

The department of General Disciplines  
Performed: Sadbekova Alua  
Checked: Tabuldinova Gulnur

# The first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan- Nursultan Nazarbayev



## The plan of presentation:

Early life of the first president

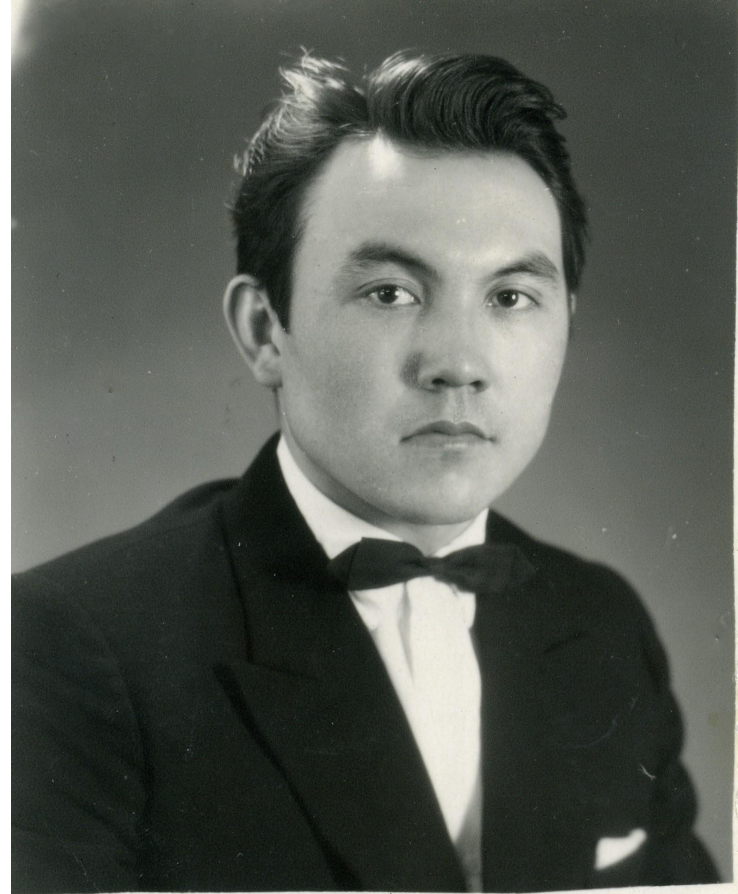
Presidency

Nursultan Nazarbayev as an author of books


# Early life

Nazarbayev was born in Chemolgan (6 July 1940), a rural town near Almaty, when Kazakhstan was one of the republics of the Soviet Union. His father was a poor labourer who worked for a wealthy local family until Soviet rule confiscated the family's farmland in the 1930s during Joseph Stalin's collectivization policy. Following this, his father took the family to the mountains to live out a nomadic existence. His family's religious tradition was Sunni Islam.

Nazarbayev's father, Abish, avoided compulsory military service due to a withered arm he had sustained when putting out a fire. At the end of World War II the family returned to the village of Chemolgan, and Nazarbayev began to learn the Russian language. He performed well at school, and was sent to a boarding school in Kaskelen.



гор. Темир-Таш  
Фотозапись  
1961 г. «Динамо»



After leaving school, Nazarbayev took up a one-year, government-funded scholarship at the Karaganda Steel Mill in Temirtau. He also spent time training at a steel plant in Dniprodzerzhynsk, and therefore was away from Temirtau when riots broke out there over working conditions. By the age of twenty, he was earning a relatively good wage doing "incredibly heavy and dangerous work" in the blast furnace.

Nazarbayev joined the Communist Party in 1962, becoming a prominent member of the Young Communist League (Komsomol) and full-time worker for the party, and attended the Karagandy Polytechnic Institute. He was appointed secretary of the Communist Party Committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Kombinat in 1972, and four years later became Second Secretary of the Karaganda Regional Party Committee



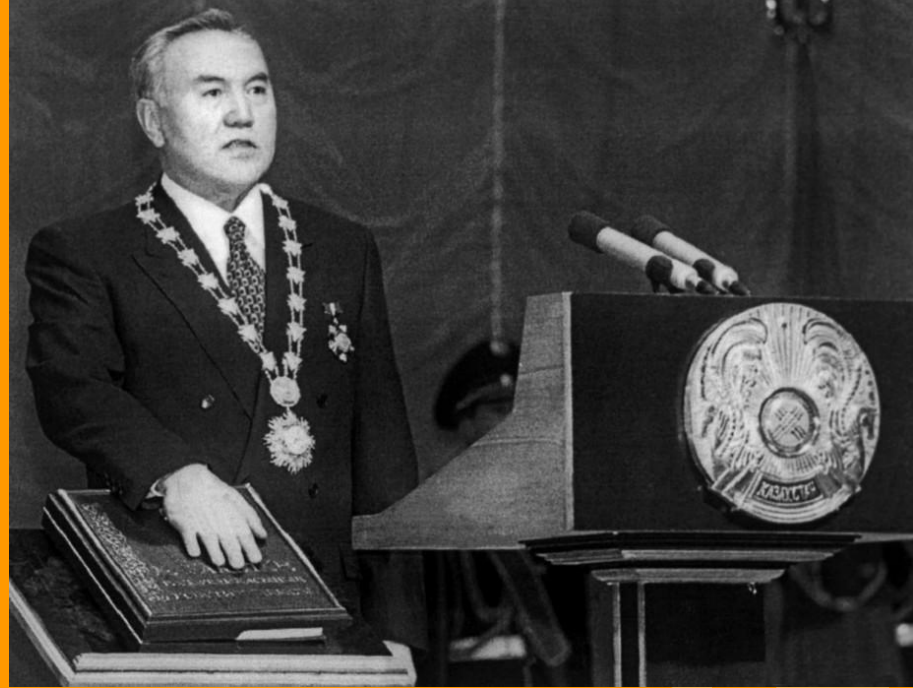
# Presidency


The Soviet Union disintegrated following the failed coup, though Nazarbayev was highly concerned with maintaining the close economic ties between Kazakhstan and Russia. In the country's first presidential election, held on 1 December, he appeared alone on the ballot and won 95% of the vote.

-On December 10, the Republic was renamed the Republic of Kazakhstan

-On December 16, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR adopted the Law on state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and accordingly, N. A. Nazarbayev became the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 5 days later, he signed the Alma-ATA Declaration on the goals and principles of the CIS, which confirmed the abolition of the USSR.

-Nazarbayev renamed the former State Defense Committees as the Ministry of Defense and appointed Sagadat Nurmagambetov as Defense Minister on 7 May 1992. The Supreme Council, under the leadership of Speaker Serikbolsyn Abdilin, began debating over a draft constitution in June 1992. The constitution created a strong executive branch with limited checks on executive power







-In 1995, as a result of a referendum held on April 29, Nazarbayev's presidential powers were extended until 2000.

-On January 10, 1999, Nazarbayev was elected President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, receiving 79.78% of the vote.

-On December 4, 2005, Nazarbayev was elected President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, receiving 91.15 % of the vote.

-June 15, 2010 at Nazarbayev officially fixed the status of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan — Leader of the Nation, according to the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On amendments and additions to some constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on issues of improvement of legislation in the sphere of ensuring activity of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan — Leader of Nation".





-On December 23, 2010, at a forum in Ust-Kamenogorsk, a proposal appeared to extend the powers of the President of the country until 2020 and to do this, hold a nationwide referendum. One of the speakers was Olzhas Suleimenov. Already on January 7 2011 the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev rejected the proposals of the Parliament of the Republic to submit to a national referendum amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to extend the powers of the current President without national elections until 2020

-On April 3, at the early presidential elections, he was re-elected President of Kazakhstan for the fourth time until December 2016. According to the final data of the Central election Commission, Nursultan Nazarbayev won 95.5 percent of the vote. According to the Constitution (article 42, paragraph 5) same person cannot be elected President more than two times in a row, but this limitation does not apply to the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.






-In December 2011, there were protests in the Mangistau region, described by the BBC as the largest protest during the rule of Nazarbayev.

-In March 2015, Nazarbayev was registered as a presidential candidate to participate in the early presidential elections of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 26, 2015. He received 97.75 % of the votes.

-On March 19, 2019, he signed a decree on the resignation of the President from March 20, 2019 at his own request. In his address to the people, Nazarbayev said:

I have decided to terminate my powers as President. This year will mark the 30th anniversary of my highest office. The people gave me the opportunity to be the first President of independent Kazakhstan

The powers of the President according to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, transferred to the chair of the Senate of the Parliament Kasym-Zhomart Tokaev, who was sworn in on March 20 at joint session of chambers of Parliament of Kazakhstan. After that, Nazarbayev himself retained the post of head of the country's security Council, member of the constitutional Council of Kazakhstan and Chairman of the ruling "Nur Otan" party



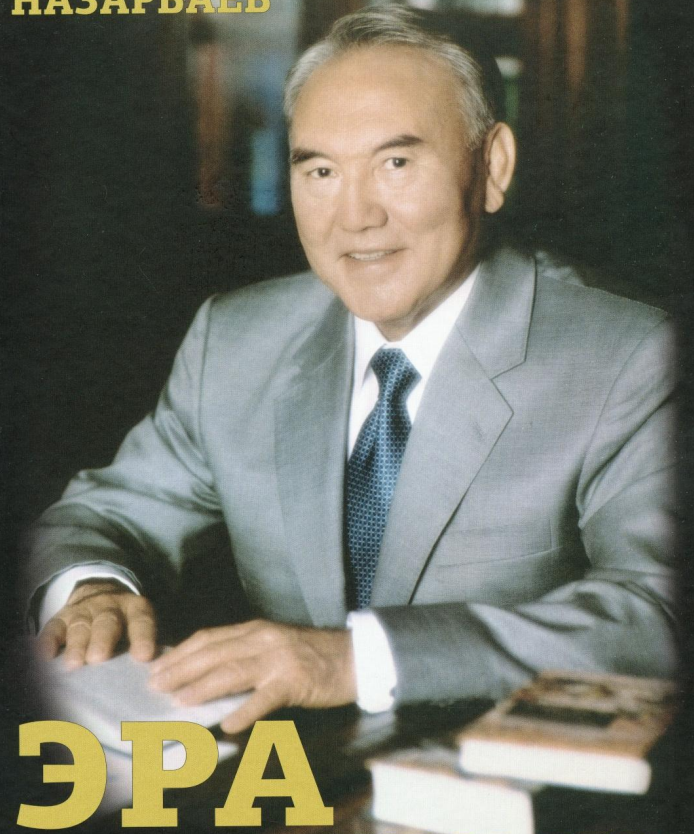





## Nursultan Nazarbayev as an author

Nursultan Nazarbayev is the author of 26 books, also he is a doctor of Economics, the subject of his dissertation is "resource saving Strategy in the conditions of formation and development of market relations". The defense was held at the Russian Academy of management (1992) (candidate of economic Sciences-in 1990)

**НУРСУЛТАН  
НАЗАРБАЕВ**



**ЭРА  
НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ**



-Only from 1991 to 2006, Nursultan Nazarbayev published 12 books under his own name. It turns out that I published one book in 16 months.

**List of books published by Nursultan Nazarbayev:**

1. Works Of The President Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan...
  2. in the heart of Eurasia
  3. Selected speeches, volume I, 1989-1991
  4. Selected speeches, volume II, 1991-1995...
  5. Selected speeches, volume III, 1995-1998...
  6. Strategy of formation of post-industrial society and partnership of civilizations
  7. I will share my Thoughts with the people...
  8. Kazakhstan's way
  9. 10 years. Assembly of peoples of Kazakhstan...
  10. Strategy Of Independence...
  11. On the threshold of the XXI century
  12. The critical decade
  13. Epicenter of the world
  14. Ten years equal to a century
  15. Strategy of transformation of society and revival of the Eurasian civilization
  16. In the history stream
  17. The Eurasian Union: ideas, practices, prospects
  18. Kazakh-Russian relations
  19. Historical memory, national accord and democratic reforms - civil choice of the people of Kazakhstan
  20. Five years of independence
  21. Market and socio-economic development
  22. Ideological consolidation of society as a condition for Kazakhstan's progress
  23. Strategy of formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state
  24. The strategy of resource saving and the transition to market...
  25. Without right and left
  26. Steel profile
- 

## Control questions:

1. In what year did Nursultan Nazarbayev join the Communist party?
2. Name any five books by Nursultan Nazarbayev
3. In 2010, a nationwide referendum was held, who was one of the speakers who proposed to extend the powers of the President of the country?

***Thanks for attention!***