is fundamentally important for us not to get involved in this worldview discourse, preserving our values which are proven by years. We know from our own experience that our multi-ethnicity and polyconfessionality, which were called our Achilles' heel, we turned into our advantage. We must learn how to live in the coexistence of cultures and religions. We must be committed to a dialogue of cultures and civilizations. When forming patriotism among students, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the Kazakhs and representatives of other folks living in the territory of our country managed to preserve their cultural identity despite of all the hardships and adversities of the imperial period, revolutionary upheavals and totalitarianism. We must objectively study the processes of formation of the country's multi-ethnicity. The history of Kazakhstan is our common history. We must clearly understand that the history of Kazakhstan in the twentieth century is in many aspects the history of the clash between national and totalitarian. This formulation of the problem objectively focuses on the issues of studying national history. "We are a multinational society. And there should not be any double standards in the issue of interethnic relations. All should be equal in the state. There should not be good or bad on ethnic or other grounds. "

Thus, time puts before a historical science absolutely new requirements which are very important for the decision of new problems of formation of historical consciousness and patriotism of student's youth. The historian's task is to show the stages of national history objectively, taking into account the fact that modern history has gone beyond its narrowly disciplinary framework and has become an interdisciplinary science. Historical studies have integrated the methods of many adjacent scientific disciplines - sociology and social psychology, economics, social geography, ethnography, anthropology, culturology, history of law and others. "The historian's task is not to squeeze the national history into some rigid framework of certain universal laws, but to understand how develops the living, unique organism of

the national history" – said the State Secretary of the Republic of Kazakhstan M. Tazhin.

Modern Kazakhstan society objectively requires the education of a conscious citizen who is actively participating in the process of further strengthening and development of our state. In these conditions, the question arises of the formation of patriotism on a scientific basis, which can be achieved with the help of the knowledge of history proper forming in their totality a certain system of ideas about the past, its organic connection with the present and possible tendencies in the development of society in the future. Such knowledge is acquired through the systematic study of history.

2. *The state program "Cultural heritage"*. Since 2004, at the initiative of the President of the country N.Nazarbayev started the state program "Cultural Heritage". Its first aspect is aimed at developing and strengthening the national self-awareness of Kazakhstanis through the richness of the cultural heritage of the people. The second most important aspect of the "Cultural Heritage" is opening the world to the wealth of the national spiritual treasury. The third aspect of the program is the creation of a system for studying the national cultural heritage: history, philosophy, ethnography, language, literature, painting, music, etc. The program "Cultural Heritage" was accepted by Kazakhstanis with great enthusiasm as a landmark stage not only of the spiritual and cultural, but of the entire social life of the country. The state program "Cultural Heritage" is being implemented in stages: 2004-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2011 and a long-term program is being prepared for the next twenty years. It is planned to allocate significant funds from the state budget for the systematization, preservation and development of cultural heritage. At the first stage, 2.7 billion tenge was allocated, the second - more than 4 billion, the third - more than 5 billion tenge. The State Program "Cultural Heritage" is implemented in the following directions: the systematization, preservation and restoration of historical and archeological monuments. The country has over 25 thousand monuments, more than 2 million valuable cultural objects. Such monuments as the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassau and the complex of petroglyphs of the Tamgaly tract are included in the list of the World Cultural Heritage, the ancient settlement Otrar is on the turn of inclusion in the UNESCO list. During the years of independence, work was carried out to fully inventory the country's monuments. Based on the results of this work were made the state lists of historical and cultural monuments, which include 218 objects of national importance and 11.5 thousand objects of local importance. The most significant project is the restoration of the Mausoleum of Sultan Beibars in Damascus. This complex, built in 1266 by Beibars himself, consists of a school, an archive and a mausoleum. In the process of working all the walls and architectural forms of the complex were strengthened, the mosaic, patterned decoration were reestablished with the involvement of Syrian specialists, the archive in which more than 200 thousand rare books are kept was equipped with the most modern technology. As part of the restoration of the Sultan Baybars mosque in Cairo, the Kazakh side has fulfilled all obligations to finance the works. Also, the construction of the historical and cultural center and the Al-Farabi Mausoleum in Damascus

continues, it consists of a mosque, exhibition halls for history and culture, libraries with a reading room, a conference hall and a hotel. In the process of the implementation of the program "Cultural Heritage" from 2004 to the present day, restoration work has been carried out on over 73 archaeological and architectural monuments, more than 40 archaeological and 26 scientific and applied researches have been carried out. Among the well-known monuments of Kazakhstan with Eurasian and world fame are the ancient cities of Sairam, Otrar, Taraz, Kayalyk, Syganak, Zhankent, Gent, Issyk burial mounds, Berel, Tamghaly relics, Aisha-bibi mausoleums, Babaji-Khatun mausoleum, Yassavi complex. "In our country there are no Egyptian pyramids and the Roman Colosseum, but the role of nomads who lived in ancient times in the territory of Kazakhstan is invaluable not only for Eurasia, but also for the world history. We should show the greatness of the steppe civilization on a world level - this is one of the main tasks of the program "Cultural Heritage" - the President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev said. The second major direction of the Program is the acquisition of copies of books, documents, manuscripts related to the history of Kazakhstan. Thanks to the program "Cultural Heritage" revealed more than 10 thousand archival materials, documents, manuscripts, artifacts. The most numerous data in foreign archives - 3 thousand documents - were in China. These documents, which are still unknown to science, will help to systematize the history of Kazakhstan. Also from the countries of Western Europe, the United States, Turkey, China, Russia, Japan, Armenia, 5,000 unique historical documents were returned to the republic. The third direction of the program: a study of the rich heritage of national literature, its systematization and production in multi-volume. A whole series of popular scientific and literary works have been developed, more than 440 titles of books on history, ethnography, archeology, and new encyclopaedic dictionaries have been published. 66 volumes of the 100-volume edition "Babalar sozy" (The word of ancestors) were published. In these volumes there are a lot of different texts - from ancient Kazakh fairy tales to stories of modern literature. The release of "One hundred Kazakh novels" in 200 volumes continues. It included large literary works of Kazakh writers over the past 100-150 years. 10 volumes of the encyclopedia of Kazakhstan were published, five volumes in Russian and a reference book in English. Also, scientific projects are being implemented to produce a twenty-volume book covering the heritage of Kazakh thinkers from ancient times to the present day, another project includes the publication of the world's philosophical heritage, and the third is devoted to the release of the ten-volume collection of works by Al Farabi. As a part of the state program "Cultural Heritage", there is also a search and restoration on modern audiofiles of the phonorecords of outstanding performers of the last century and the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies in museums and libraries of the country. Work continues on the study of Kazakh music, a five-volume musical anthology has been prepared. One of the important directions of the Program is the systematization of information obtained as a result of its implementation and their inclusion in curricula and textbooks of secondary and higher educational institutions.

Talking about the results we can notice that since the adoption of the program in 2004 78 historical and cultural monuments have been restored, of which 28 (35%) were restored between 2008 and 2011. 26 scientific and applied, 40 archaeological researches have been conducted, which enriched science with thousands of artifacts that give an idea of the history of our ancestors.

The excavations of Shilikty and Berel burial mounds in the East Kazakhstan region and finds of gold items belonging to the "Scythian-Siberian animal style" or Saka art (V-III centuries BC) became world-famous.

As a result of research expeditions to China, Turkey, Mongolia, Russia, Japan, Egypt, the United States and countries of Western Europe were discovered and put into scientific circulation more than 5 thousand valuable archival documents on the history, ethnography, art of the Kazakh people.

The practical result of the expedition to Mongolia was the production of copies of ancient Turkic stone sculptures with runic inscriptions of the 8th century AD. At present, copies of Tonykok and Terkin monuments are installed in the atrium of the National University named after L.Gumilev.

Hundreds of written documents were found in the libraries and diplomatic archives of European countries.

For the first time in the history of independent Kazakhstan were approved a large-scale inventory of national monuments was carried out and lists of monuments of history and culture of the republican (218 objects) and local significance (11 277 objects).

Over the past three years, two state museums have been created from scratch: Issyk in Almaty and Berel in the East Kazakhstan regions.

537 titles of books on history, archeology, ethnography and culture of Kazakhstan were published with a circulation of more than 1.5 million copies. Among them are such series as "Babalar sozi", "Library of World Literature", "History of Kazakh Literature", "Philosophical Heritage of the Kazakh People from Ancient Times to Our Days", "World Culturological Thought", "Economic Classics", "World Philosophical Heritage".

The film studio of JSC "Kazakhfilm" created 20 documentary films about especially important historical places and heritage of national culture. These are documentaries from the series "Cultural Heritage" "Korhyt. History of kuy", "Musical heritage of nomads", "Architectural monuments of ancient Turkestan", "Mausoleum of Zhusup Ata", "Petroglyphs of Tamgaly" and a number of others.

A large-scale work was carried out to systematize the samples of Kazakh traditional music and culture. Unique projects were implemented: "Kazaktyn dasturly myn kuyi" and "Kazaktyn dasturly myn ani".

Annually about 200 events are held aimed at popularization of historical and cultural heritage in the country and abroad.

In the process of implementing the program has been gained invaluable experience in preserving and popularizing the historical and cultural heritage, enhancing the national culture and science to a new level, and helping to strengthen the national unity.

3. The essence and significance of the national idea "Mangilik El". In the "Nation's Plan - 100 Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms", 85 and 89 steps are devoted to the idea of Mangilik El in the form of the task of creating a draft of a patriotic act and the task of introducing the values of Mangilik El into the existing curricula of school education.

The idea of Mangilik El in a rather extended version was announced by President Nazarbayev in his message to the people of Kazakhstan, "Strategy-Kazakhstan-2050. The new political course of the state" in December 2012. It is obvious that this idea worried him at an earlier time, in particular, he appealed to her at a solemn meeting dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on December 15, 2010, she found reflection in the eponymous triumphal arch, called "a new symbol modern Kazakhstan and the triumph of the Kazakh people, which realized the centuries-old dream of Independence and sovereignty of their country ", which was opened on December 16, 2011. The return to the idea of Mangilik El occurred on December 14, 2013, when a solemn meeting dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held with the participation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev. Addressing the meeting participants, the President of the country noted that on December 16, 1991, a new star, the Republic of Kazakhstan, appeared in the constellation of the nations of the world and named seven invaluable assets, the first of which is "our sacred and worthy country, Mangilik El. More than fourteen thousand kilometers of undisputed borders welded our homeland together in a single monolith. They have become milestones of good-neighborliness with all neighboring countries. "

In the most complete form, the idea of Mangilik El was sounded in the President's Message "Nurly Zhol - the path to the future" of January 17, 2014: "Mangilik El" is the national idea of our nation-wide house, the dream of our ancestors. For 22 years of sovereign development, the main values that unite all Kazakhstanis and are the foundation of the future of our country have been created. They are not taken from the transcendental theories. These values are the experience of the Kazakhstan Way, which has stood the test of time.

First, it is the Independence of Kazakhstan and Astana. Secondly, national unity, peace and harmony in our society. Thirdly, this is a secular society and a high spirituality. Fourth, economic growth based on industrialization and innovation. Fifthly, it is the Society of General Labor. Sixth, the commonality of history, culture and language. Seventh, this is national security and global participation of our country in solving global and regional problems. Thanks to these values, we have always won, strengthened our country, multiplied our great successes. In these state-forming, national values, the ideological basis of the New Kazakhstan Patriotism lies".

In the same Address, the head of state ordered to organize the development and adoption of the Patriotic Act "Mangilik El", urging all political and public forces of the country not to be indifferent and get involved in the work.

The idea was expressed, the call for its discussion was voiced, and for me it became interesting to find out how the social forces reacted to it. At this time, our

organization is conducting an initiative study on the perception of the idea of Mangilik El in target groups using two research methods - content analysis of publications in the media and expert interviews. The research is still underway, and therefore only some of its aspects are reflected in this material.

Content analysis of the media. As you know, in the Message of 2012 the idea of Mangilik El was voiced in the Kazakh language, it is absent in the Russian version of the text, therefore, perhaps in connection with this, the discussion on the pages of the Kazakh media was not active and fruitful. From the responses of the Kazakh press for 2013, I would like to draw attention to the following points:

- consideration of the idea of Mangilik El through the prism of the development of the Kazakh language: "Our language ... provides continuity between our heroic ancestors and subsequent generations, is the custodian of the cultural origins and traditions of the people. Language is the greatest value of the people ... only language remains the only bridge through which the spiritual heritage of the people is passed from generation to generation. That is why the Relay of Independence in the centuries will pass on to succeeding generations a language that is the mainstay of the people";

- the perception of the idea of Mangilik El in the cultural and historical aspect: "When the President speaks of the future of Kazakhstan as "Mangilik El", he places one of the first places on the agenda of the issues of the historical consciousness of the nation ... although at this stage Kazakhstan, identity and cultural integrity, has achieved complete, real independence, its desire to create "Mangilik El" in the conditions of severe competition in the era of globalization requires, along with political, socio-economic sovereignty, the achievements of spirits Independence.

For this purpose, in order to ensure the vital activity of such a complex system as a nation, it is necessary to form through the revival of the national outlook, the spiritual sources that make up the essence of original history and culture, the historical consciousness inherent in this society;

- consideration of the ideological-philosophical / ideological foundations of the idea of Mangilik El: "In the Turkic historical and linguistic sense, the word" mangi "corresponds to the meanings of such concepts as" Tanir ", " Kudai ", " Alla ". Thus, the term "Mangilik El" means "the country, the people of the" Holy", or" KAZAK ELI "will continue its history as" MANGLILIK EL", or" The idea of "mangi ел" is the key to our national code. "At the same time public discussion of the president's ideas in 2014, immediately after the message was sounded, was quite active. Of the aspects of the discussion of 2014, the following can be singled out:

- from a historical point of view, the presence, conditionally speaking, of the competition between the concepts of Mangilik El and Kazāk eli: "Kazak eli" is the evolutionary result of the term "Mangi El". The word "spruce" is perceived as a statehood, as a state that creates tribal alliances. During the period of the Turkic Kaganates, the formation of these unions and the emergence of a new stage of statehood were called "spruce". Mangi El sounds like a Turkic dream. During the Turkic Khaganate period, the Turks believed that their Kaganate was an eternal statehood, an eternal state ... In the middle of the 15th century, in connection with the

formation of the Kazakh Khanate under the leadership of Dzhaniybek Khan and Kerei Khan, a new statehood began to be formed instead of the Turkic definition of Mogil statehood. Kazak Khandygy "- Kazakh Khanate;

- The concept and ideas of Mangilik El were introduced in order to try in such a way to remove the sharpness and high discussion potential of the theme of nation building and Kazakh nationalism: "Does it mean that from now on it is suggested not to mention the concept of a nation in political rhetoric and, at the same time, that there is a nation in Kazakhstan. In this case, the logic is quite clear: the foreign concept of "nation" does not take root, generating in many respects empty discussions ... On the one hand, proposals have not passed about the name of the state as the Kazakh Republic, Kazakia. The name "Alash" was not raised, which symbolically recreated the continuity with the autonomy of "Alash" during the Civil War. On the other hand, the statement of the nation's leader Elbasy that one can think about and then discuss with the people the new name of the country as "Kazakh Eli" sounded on February 6, that is, a little more than three weeks after the message of January 14, 2014 "

In 2015, the work on the design of the Mangilik El idea was visibly stepped up. First of all, the equality of all citizens of Kazakhstan, as the main component of the idea of Mangilik El, was clearly outlined. What is characteristic, in his speech at the extraordinary Nur Otan party congress held on March 11, 2015 on the eve of the presidential elections, the head of state differently formulated the components of his idea, linking it with identity issues: "... it is necessary to further strengthen Kazakhstan's identity. It should be based on the principle of citizenship. All citizens should enjoy the same amount of rights, bear one burden of responsibility and have access to equal opportunities. Consolidating values based on the idea of Mangilik El is a civil equality; hard work; honesty; cult of learning and education; a secular country is a country of tolerance. In this case, citizenship will be the most reliable foundation for a sustainable and successful state. "

He also noted: "In the system of general civil values, the idea of Mangilik El must be used - it should be like the second Constitution. Discuss at the session of the Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan and develop a document Mangilik El, which is understandable to everyone. In schools, it is necessary to introduce a program of teaching the teaching of the value of the all-Kazakhstan idea of Mangilik El ".

4. Celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate. 25 years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2015 is declared the year of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate. This decision was made by the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev as a confirmation of the inseparable connection between Kazakh generations: ancestors, under severe conditions laid the foundations of Kazakh statehood, and descendants - worthy continuers of the covenants of fathers and grandfathers.

"We pay tribute to the memory of the deeds of our ancestors, remembering that the history of our sacred land has several millennia. Invisible threads of chronos connect us with the thousand-year history and modernity of China. The past and the

present of many peoples of the Middle East, the Middle East and other parts of the Asian continent. We are connected with the meridians of linguistic, cultural ties with our brothers - the Turkic peoples, now living from the shores of the Arctic Ocean, to the Mediterranean Sea. The great Turkic El is our common ancestral homeland with common ancestors, heroes, common spiritual riches. This is our joint great heritage,"Nursultan Nazarbayev said.

The new historical date of the Kazakhstan calendar is an attempt to take a fresh look at the formation of the Kazakh statehood, gain new knowledge, and understand that the present generation is simply obliged to preserve the accumulated knowledge, traditions and customs of the native people already for their descendants.

To date, a large complex of jubilee events is timed. It began in late 2014 and included the conduct of scientific and cultural events. Among them, forums, conferences, olympiads, festivals, exhibitions, reissue of books, creation of new performances, ballets, films.

The jubilee Internet project of the Ministry of Culture and Sports is named 550kazakhan.kz. All sections of the new site - "Kazakh Khanate", "Independence", "News", "Action Plan", "Cinema Projects", "Videolog" and "Cultural Heritage" - are available in Kazakh, Russian and English languages, online.

The conceptual foundations of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate are based on 3 key foundations. Patriotic is the key conceptual basis of a single and prosperous state.

The formation of the Kazakh Khanate was an expression of the high aspiration of our people to gain independence and true patriotism.

Scientific - in the year of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate, it is necessary to strengthen research work on the problems of studying the history of education of the Kazakh Khanate. Strengthening of research work should include: the creation of a series of detailed maps on the history of the Kazakh Khanate; detailed study of the works of travelers, researchers and professional scientists who studied the Kazakh Khanate in the 15th - 20th centuries; holding international scientific conferences on the history of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate with the invitation of foreign specialists: historians, orientologists, linguists; systematization of the revealed and studied material on the history of the Kazakh Khanate.

Media - all events within the framework of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate will be widely covered in the mass media. Coverage of the celebration includes the production and broadcasting of popular science programs, documentaries on the history of education, development and strengthening of the Kazakh Khanate, the production and screening of feature films, the posting and promotion on Internet sites and social networks of materials on the celebration 550 anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate.

The main purpose of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate is to contribute to the patriotic education of the younger generation and popularization among Kazakhstanis of the values of statehood, independence, creativity and aspiration for new heights.

The main objectives of the celebration:

- Celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate at the national level;
- Strengthening the unity of the people of Kazakhstan and consolidating society around basic values, based on independence, stability, peace and harmony;
- Education of respectful attitude to history, heroic past, traditions, culture and heritage of the country;
- Strengthening the sense of patriotism of Kazakhstanis;
- Formation of a sense of pride and participation in the construction of a new state, joint responsibility for the fate of the country and future generations of its citizens;
- Involvement of all citizens of the country in organizing, holding and actively participating in jubilee events.

The following main stages of the concept implementation are provided:

Preparatory stage. At the current stage, the relevant normative legal acts were approved, a number of organizational and practical measures were carried out at the central and local levels to celebrate the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate.

The main stage is the holding of events that reveal the meaning the historical importance of the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate.

The key events during the implementation of the concept of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate became a solemn meeting, a concert and an international scientific and practical conference dedicated to the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate in Astana, and a theatrical performance, cultural and sports and mass events, and the creation of an ethnographic complex in Taraz city.

In addition, a series of international and republican scientific and practical conferences on the history of the Kazakh the Khanate were held in all regions and shows of performances in republic and regional theaters dedicated to the anniversary theme, also were organized theatrical performances, concerts, aitys of akims, exhibitions in museums and libraries, competitions in national sports and other.

The national film studio "Kazakhfilm" released a television series "Kazakh Eli", documentary and animation films on the history of the Kazakh Khanate.

The National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan provided the release of commemorative coins dedicated to the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate.

The implementation of the concept of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate contributes to the patriotic education of the younger generation and will increase the interest of citizens in studying the history of the country, also will deepen the spiritual and cultural consolidation of society, strengthen the values of statehood and independence, creation and aspiration for new peaks in the minds of nation of Kazakhstan.

25 years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 2016 is the year of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The adopted concept of celebrating the 25th anniversary of Independence was based on four key principles: conceptual, philosophical, value. It should be assumed that independence is the basis of the entire existence of the state. It is the strengthening of Independence that is the main semantic core of the activity

of all state bodies. However, this is the most important value. The state and every citizen of the country should make every effort for preservation of Independence. The disclosure of this aspect requires the work of the whole society.

Historical. The Kazakh people strove for Independence for many centuries. The great merit of many generations is in gaining Independence. Therefore, the celebration takes on a special meaning and significance for every person in Kazakhstan. *Ideological.* The 25th anniversary of Independence is the result not only of 2016, but of all years of the independent state. It is necessary to show all the achievements of the country. Their large-scale presentation with wide use of mass media should be carried out by all branch ministries and akimats. *International.* The world community highly values Kazakhstan's achievements in building a stable, successful, competitive state, pursuing a policy of strengthening national unity. Independent Kazakhstan topped the most prestigious international organizations. The celebration of the Independence Jubilee should be accompanied by a large-scale presentation of the country abroad in the context of its 25-year development. This work will be carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies of Kazakhstan in foreign countries.

The main goal of celebrating the 25th anniversary of Independence was further strengthening of statehood, unity of the people and consolidation of all Kazakhstan people around the values of "Mangilik El".

Each month is held under the auspices of one of the achievements of Independence and values "Mangilik El". 25 days from November 21 to December 15 marked 25 achievements of Independence, on these days the main festive events took place.

The country's achievements must be expressed in terms of books, documentary and feature films, dramatic, opera and ballet performances, musical creations of various genres, works of other arts.

The calendar for celebrating the 25th anniversary of Independence was designed, where December is defined as the History of Independence. The Kazakhstan way. The month concludes the general event agenda of the anniversary year and was dedicated to popularizing the history of Independence, promoting the unique uniqueness of the Kazakh way of formation, development and success.

The central themes of December were the celebration of the Day of the First President and the 25th anniversary of Independence. In addition, during the period from November 21 to December 15, according to a separate plan, 25 star days were held, symbolizing the inviolable foundations of Independence.

Everywhere in all branches of state and public life, significant events will take place aimed at consolidating and uniting society. Solemn events took place on December 15-16 in Astana.

There were the ceremony of awarding state awards, jubilee medals of citizens, who made a significant contribution to the formation of the country, strengthening of its Independence took place in these days in the capital of Kazakhstan .

The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, perceiving the Independence of Kazakhstan as the greatest value of our people, adopted the Declaration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It noted: The 25th anniversary of Independence is a vivid symbol of the large-scale historical achievements of the people of Kazakhstan, which for the first time in its history created a state of a modern type. Twenty-five years of Independence have become an era of progress and sustainable development for Kazakhstan. Independent Kazakhstan with its latest history has proved that it can rightly be called a successful state and leader of the entire Central Asian region. For 25 years of its independence, Kazakhstan has been a politically stable state with a dynamically developing economy and having a unique experience of success. In our country there have been enormous transformations in the economic, political and social spheres. All the achievements and victories of independent Kazakhstan became possible due to the selfless and tireless work of every person of Kazakhstan under the strong and wise leadership of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Nation's Leader Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev .

The political volition and strategic vision of President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev predetermined the success of the Kazakhstan development model, which allowed Kazakhstan to enter the path of sustainable growth.

The country is progressively moving to the number of 30 world leaders, consistently implementing the strategy of "The Kazakhstan-2050".

Due to the thoughtful and fruitful international initiatives of the Head of State, the country has achieved high international prestige and has become a recognized leader of the global anti-nuclear movement.

5.Spiritual modernization of Kazakhstan. «Ruhani jangiru».

2017 was published a new program article of the head of state on 12 June "the Future of spiritual perfection." The process of modernization announced by the President is being implemented simultaneously in three directions: modernization of the economy, constitutional reform, which laid the foundations for large-scale political modernization and modernization of public consciousness.

It is the core of all possible changes in the country, and its locomotives are six projects.

The first of them is the project of gradual transition of the Kazakh language to the Latin script. The project aims to give a new impetus to the development of the language and integrate it into the world space, to interest and motivate citizens to master the language.

The second project- " 100 new textbooks in the Kazakh language." Its goal is to provide Kazakh students with the opportunity to study the best world textbooks in the Kazakh language.

The third project - "Tugan Zher", the implementation of which will, firstly, strengthen the relationship of man with the edge, with the land where he was born and raised through knowledge and concrete assistance to the Motherland. Secondly, to develop the culture of charity in the country and its support by the state through social response. Thirdly, to provide scientific, educational and infrastructural support

— research of history, geography, objects of native land, its improvement. In General, this means that the process of serious local lore work has begun.

The fourth project "the Sacred geography of Kazakhstan". Here the work is based on cultural memory, symbolic, sacred and cultural-historical things. In addition, the objects of this project will become places of attraction for the tourism industry.

Within the framework of the project "modern Kazakh culture in the global world", conditions are being created for the presentation of the best works of Kazakh culture to familiarize the world community with them. This will open up great opportunities for the national creative intelligentsia.

The final project "100 new faces of Kazakhstan" will include the living stories of Kazakhstan people from different parts of the country, of different ages and nationalities who will serve as a model for compatriots. These hundred and more new faces will be an embodiment and a portrait of modern Kazakhstan.

Questions for the control:

1. What is the priority direction of the program "People in the flow of history"?
2. What is the purpose and results of the state program "Cultural heritage"?
3. Justify the importance of key values "Mangilik El" for modern Kazakhstani society.
4. Expand the significance of the celebration of the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate for the modern revival of statehood, unity of the people, education of a high sense of patriotism and Kazakh identity.
5. How is the program "Rouhani ganguru"?

References:

1. Atygaev N.A. About the time of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate (to the 550th anniversary of the Khanate)/ <https://www.altyn-orda.kz>
2. The concept of the formation of historical consciousness in the Republic of Kazakhstan. - Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1995. - 32 p.
3. Mazhitov S.F. Historical science of Kazakhstan: current state and development trends // News of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. Social Science Series. - 2011, № 1. - p. 16-33.
4. Burhanov K.N. Historical self-consciousness as the basis for the formation of patriotic statesmen. fil.-practical. conf. materialdary. The history of the struggle for independence in northern Kazakhstan: Materials of the Intern. scientific-practical conf. - Almaty: "Kazakh Encyclopedias", 2011. - p. 23-36.
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 28, 2015 No. 147 "Confirming the Concept of Strengthening and Development of Kazakhstan Identity and Unity" // Official Website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - URL: <http://www.akorda.kz/>
6. Results of the implementation of the state program "Cultural Heritage" of Kazakhstan // Web portal "Madenya Meru". - URL: <http://www.madenimura.kz/ru>

7. The program of historical research "People in the stream of history." - August 3, 2013 // Portal "Nationaldigitalhistory". - URL: <http://e-history.kz>
8. Nazarbayev N. "Looking into the future: modernization of public consciousness"/ <http://www.akorda.kz/>
9. МӘҢГІЛІК ЕЛ. Textbook. Mb Kasymbekov, S. Zh. Praliev., K.K. Zhampeisov et al. –Almaty, 2015.

UNIT VI. Kazakhstan is a state recognized by the world

Topic: Formation of foreign policy and strengthening the security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The aim: to study the basic principles and priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its role in strengthening security.

Plan:

1. Formation of foreign policy of Kazakhstan.
2. Nuclear Non-Proliferation.
3. Development of the idea of Eurasianism.

1. Formation of foreign policy of Kazakhstan. The foreign policy activity of the leadership of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the first stage was oriented towards the creation of favorable macro- and micro-political parameters for a worthy entry of the state into the world community. The main factor in the formation of foreign policy doctrine at the initial stages was the geopolitical such as : the territory and population of the republic, the lack of an open access to the seas, the neighborhood with such powers as Russia and China, the search for contacts with the Muslim world, and others.

The first initiatives of sovereign Kazakhstan demonstrated to the world community a policy oriented not only to the geopolitical interests of Kazakhstan, but above all to its peace-loving nature, aimed at creating an atmosphere of mutual trust, cooperation at the regional and international levels, developing equal relations with all countries and international organizations. On December 2, 1991 at a press conference on the results of the presidential elections, N. Nazarbayev for the first time outlined the fundamentals of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, having designated its multi-vector character. "The republic should have a reasonable balance between Europe and Asia. Although, of course, the Kazakh people have deep common roots with the Turkic peoples. " As a result, the set of mission were following:

- creating a conducive and supportive external environment to lead fundamental economic and political reforms in Kazakhstan;
- advocacy of national-state interests of the country, and first of all, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders;
- building foreign policy on the basis of partnerships;
- multi-vector nature of foreign policy.

Kazakhstan as an independent member of the international community with full rights has faced completely new problems: the need for an independent foreign policy, the creation of a foreign policy concept and the concept of defense, the formation of a national security doctrine, the development of a strategy for foreign

economic development, etc. Given the geopolitical situation, the ethno-social composition of the population, level of development of industry, defense capability of the republic was recognized that dominant in the security of Kazakhstan is not military means, but political, first of all, smart foreign diplomacy. For this purpose, taking into consideration that the country does not have a direct outlet to the sea, but occupies an advantageous position at the junction of Europe and Asia, and also that the essential nuclear potential of the USSR was concentrated in Kazakhstan at that time, the state especially needed a balanced policy. In this regard, at the first stage the following fundamental directions of the foreign policy were made:

- preservation a shared common economic and cultural-humanitarian space within the CIS;

- occurrence through the UN, OSCE and other international organizations into modern international relations, involvement by the international community to the problems of the transitional period of the Kazakh society and providing the necessary assistance;

- in connection with the renunciation of the nuclear status, the provision by the nuclear powers - the United States of America, Russia, Great Britain, China - of Kazakhstan's security assurances, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers;

- joining the major financial institutions - the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - in order to attract financial resources for reforming the Kazakh economy;

- cooperation on a bilateral basis

On March 5, 1992 Kazakhstan was admitted to the UN. A prominent foreign policy objective of Kazakhstan's foreign policy was the establishment of cooperation with international cultural and humanitarian organizations, primarily by UN entities: UNICEF (Save the children fund), UNDP (Development program), UNFPA (Population fund), UNESCO (Organization for education, science and culture), UNDCP (Drug control program), UNHCR (Office of the high commissioner for refugees). And already at the 47th session of the UN General Assembly the head of the Kazakh state put forward the initiative of convening the Conference on interaction and confidence building measures in Asia. Kazakhstan became a member of the OSCE in 1992 and thus joined the developed system of international security and confidence-building measures.

One of the priorities of foreign policy is relations with China. Diplomatic relations between the RK and the PRC were established on January 3, 1992.

The recognition of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state by the United States was on 25 December, 1991. The high priority of the United States to Kazakhstan was determined, at that time in history, by the desire to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons located in our country after the dissolution of the USSR.

Diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and the European Union were established in 1992. Of great importance for Kazakhstan was the establishment and development of relations with the states of the Islamic world. At the same time, the

leadership of the republic has consistently emphasized that our country builds relations with Muslim countries not on an ideological or religious basis, but on the basis of its state interests and based on the principles of international law.

In 1995, the Agreement on partnership and cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the EU was signed. In accordance with this agreement, a political dialogue and a system of consultations were established between Kazakhstan and the European Union not only on European, but also on international issues.

Of great importance for Kazakhstan is the experience of the countries of Eastern Europe, which, being in similar social and economic conditions of the transition period, had earlier embarked on the path of transformation, gained considerable experience in solving economic, political, national and other problems

2. *Nuclear Non-Proliferation.* Kazakhstan's policy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is defined by the country's foreign policy based on the commitment to strengthen international security, develop cooperation between states, and increase the role of international organizations in resolving global problems and conflicts.

The policy followed by President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, aimed at rescuing mankind from nuclear weapons and strengthening the WMD non-proliferation regime, has earned the recognition of the international community and consolidated the global leadership of Kazakhstan in the sphere of disarmament, non-proliferation and nuclear security.

The first step, which has laid the foundation for the future nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation policy of Kazakhstan, was the closure of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site during the Soviet Union's period on 29 August 1991. It was the first time in the world history that the closure of the nuclear test site was done by the people's will. Eighteen years later the UN General Assembly announced this date as the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

In 1991 heads of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine in the Almaty Declaration on Strategic nuclear forces defined the mechanism of joint control over functioning of a nuclear arsenal of the former USSR to bar any failures in maintenance of a due level of nuclear safety and confirmed adherence to international obligations of the USSR in the field of reduction of strategic offensive arms.

On 23 May 1992, in Lisbon representatives of the given countries and the USA signed the five-sided Protocol specified the sphere of their responsibilities for realization of regulations of the Treaty between the USSR and the USA on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (Start Treaty) with reference to those Strategic Nuclear Forces placed in territory of the four states. The Lisbon Protocol also contained obligations of Belarus, Ukraine and Kazakhstan to join the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as the countries not possessing the nuclear weapon.

On 13 December 1993, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Kazakhstan ratified the NPT. Kazakhstan's joining the NPT was an important stage in realization of country's foreign policy. As a member of the NPT, Kazakhstan strictly adheres to

obligations of the Treaty, a unique multilateral agreement in the field of control over nuclear weapons obliging members to undertake measures on nuclear disarmament.

On 5 December 1994, at the OSCE Budapest summit Russia, the USA, Great Britain signed the Memorandum of Security Assurances in connection with Kazakhstan's Accession to the NPT as a denuclearized state. This document recognized Kazakhstan's full and strict performance its obligations on complete withdrawal of nuclear weapon from its territory. China and France also assured Kazakhstan of their security guarantees.

On 8 September 2006, Kazakhstan along with other Central Asian countries signed the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in Semipalatinsk, which is an important collective contribution to the strengthening of global and regional security. The states in the region expressed their firm commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation principles, and open cooperation to resolve one of the most pressing problems of today. On 21 March 2009, after the deposit of ratification instruments to the depositary (the Kyrgyz Republic), the Treaty entered into force. On 6 May 2014, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and Russia all signed the Protocol to the Semipalatinsk Treaty at the margins of the NPT PrepCom in New York.

In December 2009, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously declared 29 August as the International Day against Nuclear Tests. This day was proposed by Kazakhstan as it marks both the closure of the former Soviet Semipalatinsk Test Site in 1991 in modern-day Kazakhstan and the date of the first Soviet nuclear test conducted there in 1949.

Kazakhstan also initiated The ATOM Project (Abolish Testing. Our Mission). The objective of this initiative is to mobilize the international community to raise awareness of the nuclear threat and to press for action to end it. Already, around 200,000 people from more than 100 countries have signed The ATOM Project's online petition to global leaders demanding progress in CTBT ratification.

Supporters and followers of the ATOM project are urged to sign a petition to stop nuclear weapon tests. With your support the ATOM Project can become an influential campaign aimed to change the world and to secure the future for the following generations.

In the year of the Anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in 2015, the UN GA on the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev, has adopted the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-World. Supported by an absolute majority of the UN member states, it served as an important step towards the adoption of the legally binding international document for the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

3. Development of the idea of Eurasianism

The Eurasian Union means economic integration while maintaining political sovereignty and collective security. One of the central objectives of the project is, along with economic benefits, to prevent the breakdown of the post-Soviet space along a civilizational basis into states and regions of Orthodox Christianity, Catholic Christianity and Muslims.

If you look at Eurasianism from the modern positions, then Kazakhstan, Russia and other post-Soviet states belong to a single Eurasian space. In the case of Kazakhstan, the Eurasian idea can be considered in the external and internal aspects. The external aspect is connected with the initiatives of Eurasian integration and the European Union put forward by President N. Nazarbayev, within the framework of which integration processes would take place in the CIS and Eurasian space. The internal aspect of Eurasianism is associated with a certain understanding of the culture and history of the main ethnic groups of Kazakhstan, their interrelations.

In March 1994, speaking at the Moscow State University. M.V. Lomonosov, the head of our state for the first time voiced the idea of Eurasianism, expressed in the creation of a new integration association - the Eurasian Union. In fact, it was the starting point for the development of all subsequent integration forms in the post-Soviet space. The development of interstate relations in the post-Soviet space confirmed the relevance of the Eurasian idea. On 10 October 2000, Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan established the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), which today is one of the most successful and effective economic integration projects in the post-Soviet space. It was the RK that initiated the reform of the CIS, which was experiencing a systemic crisis, caused by the lack of real achievements and a lot of unresolved problems. N.Nazarbayev emphasized: "For objective and subjective reasons, the CIS has not become a decisive structure for the integration of the post-Soviet space." The process of creating CIS integration structures was dynamic, but the project of the Eurasian Union remained only on paper until in December 2010 it was breathed new life at the EurAsEC summit. In the fall of 2011, the project of the Eurasian Union received a new impetus after the publication of the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's "New Integration Project for Eurasia - the future that is born today", A. Lukashenko "On the Fates of Our Integration", N. Nazarbayev "Eurasian Union: from ideas for the history of the future "on the pages of the newspaper" Izvestia ".

After the formation of the Customs Union in December 2010 at the EurAsEC summit in Moscow, agreements were reached on the establishment of the Eurasian Union on the basis of the SES of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Since January 1, 2012, the Common Economic Space (EEA) has started operating on the territory of the three member countries of the Customs Union. In full, the integration agreements of the CES, adopted on November 18, 2011, began to work from July 2012. The purpose of forming the SES was to create conditions for the stable and efficient development of the economies of the participating states and improve the living standards of the population. Nursultan Nazarbayev, unlike many statesmen, not only put forward integration initiatives, but also consistently and consistently implemented them in practice. His views on the nature and nature of integration processes, developed, enriched and filled with new content, corresponding to the new realities of the modern world. In the article "The Eurasian Union: from the idea to the history of the future", the President singled out four principles on which his approach to Eurasianism relies. "First, without denying the importance of cultural and civilizational factors, I proposed to build integration primarily on the basis of

economic pragmatism. Economic interests, and not abstract geopolitical ideas and slogans - the main engine of integration processes. Secondly, I have always been and remain a supporter of the voluntary integration. Each state and society must independently come to understand that in a globalizing world there is no point in endlessly reveling in one's own identity and securing oneself within its borders. Thirdly, I originally saw the Eurasian Union as an association of states on the basis of the principles of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of state borders. Fourthly, I proposed the creation of supranational bodies of the Eurasian Union, which would act on the basis of consensus, taking into account the interests of each participating country, had clear and real powers. But this in no way implies the transfer of political sovereignty. This is an axiom. "

The Eurasian idea has gained practical content in such weighty organizations as EurAsEC, as well as in the SCO, CICA, and the Customs Union. The idea of Eurasian creation and tolerance became fundamental in the state policy pursued in the country. It harmoniously echoes with the spiritual nature and national peculiarity of the Kazakh people: tolerance, good-neighborliness, friendliness, openness. Closely interwoven with the national spirit, the idea of Eurasianism synthesized tolerance in itself, as a unity in diversity. As ideology, the idea of Eurasianism promotes respect, acceptance and a correct understanding of the rich diversity of the cultures of our world, forms of self-expression and manifestation of human individuality. Due to many historical circumstances, the Kazakhstani land became the homeland for representatives of 140 ethnoses and more than 40 confessions. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, a unique polyethnic society has developed that develops according to the principle: "One country is one destiny", "different origins are equal opportunities", which flows from the consolidating Eurasian idea and unites Kazakhstanis into one nation.

Today, Russia and Kazakhstan, as the largest Eurasian states, are leaders in the Eurasian region. This is largely due to the historical axis of development of these countries, a profitable geopolitical location, huge resources and potential, an international strategy and authority on the world stage. Kazakhstan and Russia have approved partnerships for which stability, dynamism, mutual trust and openness are fully characteristic. The high level of cooperation has objective reasons connected not only with the general long border, active interaction of adjacent regions, but also with the common historical, economic, spiritual and related values of the two largest Eurasian peoples - Kazakhs and Russians.

Kazakhstan and Russia today represent the core of integration processes in the CIS, and it was in Russia, the first country, that the Eurasian initiative of the Kazakh President was positively received and supported. Kazakh-Russian relations within the framework of the Eurasian project are based on the realization of the need for cooperation and, if necessary, the observance of a unified economic strategy. The leaders of two large Eurasian countries, N.Nazarbayev and V.Putin, mutually support the leading role in the prosperity of their peoples, mutually beneficial cooperation on a Eurasian basis. Understanding and coincidence of the views of the progressive

leaders of both countries on the Eurasian project contributed to its actual entry into life, and, in the future, its popularity based on realism and far-sighted pragmatism. As the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in an interview with Rossiyskaya Gazeta: "The format, content and depth of bilateral relations between Kazakhstan and Russia today are the standard of integration throughout the post-Soviet space." On July 1 this year, the Customs Union of Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus started working, which allowed fully opening the customs borders, creating a single customs code and establishing common tariffs for these countries. The mutual recognition and dynamic partnership of the two countries allows them to realize their potential in various directions: the Eurasian Economic Community, the CSTO, the SCO and many others, and promote the Eurasian integration project to a new level of development.

In general, a retrospective analysis of regional and global initiatives of the Republic of Kazakhstan testifies to its internal unity, consistency, consistency, purposefulness and dynamism. Every year, the trend of Kazakhstan, aimed at strengthening global security, acquires new dimensions and dimensions, the content and geography of initiatives is expanding. Kazakhstan's strategy in the arena of international security is becoming more and more confident, which is due to the increased authority and political influence of the Head of State.

Questions for the control:

1. Think about the reasons that formed the basis of the most important directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. What are the initiatives of our state in the foreign policy arena?
3. What are the positive and negative aspects of the rejection of nuclear weapons?
4. What is the role of the president in the development of Kazakhstan's foreign policy?
5. In which organizations has the Eurasian idea gained practical content?

References:

1. Kazakhstan's foreign policy. Digest of articles. Almaty, M.: MFA RK, 1995.- 208 p.
2. Kazakhstan and the world community. Almaty: Diplomatic Academy MIDRK, 2000.-270 p.
3. Laumulin M.T. Kazakhstan in modern international relations: security, geopolitics, political science. Almaty: Kontinent IAC, 2000. -478 p.
4. N.A. Nazarbayev On the threshold of the XXI century. Almaty: Oner, 1996. - 228 p.
5. Tokayev K. Foreign Policy of Kazakhstan in the Context of Globalization. - Almaty: SAK JSC, 2000. 584 p.
6. Akiner Sh. The Formation of Kazakh Identity from Tribe to Nation-State. - London: RIIA, 1995. 83 p.
7. Dixon A. Kazakhstan: Political Reform and Economic Development. London: RIIA, 1994. - X+42 p.

8. Olcott M.B. Central Asia's New States. Washington, D.C., 1996. - 338 p.

Topic: Economic diplomacy.

The aim: consideration of development of multilateral economic cooperation and investment policy of Kazakhstan.

Plan:

1. Foreign economic cooperation.
2. Investment climate of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1. Foreign economic cooperation. Kazakhstan is constantly working to attract foreign investment, new technologies and stimulate exports.

One of the most important areas of this work is a comparative analysis of the investment climate of foreign countries, the study of successful mechanisms for attracting new technologies and investments, the positive experience of creating special economic zones and much more.

Among the main goals and directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is the establishment of close economic and scientific and technical ties with foreign countries.

Kazakhstan's ties with international organizations such as the International and European Reconstruction Banks, the International Monetary Fund, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), the OER (the organization of establishing economic ties), etc., are becoming ever closer and stronger.

Kazakhstan is the biggest trading and investment partner of the EU in Central Asia. The proportion of EU countries in the trade turnover averages 34-35% of the total volume of foreign trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan-EU exceeds the aggregate indicator of trade between the European Union and other countries of Central Asia and the states of the South Caucasus. Throughout the years of cooperation, the EU countries have invested more than \$ 10 billion in the Kazakh economy, which is about ¼ of the total volume of foreign investment in the Kazakhstan economy.

An important direction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is membership in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), in which the republic joined in November 1992. Kazakhstan views ECO as an effective instrument for the development of socio-economic and technical cooperation between its member countries. The organization represents a reliable basis for multilateral economic cooperation, an effective communication network and a guarantee of economic stability in the Asian region. Kazakhstan is the initiator of the largest regional project - the construction of the Trans-Kazakhstan railway with the European track running through the territories of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey and further to Europe. This project of strategic importance is not only for these countries, but also the region as a whole.

Peacekeeping is designed to promote the international community in the prevention and cessation of armed conflicts, as well as in providing humanitarian

assistance. One of the main tasks of peacekeeping activities is to prevent differences between the parties, prevent conflicts from escalating into armed clashes, and help to stop violent acts by diplomatic methods. This is very important, because any conflict is better to prevent, not let it flare up. However, if it comes to the conflict, it is necessary to take all measures to address it. As part of the solution of these tasks by the President of Kazakhstan on June 15, 2015, “the Law on Peacekeeping Activities of the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

One of the first initiatives in peacemaking was the idea of CICA. With the attainment of independence, Kazakhstan took a course toward the development of a system of confidence and security measures in Asia. The idea of convening the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) was first put forward by Nursultan Nazarbayev at the 47th session of the UN General Assembly in 1992. He proceeded from the fact that at present the principle of strategic deterrence based on nuclear forces can no longer serve as a guarantee of either national or international security. Too high was the risk that weapons of mass destruction could no longer be a stop but a catalyst for conflicts. In these conditions, the most important mechanism for ensuring international security was the principle of increasing confidence between states. On June 4, 2002, during the first Summit of the Conference, the Almaty Act was signed, due to which the CICA became a full-fledged forum for dialogue with an aim at finding compromise solutions to problems and conflicts in Asia. In October 2004, during the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of CICA member countries, the Catalog of Confidence Building Measures was adopted, which became a significant historic milestone in the development of Asian security. The fight against terrorism was called one of the most important directions in the work of the CICA. Thereby, during the meeting the need to create in Asia an integrated system to counter new challenges and threats was discussed. In particular, the Catalog of Confidence-Building Measures adopted at the meeting envisaged "joint measures to curb terrorism, exchange of information on combating terrorist, separatist, extremist activities". According to the decision of the heads of the CICA participating countries, in connection with the speech of President Nursultan Nazarbayev in 1992 at the 47th session of the UN General Assembly with the idea of establishing the Conference, October 5 was declared CICA Day. The Conference was an essential factor in ensuring regional and global security. Thus, Kazakhstan not only proposed the idea of creating CICA, but also embodied this idea in reality. This is evidenced by the election of Kazakhstan as the chairman of the organization in 2002-2006 and 2006-2010. The III CICA summit was held in June 2010. Within the framework of the summit, a special event "Cooperation in the field of economy and security in the 21st century in the Eurasian lands" was held. Sovereign Kazakhstan contributed to the positive transformation and modernization of international relations in Asia. As Nursultan Nazarbayev proudly noted, "It can be said without exaggeration that the name of our country in the international arena is directly connected with the proposal to convene a Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia ... And if in 1991 the world community practically did not care about Kazakhstan, today it sees, recognizes and respects Kazakhstan." The Conference on Interaction and

Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the idea of which was put forward by the Republic of Kazakhstan, showed the maturity of our state and its ability to occupy key positions in the Asian and the world political arena. Another important initiative of Nursultan Nazarbayev was the creation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Cooperation of Kazakhstan with other states within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization is one of the most promising directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. On April 26, 1996, an agreement was signed in Shanghai on strengthening confidence in the military area in the border area by five states (China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), which were united by a common border. And already in 1997, the presidents of five states - Kazakhstan, Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan - signed an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces in the border area. Thus, both agreements (the Agreement on Strengthening Confidence Measures in the Border Area and the Agreement on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces in the Border Area), concluded by the end of 2020, were the first military and political documents on the Asian continent that initiated military cooperation with the goal of ensuring stability at the border. By 2001, there were structural changes in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which were directly related to the growing threat of terrorism. The transformation of the SCO and the creation within its framework of new structures and mechanisms was not only a very timely decision, but also a very promising undertaking. In mid-June 2001, in Shanghai, the summit participants proclaimed the creation of a new international organization and signed the Declaration on the establishment of the SCO, as well as the Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism. Realizing all the existing prerequisites for the growth of the threat of terrorism in Central Asia, China and Russia initiated the creation of a new mechanism to combat terrorism on the basis of the Five. The SCO became a real segment of the international security system. The participating States created an effective mechanism for using all the existing prerequisites in the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism. In 2003, the first military exercises of the SCO were held, called "Interaction-2003". The dynamics of the development of the SCO testifies not only to the effectiveness of this association, but also its prospects. Topical issues of economic cooperation were included in the spheres of cooperation. Economic cooperation was an important component within the SCO. The countries established mechanisms for meetings of the ministers of economy and trade and ministers of communications (transport), formed favorable conditions in the field of trade and investment activities, and directed the ways of practical cooperation in the trade and economic sphere. At the meeting of the heads of government of the SCO member states in September 2003 in Beijing, the Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation of the SCO member countries was approved. All this laid the foundation for the establishment of regional economic cooperation. In December 2005, the SCO Executive Secretary Zhang Deguang, referring to the President, stressed that the Republic of Kazakhstan in the person of Nursultan Nazarbayev was at the heart of the SCO both during the "Shanghai Five" and during the development of the SCO. "You have made and are making an invaluable contribution to strengthening stability and multilateral cooperation in the

region within the framework of the SCO. We highly value Kazakhstan's policy towards our Organization. We sincerely wish you strong health, great achievements in your noble work for the sake of prosperity of the Republic of Kazakhstan and for the benefit of its people," Zhang Deguang said. The SCO has a special place in the system of international relations. The SCO has a special place in the system of international relations. In the Treaty on Long-term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation signed in Bishkek on August 16, 2007, the SCO member states confirmed "the readiness to expand mutually beneficial cooperation both among themselves and with all interested states and international organizations in order to promote the construction of a fair and rational world order to create favorable conditions for the sustainable development of SCO member states." Significant in the political life of Kazakhstan was the tenth anniversary SCO summit, held in June 2011 in Astana. The documents, signed at the conclusion of the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Astana, helped to strengthen an important element of the international security system. As a result of the summit in Astana, the heads of the SCO member states signed the Astana Declaration, which summed up the results of the SCO activities for 10 years and identified promising development targets. Particularly, it was reported in the Astana Declaration that for ten years the Shanghai Cooperation Organization successfully passed the way from institutionalization to the formation of effectively functioning mechanisms of interaction in various spheres. The priority direction in the international activity of the SCO was the strengthening and development of relations with the UN in the field of combating new challenges and threats, economic, social, humanitarian and cultural development. The SCO member states supported strict observance of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. "In connection with the decade of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, we, the heads of SCO member states, declare in this Declaration that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization will effectively fulfill its goals and objectives for ensuring peace, stability and prosperity in the SCO lands," it was noted in conclusion. In general, the anniversary meeting of the heads of the SCO members in Astana marked an important historical milestone in the evolution of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Thus, taking an active part in the activities of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Kazakhstan managed to solve many issues related to national security and to reach a level of interaction with the world's major powers, such as Russia and China. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is not a military-political alliance directed against other states and regions, it adheres to the principle of openness and is ready to develop contacts with other states, international and regional organizations in political, trade-economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other spheres.

In the process of discussing Kazakhstan's bid for the OSCE chairmanship, it was convincingly shown that the country as a whole is in compliance with European requirements: there is a market economy, there is a middle class, democratic elections are held, citizens' rights are respected, society is characterized by stability, the non-governmental sector and various media operate. The result was logical: in December

2007, the foreign ministers of 56 OSCE countries decided to support Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE in 2010.

Kazakhstan was the first among the countries of the post-Soviet space to chair the Organization. This historic decision, demonstrating the OSCE's adherence to the principle of equality of the participating states and the doctrine of a "common home from Vancouver to Vladivostok," served as recognition of the republic's growing role in international politics. The motto of the chairmanship of our country in the OSCE has become four "T": trust, tradition, transparency and tolerance.

Following the meeting of the heads of the participating countries of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the sides adopted the Astana Declaration of the OSCE, at which they reaffirmed their full commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and all norms, principles and commitments adopted in the framework of the OSCE, starting with the Helsinki Final Act. In particular, in the Declaration "the states and organizations participating in the OSCE, noting the 35th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the 20th anniversary of the Charter of Paris for a new Europe, affirm their commitment to the vision of a free, democratic, united and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community from Vancouver to Vladivostok, based on agreed principles, common commitments and common goals, as well as their aspirations and principles on which this organization is based. " Kazakhstan viewed the chairmanship in the OSCE not only as a "strategic national project", but also "as an opportunity to give the organization new breath, a new impetus", to revive and strengthen the "spirit of Helsinki". As the Head of State pointed out, there was "insufficient integration of the Eurasian space" in the process of developing the OSCE potential. "The OSCE should build on the already existing positive practice of contacts with other regional structures, like the CIS, CSTO, EurAsEC, SCO, CICA." In this case, Astana has acted as a "reliable platform for this kind of inter-institutional and supra-regional dialogue". The head of state stressed that "the OSCE from the continental European organization has long been transformed into an organization that has acquired transcontinental character both in the area of responsibility and in specific areas of work." Therefore, "today it would be more correct to speak not only about the European, but also about the Eurasian security," without which it is impossible in principle to provide strong European security. Kazakhstan proposed for the summit an actual and real agenda - the construction of a unified security architecture, rehabilitation and assistance to Afghanistan, the development of the Program of Action for ensuring inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony. Thus, the chairmanship of Kazakhstan in the OSCE and the holding of the summit of this organization in Astana was of immense historical significance for the republic.

2. *Investment climate of the Republic of Kazakhstan.* To date, Kazakhstan has created a favorable investment climate with a simplified tax regime, constantly improving legislation, extended package of investment preferences. Government programs on attracting investments have been adopted and today Kazakhstan is in top 50 most competitive countries in the world. The country also sits 50th in the updated World Bank's «Doing Business 2014» ranking and within the Global

Competitiveness Index's «investor protection» indicator is ranked 10th among 185 countries in the world for the second year in a row.

At this time Kazakhstan is one of the leaders on the volume of foreign capital invested in economy. From 2005 to 2013 our republic attracted 183.9 billion U.S. dollars of foreign direct investments. Dynamics of the last five years shows that more than \$100 billion of the total investment were attracted in this period. Thereby, even during the global financial crisis, our investment climate and the macroeconomic situation in the country remained stable and bred confidence among investors.

One of the key competitive advantages of Kazakhstan is its geographical location near the fast-growing markets, such as China, Russia, and India. Moreover, Kazakhstan connects major transcontinental routes connecting Asia Pacific, Europe and the Middle East. Integration processes within the Customs Union play an important role as well. CU opens a common market with a combined GDP of \$2 trillion and with population of about 170 million people, which creates new opportunities for investors and entrepreneurs of our countries.

In order to protect investors' rights a multilevel dialogue system between the state and investors was established including Foreign Investors Council under the President of Kazakhstan, Council for improvement of investment climate chaired by the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, a special body under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister operating as an investment ombudsman.

In the economic sphere Kazakhstan has been implementing a number of strategic program documents, such as the State program on accelerated industrial and innovative development, the Concept of transition to "Green economy". It is estimated that by 2050 up to 50% of the energy created will be supplied by alternative and renewable energy sources, which will add at least 3% to the GDP growth.

The following guarantees of investors' rights are fixed in the Law «On Investments»: legal protection guarantees, use of income guarantees, guarantees of investors' rights during nationalization and requisition (only in exceptional cases). Additional guarantees are provided by bilateral agreements on investment promotion and protection (47 bilateral and 1 multilateral (EurAsEC)).

In accordance with the Law «On investments» a company investing in priority sectors may receive the following preferences and privileges – exemption from customs duties on the import of equipment and raw materials needed for the project; state land grants.

For strategic investment projects (production of a high added value high-tech products in priority industries and with the volume of investment not less than 5 million of monthly-calculated index) tax privileges (land and property taxes on a zero rate) for a period of up to 7 years are provided; industrial benefits in regions with low level of social and economic development (compensation and payment for part of expenses for gas, electricity, acquisition of the land plot, acquisition and construction of buildings).

Within 10 special economic zones the following preferences are provided – release from corporate income tax, land tax, property tax and the VAT for the goods

consumed in the territory of SEZ. The rent of the land plot comes free of charge for 10 years.

«Park of Innovative Technologies» (PIT) special economic zone offers additional privileges – a 0% social tax, an exterritoriality principle which allows PIT residents to be outside of SEZ and still use tax preferences except for the VAT, a 40% depreciation rate for software (the standard – 15%).

Thus, the development of economic diplomacy is one of the most important areas of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. The activity of the state is aimed at coordinating international economic cooperation, facilitating the implementation of foreign trade initiatives of Kazakhstan, promoting exports and attracting foreign investment.

Multilateral cooperation is an important component of economic diplomacy. It is cooperation with international organizations such as the OECD, WTO, World Bank, IMF, EBRD, ADB and ABII, as well as energy and transport organizations (Energy Charter, IEA, OPEC, TRACECA and etc.).

Questions for the control:

1. What role do international economic and financial organizations play in the country's economy?
2. What are the main objectives of foreign economic cooperation?
3. How important are external investments in economic development?

References:

1. Primbetov S. Central Asia: Realities and Prospects economic integration. - M., 2000.- 504 p.
2. Official website of the Eurasian Economic Commission // http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_stat/trade/vneshtorg/
3. Mukhamedzhanov B. G. Prospects for the creation of a single economic space (2011-2012): scientific.- popul. ed. - Almaty: PF “Fund First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, 2011. - 132 p.
4. Official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs// <http://mfa.gov.kz/>
5. Akiner Sh. Central Asia: New Arc of Crisis. - London: Institute for Defense Studies, 1993. - 79 p.

GLOSSARY

Autonomy (gr. autonomia - government, independence) - the special status of the territory or organization in the state for the right more or less independently resolve local issues within the limits prescribed by the Central government. Form of government of the territory of the unitary, Federal and sometimes the state. Distinguish between territorial, political, national cultural Autonomy.

Alternative election (from lat. alter - other) - a democratic form of election of individuals to representative bodies of power and administration, allowing voters to exercise the right of choice and to Express their preference for a particular program and the candidate.

Anarchy - 1) socio-political ideal, involving the organization of a society without state power on the principle of self-government communities, communities, families; 2) in ordinary consciousness - confusion, lawlessness, disorganization.

A vote of confidence (of confidence) - one of the forms of parliamentary control (usually the lower house) of the government in the form of approval or disapproval of policy, legislation or any action of the government.

A rating of (eng. rating - your rating) - quantitative expression of the level of influence and popularity of political institutions, leaders on the public opinion poll, voting, expert assessments.

Boycott (eng. boycott) - 1) acceptance of political and economic struggle, which consists in the full or partial termination of relations with an individual, organization, company or government to force them to follow certain political or economic demands; 2) termination of relationship with someone in protest against something.

Collectivization - the process of combining the sole of peasant farms into collective farms (kolkhoz in the USSR).

Confederation - form of government, a voluntary Association of independent countries or republics to achieve specific goals, which United the country and the Republic, while maintaining sovereignty is significant independence, delegate part of its authority joint authorities for coordination of certain activities.

Civil war- organized armed struggle for state power between classes and social groups within the country, the most acute form of class struggle.

Democracy (gr. demos - people and cratos - power, democracy) is one of the main forms of political and social organization of society, the government and the state; developing a progressive political regime, usually associated with a Republican form of state; a kind of democracy in the country, features of which are: recognition of people as the ultimate source of power, the election of organs of the state, equality of citizens and equality of electoral rights, respect for human rights and minorities.

Despotism (gr. despotes - ruler, Lord) - 1) form of unlimited, absolute, autocratic rule, characterized by the arbitrariness of the ruler and the complete powerlessness of the people; 2) autocracy, harsh suppression of individual liberty.

Diversification (from lat. diversificare - diversity) - the variety of approaches, styles, political activity, involving the alternation of political parties in power.

Discrimination (lat. diskriminatio - distinction) - an intentional limitation or deprivation of rights of citizens, social groups, organizations or States on the grounds

of race, ethnic or national affiliation, social origin and property status, political and religious beliefs.

Dissident - a person whose political opinions differ from the official point of view in the country where he lives, is a dissenter.

Ethnic processes - the processes leading to changes in ethnic communities. Lead mainly to changes in the elements of culture and everyday life, leading to changes in ethnic awareness and the inclusion of groups of people in other ethnic communities, often to the demise of some and the emergence of other ethnic communities.

Executive power - one of the branches of government. Is a set of powers on management of the state, including powers of sub-legislative regulatory powers of the foreign representative, the authority to exercise various kinds of administrative or legislative powers, and also state bodies, exercising the above powers. At the regional and local level, Executive power is exercised by various bodies of local government and local self-government (akims of regions, cities of Republican significance, and other administrative-territorial units).

Fascism- the most open terrorist dictatorship based on the totalitarian power of the state, militarization of society, the cult of power and a leader; a type of ideology.

Federation - 1) a form of government in which multiple state entities have legal and some political autonomy, forming one Federal state; 2) the organizational and political form of several public organizations, associations, parties.

Genocide (gr. genos - clan, tribe and lat. gaedo - kill) - one of the types of international crimes. The physical extermination of large groups of population for racial, national, ethnic, or religious differences.

Ideology - system of beliefs, ideas and values expressing the attitude of social groups, movements and parties to reality; there is usually in the form of concepts, doctrines and teachings that are the bedrock of political action.

Immigration (from lat. immigro - dwell) - entering the country for permanent or temporary residence of citizens of other countries for a number of reasons. Immigration in Kazakhstan is regulated by the law "On immigration", "On citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

Impeachment - a special procedure of bringing to responsibility in the civil service officials from the Parliament. The main thing in the procedure the involvement of Parliament. In General, the impeachment procedure is democratic, but it almost does not apply abroad. In the Republic of Kazakhstan the investigation of impeachment of the President can be taken by the majority (at least two thirds) of the deputies of the Majilis and finally approved by the decision of not less than three quarters of members of both houses of Parliament.

Industrialization-1) the creation of a large, technically advanced industry, and above all - industries that produce tools and means of production, as the basis and the leading sector in the national economy; 2) (from lat. - diligence) - the process of creating a large machine production in industry and other sectors of the economy for the growth of productive forces and economic recovery.

Industrial society- a type of complex advanced society with a Central role of scientific and technological activities, machine production, high organization and discipline of labour, national market, etc. Industrial society is characterized by dynamism, openness and flexibility in the organization of the entire social and political system.

Intelligentsia(from Latin. intelligens - intelligent, thinking, knowledgeable, intelligent) - a social stratum of people professionally engaged in mental, mostly creative work, the development and spread of culture. The concept of "intellectuals" often attach a moral sense, considering it the epitome of high morality and democracy.

Internationalism- views and politics, expressing the coincidence of the fundamental interests or the desire to unite efforts of different States, Nations, peoples, or of their individual parts classes, social strata or groups.

Kurultay- body of popular representation, national Convention of the nobility to address critical state issues.

Liberalism(from the Latin. liberalis - free) - 1) worldviews emanating from the priority of individualism, tolerance, humanism, the imperishable worth of the individual; 2) the ideology and politics of the liberal parties focused on "protection mechanisms of the market economy and free competition at the minimum regulating role of the state; a moderate social reformism, international security and the development of integration processes.

Military communism - socio-economic policy of the Soviet state in the civil war of 1918-1920, reflecting the idea of the possibility of building by rapid forced displacement of capitalist elements.

Multinational state - a state whose territory is inhabited different nation, nationality, national or ethnic group. Multinational state formed as a result of intensive migration processes of conquest, colonial expansion or the common historical destiny of living of the peoples.

Marginal - a certain category of people that lost due to various reasons the traditional norms, values, views, and is not adapted and did not take socio-cultural values of the dominant group. This is an intermediate social group, often serving the mass base of the anti-social and anti-state associations and movements.

Mentality - the mindset and psychology of a social group, nation, society.

Nazism - an extremely reactionary form of nationalism.

Nationalism - the ideology, psychology and the real policy based on the opposition of Nations, the recognition of exclusiveness and superiority of own nation over others and the desire to provide her with privileges at the expense of non-indigenous groups.

National idea(from the Greek. idea - a concept, an idea) is a belief system based on the principles of unity of the nation and priority of its interests in all spheres of public life.

National independence- the status and development of the national community without the intervention of others. The basic signs of national independence - empowerment and verkhovenstvo nation in all matters of development, the

expression of which is national sovereignty. National security implies opposition to any form of military expansion and aggression, the willingness of the state to confront political, economic, informational dictated to from outside. State (national) independence of Kazakhstan was declared by the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan 21 December 1991.

National policy - an integral part of state policy, political parties, organizations and associations, indicating the strategic course in the ethnic (national) issue, in the development of interethnic relations, cultural and linguistic development of ethnic groups and, as a rule, which reflected in a special national programmes and the relevant sections of the Constitution of the States.

National identity - a sense of belonging to a certain ethnos (nation); representation of persons of common origin, historical destiny, language, religion, territory, expressed in its relation to its history, culture, traditions, etc. peoples.

Publicity - one of the most important democratic principles that ensure openness. the availability and control the public activities of government; method of struggle against bureaucracy.

Presidential Republic- a kind of a democratic state, form of governance, the hallmark of which is in combination with President simultaneously the functions of head of state and head of government.

Population policy - part of economic and social policies that may be national or regional. Main areas: reproduction and migration; the formation of his educational potential; composition and structure of labour resources; professional orientation, job placement and employment, etc.

Personal rights - the inherent and inalienable rights and freedoms: the right to life, liberty, physical integrity and inviolability; right to freedom of thought and conscience; the right to private life and communications, the inviolability of the home; freedom of movement and settlement. All these are referred to as natural rights given to man from birth.

"Public political movement" - a voluntary, self-governing formation created at the initiative of the people from below, uniting on the basis of common interests for implementation of common goals.

President(lat. praesidens - sitting in front) - the head of state in most countries with a Republican form of government, and in countries with a presidential form of government and simultaneously the head of government.

Presidential form of government is established by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to which a popularly elected President is head of state, appoints a Government responsible to him.

Privatization(lat. privatus - private) - transfer or sale to the private property part of state property.

Reaction - opposition to social progress.

Revolution- a deep qualitative transformation of the socio-economic foundations of society, political system and people's consciousness. A complete change of the constitutional bases of political life.

Repression(repressio - suppression) - punishment in the form of punitive measures emanating from the state bodies in order to prevent or suppress anything.

Republic(lat. respublica - a public thing) is a form of the state, distinguishing features of which are the recognition of people as the ultimate source of sovereign authority, and the election of the Supreme bodies of the state. There are 3 varieties of the Republic - parliamentary, presidential and mixed.

Referendum(lat. referendum - what should be reported) - the popular will (vote or poll) of citizens on important state or public issue.

Self-financing -planned economy of the enterprise on the basis of self-sufficiency, without the aid of public funds.

The universal Declaration of human rights - adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948, Consists of a preamble and 30 articles. Proclaims the priority of human dignity, rights and freedoms of man and proclaims the equality of all before the law and equal protection of the law, the right of everyone to freedom of thought, conscience, movement, etc.

The GULAG - the headquarters of the camps.

The Declaration of state sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR, adopted by the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR on October 25, 1990 It marked the beginning of assertion of the sovereignty of the Republic de jure. It along with the confirmation of the intention of the Republic to enter on an equitable contractual basis in the Union of Sovereign Republics, while reserving the right to withdraw from the Union (article I), the first set of the following state law provisions: the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic on its territory (article 8); on the law of the Kazakh SSR to be an independent subject of international relations, determine the foreign policy in their interests (article 14); the principle of separation of powers (article 7);

The Kazakhstan patriotism- the fundamental principle of existence and development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the deep socio-psychological sense of the citizens of Kazakhstan due to genetic, historical, and legal relationship with Kazakhstan, a sense of expressing their attitude to Kazakhstan as their Motherland, respect and love to which they are directly manifest in their deeds and actions for its development and enhancement of credibility in the world community.

The card system - the system supplying the population with consumer goods in conditions of scarcity.

The cult of personality (from lat. cultus - worship, adoration) is the exaltation of the role of one man, giving him supernatural qualities, attributing to it a decisive influence on the course of historical process.

The opposition (lat. oppositio - opposed) - 1) group or the party opposing the policies of the majority or the government; 2) sustainable activity opposite position on some important issue.

Totalitarianism (lat. totalitas - integrity) - a system of government exercising absolute control over all areas of public life.

Unitarianism- the principle of government, when power is fully concentrated in the Central government and regional bodies have only consultative rights and private powers.

TEST TASK

1. By the summer of 1917 all Soviets (except Chernyayevsky) were in the hands of
 - A) The Social Revolutionaries
 - B) Cossack parties
 - C) Bolsheviks
 - D) Alashevtsev
 - E) Cadets
2. Resolution of the relationships of the Kyrgyz with the Russian, the return of refugees from China in April 1917 were considered
 - A) Semirechensky Congress
 - B) Ural Congress
 - C) Orenburg Congress
 - D) Semipalatinsk Congress
 - E) Vernensky Congress
3. At a joint meeting with trade unions and soldiers' committees, the Perovo Soviet in August 1917 spoke of the need to transfer all power
 - A) to the Soviets
 - B) Alash-Orda
 - C) The Cadets
 - D) Eseram
 - E) Cossacks
4. In March 1918 there was a polarization of all class forces in the region
 - A) Semirechenskaya
 - B) Akmola
 - C) Turgai
 - D) Syr Darya
 - E) Semipalatinsk
5. The Akmola district Congress of Soviets of Kazakh Deputies in March 1918 adopted a resolution
 - A) Alash, which rejected autonomy
 - B) Recognized autonomy Alash
 - C) Ignored autonomy Alash
 - D) On the formation of KazASSR
 - E) On the formation of the TurkSSR
6. The registration and distribution body of the People's Commissariat of Food in 1918 became
 - A) Cooperation
 - B) The Cheka
 - C) Казревком
 - D) The Kazakh Regional Committee
 - E) VKP (b)

7. In the struggle for Soviet power in June 1918 - October 1919 in the Cherkassy defense in or on

- A) Northern Semirechie
- B) The Ural Front
- C) Turkestan Front
- D) Central Kazakhstan
- E) Rudny Altai

8. Soviet power decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of April 1919 in relation to the Alash-Orda

- A) Announced an amnesty
- B) I recognized her as legitimate
- C) Declared by the official authority
- D) Decided to expel her outside the country
- E) Has allowed to publish the newspaper "Kazakh"

9. The printed body of Kazzrevcom

- A) Ushkyn
- B) Kazakh
- C) Aykap
- D) Izvestia
- E) The truth

10. The historically correct name to restore and call "the Kirghiz people by Kazakhs" was decided by the Fifth All-Kazak Congress of Soviets

- A) In April 1925
- B) In June 1921
- C) In March 1920
- D) In September 1923
- E) In October 1929

11. The first Kazakhstani Congress of the Komsomol was held in 1921 in the city

- A) Orenburg
- B) Tashkent
- C) Alma-ata
- D) Uralsk
- E) Kyzylorda

12. The decree "On introduction of office work in the Kazakh language" was adopted by the CEC of Kazakhstan in

- A) November 1923
- B) March 1920
- C) June 1921
- D) April 1925
- E) October 1924

13. The number of hungry people by June 1922 reached 82% in

- A) Western Kazakhstan
- B) Northern Kazakhstan

- C) Southern Kazakhstan
- D) Eastern Kazakhstan
- E) Central Kazakhstan

14. The decree "On Natural Meat Tax" was introduced in

- A) June 1921
- B) September 1923
- C) October 1924
- D) April 1925
- E) March 1920

15. During the NEP years, enterprises, transport, communications were transferred to

- A) Cost accounting
- B) Prodnalog
- C) Free base
- D) Cash payment
- E) The system of obligations

16. Since January 1924, after the introduction of the NEP, the tax was introduced only

- A) With money
- B) In kind
- C) Property
- D) Non-cash
- E) Meat and grain

17. One of the determining reasons for the collapse of the NEP was the threat of famine in the country, where three times in a row (in 1926/1927, 1927/1928, 1928/1929), grain-related crises took place. What is the main reason for canceling NEP?

A) The contradiction between a multistructure economy and a one-party political system, oriented toward administrative-command management methods.

B) The rejection by a significant part of the population of private trade and private entrepreneurship.

C) The disproportionate development of the main branches of the national economy: the restoration of agricultural production outstripped the pace of the revival of industry.

D) The struggle among the country's leadership for the sphere of influence

E) NEP did not live up to the expected results

18. I.M. Kurnakov, an academician, called Kazakhstan "a continuous metallogenic province of the USSR" exploring the region

- A) of Central Kazakhstan
- B) Western Kazakhstan
- C) East Kazakhstan
- D) Southern Kazakhstan
- E) Ore Altai

19. I. Gubkin, academician, came to the conclusion that the richest oil reserves of Kazakhstan are concentrated in

- A) Ural-Emba district
- B) Western Kazakhstan
- C) Southern Kazakhstan
- D) Rudny Altai
- E) Central Kazakhstan

20. The number of mass unrest and speeches on the territory of the republic during the period of collectivization

- A) 372
- B) 227
- C) 400
- D) 500
- E) 626

21. Collective farms in the amount of 57 were formed by Korean settlers in

- A) Kzyl-Orda and Alma-Ata regions
- B) Ural and Turgai regions
- C) Pavlodar and Aktobe regions
- D) Zhambyl and Taraz regions
- E) Semipalatinsk and Akmola regions

22. After collectivization, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kazakhstan began to recover

- A) 1933-1937
- B) 1935-1939 years
- C) 1938-1939
- D) 1940-1942
- E) 1928-1930 biennium

23. Following the trial of the "industrial party" in Moscow in Kzyl-Orda in 1928, a "conspiracy" was uncovered

- A) Builders of the "red capital"
- B) The case of doctors
- C) Bekmakhanov's case
- D) "Almaty business"
- E) The case of cosmopolitans

24. In 1937-1938 K. Zhubanov was subjected to repression

- A) Professor, scientist and linguist
- B) The founder of the Kazakh historical school
- C) Founder of Kazakh Soviet literature
- D) The leader of the movement "Alash"
- E) Participant in the establishment of Soviet power

25. In April 1930 the board of the OGPU KazASSR sentenced one of the founders of Kazakh Soviet literature to be shot

- A) Zh. Aimauytova
- B) A. Baitrursynov

- C) M.Dulatova
- D) S. Seifullin
- E) K. Zhubanov

26. Methods of shock construction in Western Kazakhstan on the eve of the Great Patriotic War was built channel

- A) Ural-Kushum
- B) Caspian-Aral Sea
- C) Aktobe-Shevchenko
- D) The Western Ring
- E) Jambul-Alakul

27. Kazakhstan, which was part of the RSFSR as an autonomy, was transformed into a union republic in accordance with the Constitution

- A) 1936
- B) 1924
- C) 1940
- D) 1938
- E) 1956

28. Kazakhstanis V.Fursov, K.Turdyev, S.Chulturov showed examples of patriotism and courage along with defenders

- A) Brest
- B) Stalingrad
- C) of Leningrad
- D) Volgograd
- E) of Moscow

29. The TsOKS of feature films was organized on the basis of the evacuated film studios Mosfilm, Lenfilm and Alma-Ata film studio in

- A) November 1941
- B) November 1942
- C) November 1943
- D) November 1944
- E) November 1945

30. During the Great Patriotic War, the first who made a ram and brought down his burning aircraft to the enemy was the crew of A. Maslov and in his composition - a Kazakh

- A) B. Beisekbayev
- B) S. Nurmagambetov
- S) Baymagambetov
- D) M. Gabdullin
- E) K.Spatayev

31. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, he destroyed five fascist tanks, the Ferdinand self-propelled gun

- A.) K.Aukhadiev
- B) S. Baymagambetov
- C) M. Gabdullin

D) K. Spataev

E) N. Abdirov

32. The total number of partisan-Kazakhstanis reached

A) 3,5 thousand people

B) 5,5 thousand people

C) 10 thousand people

D) 99 thousand people

E) 756 people

33. According to the decisions taken at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in March 1965, the volume of financing of agriculture

A) Have been increased

B) Have been reduced

C) Have not changed

D) Not at all conducted

E) They were considered only in the republics themselves

34. At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in March 1965, in order to effectively manage industry, decided to form

A) Branch Ministries

B) Territorial administrations - Council of People's Commissars

C) Industrial collective farms

D) The regional committees

E) Scientific and Technical Bureau

35. The youth organization "Zhas Tulpar", established in Moscow in the 60s. tried mainly

A) To promote the growth of national identity

B) Close Semipalatinsk Test Site

C) Change the leadership of the republic

D) To revive the Kazakh language

E) Discredit the Soviet power

36. Director of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan in the 50's. was dismissed from his job for gross political mistakes, then expelled from the party, later repressed

A) Esmagambet Ismailov

B) Kanysh Satpayev

C) Olzhas Suleimenov

D) Murat Elikbaev

E) Ivan Hudenko

37. By decision of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, in November 1952, it makes a decision regarding the works "Batyrlar Zhyry", "Atys", "Confession of Life" K. Amanzholov, the song "Mariam Zhagorkyzy"

A) On seizures containing ideological and political errors

B) Include in the school curriculum

C) Consider nationalistic and harmful

- D) Popularize and replicate
- E) Include in the cultural heritage

38. In November 1951, at a meeting of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), they released him from work and pronounced him a severe reprimand, accused of blocking alien elements of science, concealing their social origin (he was the son of well-to-do Kazakhs), and non-judgment of poem

- A) -Egyge "
- B) Satpaev
- C) M. Tashenev
- D) Ismagulov
- E) O. Suleimenov

39. From 1949 until October 19, 1989 at the Semipalatinsk test site

- A) 343 tests
- B) 765 Tests
- C) 24 Tests
- D) 1023 Tests
- E) 16 Tests

40. The standoff was worth Shayakhmetov's post. He was replaced by

- A) Ponomarenko P.K.
- B) Leonid Brezhnev.
- C) Kunaev DA
- D) Shayakhmetov J.
- E) Skvortsov NA

41. Owing to the commissioning of the Korsak, Tanatar, and Prorva fields, the level of oil production in 1965 amounted to

- A) 3 million tons.
- B) 13 million tons.
- C) 1 million tons.
- D) 30 million tons.
- E) 50 million tons.

42. In the Republic in the 60's and 80's. there were no enterprises producing highly profitable final products

- A) Devices, cars, electro-technical products, machines
- B) products of the space industry
- C) processing products
- D) Chemical fertilizers and chemicals
- E) medical equipment and medicines

43. By 1970, it produced about 16% of the total volume of republican industrial output

- A) light industry
- B) food industry
- C) Process industry
- D) color industry
- E) mining industry

44. The share of Kazakhs in the national structure of the Republic fell by 8 points and amounted to only 30%. This was the "peak" of the decline in this indicator in Kazakhstan by the census

- A) Year 1959
- B) Year 1939
- C) Year 1937
- D) Year 1989
- E) Year 1949 45.

45. What are the main economic trends in the development of market relations in Kazakhstan in the mid-90s of the XX century?

- A) All of the above
- B) Demonopolization
- C) Free pricing
- D) Privatization
- E) Implementation of tight monetary and financial policies

46. The study of the economic revival of many countries of the world has given an understanding to the Kazakhstani leader that the experience of the Republic

- A) of the German-Japanese model
- B) the Singapore-Taiwan model
- C) Anglo-American model
- D) of the French model
- E) go your own way

47. Reforms: the formation of a modern state apparatus; ensuring the rule of law; industrialization and economic growth; a nation of a single future; transparent reporting state submit a program of

- A) Nation Plan - 100 specific steps
- B) Nurly Zhol
- C) The Society for General Labor
- D) Kazakhstan - 2050
- E) Kazakhstan - 2030

48. The Kazakh cosmonaut, the first citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who flew into space, the 545th cosmonaut of the world. People's Hero of Kazakhstan (2015), Colonel of the Air Force of Kazakhstan.

- A) Aimbetov A.
- B) Aubakirov T.
- C) Musabaev T.
- D) Malenchenko V.
- E) Tokaev K.

49. A nationwide idea that shows the historical depth of Kazakhstan's statehood, an inexhaustible source of energy for our unity, a reliable spiritual support for our independence, uniting all Kazakhstanis

- A) "Mәңgilik El"
- B) One country - one destiny

- C) Nurly Zhol
- D) " Menin Elim"
- E) The Society for General Labor

50. The theme declared by our capital - "Energy of the future" - is devoted to alternative energy sources and "green" technologies, will be presented at the international specialized exhibition

- A) EXPO-2017
- B) WTO 2015
- C) Astana Economic Forum
- D) CICA-2020
- E) The Eurasian Media Forum

51. The central theme of this event was the "Dialogue for Peace and Development" (June, 2015, Astana), its participants adopted a joint Declaration calling for the unification of efforts of all religious and political figures of different countries to overcome the challenges and threats of the 21st century

- A) V Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions
- B) 10 The Eurasian Media Forum
- C) Conference on Interaction and Confidence in Asia
- D) Astana Economic Summit
- E) Assemblies of the people of Kazakhstan

52. The goal of the program was to recreate the program based on the advanced methodology and methodology of the objective history of the Kazakh ethnos and its historical predecessors from antiquity to modern times, the history of the formation of ethnic and state territory, the stages of the formation of the polyethnicity of the population of Kazakhstan

- A) The People program in the flow of history
- B) The program "Nurly Kosh"
- C) The Cultural Heritage Program
- D) The program "Nurly Jol"
- E) The program "Kazakhstan - 2050"

53. The first direction of the program "Nurly Jol" is the development of

- A) Development of transport and logistics infrastructure
- B) Modernization of the infrastructure of housing and communal services
- C) Development of social infrastructure
- D) Development of industrial infrastructure
- E) Development of energy infrastructure

54. The President first noted "our sacred and worthy country, Mogilik El" at a solemn meeting dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan in

- A) 2013
- B) 2000
- C) 1991
- D) 2015
- E) 2016

55. The cultural and geographical belt of the holy places of Kazakhstan is one of the elements of the framework of national identity, therefore, for the first time in a thousand-year history, we must develop and implement the project "Spiritual shrines of Kazakhstan" stated in:

A) The program "Looking into the Future: Modernizing the Public Consciousness"

B) Patriotic act "Mangilik El"

C) The Cultural Heritage Program

D) The program "Kazakhstan - 2050"

E) The People program in the flow of history