

Theme of the lecture
Attempts to modernize of the society Soviet
Kazakhstan ("perestroika")

HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN
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The brief content of lecture:

- **Policy of Perestroika**
- **December's events 1986 in Almaty**
- **August coup d'etate and foundation of CIS**
- **Social-economic life in Kazakhstan in the end of 80-s beginning 90-s.**

Policy of Perestroika

- 1985-1986 - period of Acceleration in USSR
- 1987-1988 - period of Glasnost and Perestroika (publicity and reconstruction)
- 1989-1991 - period of late Perestroika

December's events 1986 in

Almaty

- Reasons of December events

- Contradictions in planning and placing of productive forces.
- Interests of Republic didn't take into consideration in forming plans, exploitation of deposits.
- Republic gained minimum from billion incomes.
- Appropriations were sent to extraction industry.
- 60% of goods imported from other republics and states.
- Sciences served to official policy, culture lost connections with national roots.
- In 1954-1986 more than 600 national schools were closed. Kazakh language didn't function and turned into life language. The group of mankurts appeared.

The main events:

- I – stage – was preparatory.

The night 16-17 December could be characterized as a night of expectation, hope, anxious emotions, in the night they were prepared for meeting face to face with ruling system ;

- II – stage – from 7 to 18 o'clock 17 December – a stage of going out in the street, a stage of micro, macro-meeting, protest demonstrations, manifestations along the town's streets. A stage of dialogues of demonstrators with Party and Komsomol workers, rectors and deans of institutes of higher education, workers of power structures, a stage of gathering forces of oppositional sides.
- III – stage – a stage of sides' opposition, a stage of defense, protection of demonstrators from storm of chastisers, a stage of development into armed revolt. There were service-men, militiamen, druzhinniks.

Consequences:

- On December 1986 Politburo of Central Committee CPSU took a document “Measures in connection with events in Alma-Ata”.
- Thus the CC CPSU turned the December phenomenon “into events of the nationalistic sense”.

According the estimate of the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet general number of the arrested made up about 8500 men.

- The December movement on its character was national-democratic action of the young generation of the nation. It was a beginning of the while historical stripe, which ended by crush of the Union, and proclaiming of Republic’s sovereignty.

Political actions in early 90-ies

- in May-June 1989 - the I Congress of people deputies was held.
Reasons of crisis were analyzed on Congress. Congress attempted to divide functions of party and state organs.
- in 1989 - Ecological movement “Nevada-Semipalatinsk” was the mass in Kazakhstan and was founded by O. Suleymenov.
- Committee for helping inhabitants of Aral and Balkhash was founded by M. Shakhanov. Ecological committees were founded in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Almaty and other towns.
- In October 1990 Kazakhstan declared own Declaration about sovereignty.
- In July 1990 civil movement “Azat” was formed.
Declaration of state sovereignty was the main aim of movement. In autumn of 1991 this movement transformed to political party.

Political actions in early 90-ies

- In 1991 Social-Democratic Party of Kazakhstan was formed.
- In 1991 young people formed “Alash” party.
- In 1990 multinational movement “Unity” was formed.
- People, which was convicted in December 1986, formed “Zheltoksan” party.
- In November 1990 more 100 political organizations existed in Kazakhstan. In April 1989 historical-enlightenment society “Adilet” (“Justice”) was founded. The main purpose: struggle against discrimination, violation of human rights and others.
- Communist party of Kazakhstan stayed the numerous political organizations in Kazakhstan and 800 thousand communists united in 1990. But authority of CPK decreased. In 1990 49 thousand communists left the CPK.

August coup d'état and foundation of

GIS

- On 1991, Aug 19, a group of conservative top-leaders of the USSR declared resignation of Mikhail Gorbachev from his posts, and transfer of all power to the *State Committee of Extraordinary Situation* (ГКЧП – Государственный комитет чрезвычайного положения).
- It included prime-minister, ministers of defence and internal affairs, head of KGB, and was headed by the USSR's vice-president G. Yanayev.
- Political activities, freedom of speech, mass media and manifestations were banned. In fact it was an attempt of coup d'état. Boris Yeltzin, president of Russia, led the popular Resistance to coup.
- The main part of Kazakhstanians didn't approved ESC. Social-political organizations "Azat", "Zheltoksan", Social-Democratic party didn't receive ESC and called to boycott of ESC. N.Nazarbayev declared that extraordinary situation didn't introduce in Kazakhstan.

Collapse of USSR

- Soviet Union died in 1991, December 8.
Leaders of RSFSR, Byelorussia and Ukraine met in Minsk, where declared about abolition of Treaty of foundation of the USSR in 1922 and signed agreement about foundation the CIS-Commonwealth(Consideration) of Independent States...
- On December 13, 1991 leaders of Middle Asia and Kazakhstan met in Ashkhabad, where announced support Minsk decisions.
- On December 20, 1991 heads of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, RSFSR, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan met in Almaty for foundation of the CIS.
- On December 21, 1991 CIS was formed.

Political life in Kazakhstan in the beg.

90s.

- In the mid of January, 1992 Kazakhstan was recognized by 30 states: USA, China, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Canada, and Switzerland.

Tengiz oil was extracted jointly foreign firms “British petroleum”, “British gas” and others.

- In January 1992 Kazakhstan extracted the first ingot of gold.
- In January 1992, state army was formed.
- In August 1992, President confirmed text of new oath.
- In June, 1992, Supreme Soviet confirmed State flag, state insignia.
- In December, 1992 new text of national anthem was adopted.
- In 1992 World Kurultay of Kazakhs was held, where Kazakhs of 13 states took part: scientists, businessmen, students.
- In the mid December, 1992 Forum of the people of Kazakhstan was held.
- In September, 1995, according Decree of President the capital of Republic was transferred to Akmola.

Social-economic life in the 90s

- The government of Kazakhstan adopted important economic laws:
 - "About property in Kaz.SSR",
 - "About principles of foreign economic activity of Kaz.SSR",
 - "About foreign investments in Kaz.SSR" etc.
- Ministry of foreign economic connections, foreign economic bank were formed.
- In 1990 the first joint Bank "Al-Baraka Bank Kazakhstan" with Saudi Arabia was founded.
- Connections with Korea were developed, especially with corporations "Samsung", "Gold Star" etc.
- In 1991, 35 joint companies with 24 states were formed.

Social-economic life in the 90s

- The Law "On State support of direct investments" was adopted.
- The State Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Investments was formed. According new Laws foreign investors were released from taxes for 5 years. Joint enterprises were oriented on output of goods of people consumption according to estimations of foreign experts; the investment climate in Kazakhstan was one of the most attractive among the CIS countries.
- Free economic zones were formed: Zhirem-Atasu, Karaganda, Mangistau, Alakul, Zharkent.
- Relationships between Kazakhstan and China developed.
Commodity circulation increased from 4 million rubles in 1986 till 21, 7 million in 1990 in 5 times. In 1990 first student group from Kazakhstan was sent to China. Airline Almaty – Urumchi - Almaty was opened.
- In the beginning of 1991, 42, 4 % of population lived in rural place.
Level of rural life was lower than town.