

Theme of the lecture:

Independent Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan – the new nation



HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN
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Restore and repeat the material studied

1. 4 periods in the history of Kazakhstan

- History of ancient Kazakhstan...

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2. Remember the main events of these chronological borders in the history of Soviet Kazakhstan:

1917, Autumn –

1918-1920-

1921-1924 –

1925-1939-

1941-1945-

1954- 1964-

1964-1980-ies

1985-1990-

The brief content

- The road to independence, formation of new nation (5 periods to establishment of new state)
- Symbols of independent Kazakhstan
- Internal policy and
Stages of the transition to the formation of the Kazakh model of sustainable social-economical development

II period - October 25, 1990 - December 10th, 1991

- **October 25, 1990 - "Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR"**
adopted by Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan
- **September 7, 1991 - dissolution of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan** (the successor is the Socialist Party)
- **August 28, 1991 - a decree to close the Semipalatinsk test site**
(signed President of Kazakhstan)
- **December 1, 1991 - national presidential elections in Kazakhstan**,
he became President Nazarbayev, who on **December 10** took
credentials
- **December 10 - to rename the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic to
the Republic of Kazakhstan**
- **December 16, 1991 - Decree "On the State Independence of the
Republic
of Kazakhstan"** by the Constitutional Law,
this day was declared Independence Day

October 2, 1991 for the first time in 40 years on the Kazakh land Baikonur cosmodrome started with the first cosmonaut - Kazakh T. Aubakirov.

III period – December 16, 1991 – end of the 1992

characterized by the formation of **state institutions**
and the recognition of the new state by the
international community ,

March 2, 1992 The Republic of Kazakhstan has
become a full member of the United Nations

1992- famous year in establishment of the state

- **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.
- **January ,1992 Kazakhstan extracted the first ingot of gold**
- **January, 1992 state army was formed**
- **August, 1992 President confirmed text of new oath**
- **June, 1992 Supreme Soviet confirmed State flag, Emblem state insignia (Anthem).**
- **December, 1992 new text of national anthem was adopted**
- **1992 World Kurultay of Kazakhs was held, where Kazakhs of 13 states took part: scientists, businessmen, students.**
- **mid December, 1992 - Forum of the people of Kazakhstan was held.**

The state symbols of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Kazakhstan was officially adopted the state
symbols in 1992**

the Anthem, the Emblem and the Flag

**as a inalienable attributes of the Republic of
Kazakhstan and its independence.**

The Flag

The State Flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan

is a rectangular breadth of blue colour with the image of the sun in its center with a soaring steppe eagle underneath.

Along the flagstaff there is a vertical band with the national ornamental patterns.

The images of the sun, rays, eagle and ornament are of golden colour.

The ratio of the Flag's width to its length: 1:2.



2.The Emblem of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Emblem of the sovereign Kazakhstan was officially adopted in 1992.

The authors of the State Emblem are Kazakhstan's famous architects **Zhandarbek Malibekov and Shot-Aman Ualikhanov.**

The State Emblem of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the shape of a circle (wheel).

It is a symbol of life and eternity that was especially valued among the nomads of the Great Steppes.



3.The State

Anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan

In the history of sovereign Kazakhstan the national anthem was adopted two times: in 1992 and 2006.

from January 7 , 2006
the popular song
wrote in 1956 became
the anthem of RK ,
changing by
N.Nazarbayev.

Music Sh.Kaldayakov

Poem: Zh.
Nazhimedenov(1956),
and
N.Nazarbayev(2005).

*Алтын күн аспаны,
Алтын дән даласы,
Ерліктің дастаны,
Еліме қарашы!
Ежелден ер деген,
Даңқымыз шықты ғой.
Намысын бермеген,
Қазағым мықты ғой!*

Қайырмасы:

*Менің елім, менің елім,
Гүлің болып егілемін,
Жырың болып төгілемін, елім!
Туған жерім менің – Қазақстаным!
Ұрпаққа жол ашқан,
Кең байтақ жерім бар.
Бірлігі жарасқан,
Тәуелсіз елім бар.
Қарсы алған уақытты,
Мәңгілік досындай.
Біздің ел бақытты,
Біздің ел осындай!*

IV period - beginning 1993 March 1995

Period between 2 Constitutions

Establishment of new state on the base of a deepening economic crisis led to contradictions;

It was a period of the transition to market relations, foundation of the new juridical fundamentals of the state

V - period - from August 30 1995 - Autumn 1997

(Do you remember the main events of these dates?)

Important at this stage was the adoption of the strategic program

"Kazakhstan - 2030. Prosperity, security and welfare of all Kazakhstani "

The last years characterized as period Starting of the processes democratization of the society and growth of the independent Kazakhstan

(after Transition of the capital new state from Almaty to Akmola and renaming Akmola to Astana – **May 6, 1998**)



Constitution Republic of Kazakhstan – the main law of the state

There was adopted by referendum on 30 August 1995



Kazakhstan is unitary, democratic, secular, law state.

It is a presidential republic. The President is a head of the state , symbol and guarantor of the unity of people and the state.

Legislative power belonged to the Parliament, consists of two Chambers: the Senate and *Majilis*.

The government has executive power. Its leader is the Prime-minister

Judicial power is headed by Supreme Court. People of Kazakhstan – is a unique source of the state power.

Protect of motherland is sacred duty of each citizen of RK.

(In 1998, amendments were made to the Constitution of the Republic)

Қазақстан 2030

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КАЗАХСТАН - 2030

The strategy “Kazakhstan – 2030”

The following main long-term priorities were identified in the strategy “Kazakhstan – 2030”:

1. National Safety;
2. Domestic Stability and Consolidation of Society;
3. Economical Increase;
4. Health, Education and Prosperity of the citizens of Kazakhstan;
5. Energy Resources;
6. Infrastructure, Transport and Communication;
7. Professional State.


Main results

1. National security.

The state border delimited- 14,000 kilometers. Created a strong, modern, army defense capability, an effective law enforcement system which ensure the safety of the individual person, society and state.

2. *The internal political stability and consolidation of society.*

Kazakhstan from the moment of finding of independence chose the way of construction of the state principles of tolerance and consent of citizens and people dominate in that. On these principles in Kazakhstan is developing the consolidation of society, unity of ethnic groups into one nation – “Қазақстанцы”.



Realization of elections of deputies of Mazhilis became direct activation of democratization of society and state on the mixed electoral system in 1999. Constitutional reform of this year became the second stage of democratization of the political system of Kazakhstan. Reform entered new principles of cooperation of society and government.

3. Economic growth based on an open market economy with a high level of foreign investment and domestic savings.

- The main purpose of this priority was the post-crisis development of the economy, based on the accelerated pace of development of the oil and gas industries as a basis for the revival of the non-oil sector and increase government revenues. The result was achieved rapid growth of the oil industry. This led to is currently in Kazakhstan accounts for 1.6% of global production of tones of oil and gas condensate.
- The Gross domestic product grew more than in 16 times. Within the framework of the program of a force industrialization from 2010 397 investment projects are realized and more than 44 thousand workplaces are created.

4. Health, education and welfare of citizens of Kazakhstan

- An average monthly salary grew in 9,3 time.
- The middle size of pension payments increased in 10 times.
- Created medical cluster, which includes 5 innovative health facilities: a children's rehabilitation center, maternity and childhood centers, neurosurgeons, emergency medicine and cardiology centers.
- According to the data of 2013, the population increased from 14 to almost 17 million. The life expectancy increased to 70 years.
- Since 1997, throughout the country 942 schools and 758 hospitals were built.

5. Energetic resources.

- There has been steady growth in the share of oil and gas sector of the country's GDP, which grew 3.7% in 1997 to 14.7% in 2006 and 25.8% in 2013.
- The success of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan have been recognized by all international financial and credit rating agencies. In recent years there has been a constant improvement in almost all world rankings of Kazakhstan.

Infrastructure, particularly transport and communications

- In accordance with these programs were built dozens of road and rail routes that have become integral parts of the transport corridor "North-South" and the revival of the program "Silk Road» - TRASEKA.
- Along the transport corridors "North-South", "East-West" in the past 10 years have been laid fiber-optic communication lines. In late 2005, it was launched by the Kazakh communications and broadcasting satellite KazSat.

- *Each independent country should have its own development program, without this country's future is uncertain. It is one thing to adopt such a program and quite another to put it into practice. The strategic program "Kazakhstan-2030" - is a document of great historical and political significance. It contained a detailed analysis of the situation of the republic at the moment, it was discovered "Mission of Kazakhstan", and set out such "priority long-term objectives" Today, many scholars and political analysts in the country believe that "Kazakhstan-2030" strategy was for a young sovereign republic something more than the next development plan.*

Kazakhstan's model of sustainable social-economic development

market reforms in the economy of Kazakhstan's independence **includes 2 stages**

- **1 stage** **conventionally from 1992 to 1997**

During this period there was a process of transition from the distribution of Kazakh society administrative-command system to a market relations based on private property and competition.

economy was in a deep stage of production and financial crisis had a negative impact on all areas of development and required a quick decision, and sometimes unpopular decisions in society.

- **2nd stage** **began in 1998**

after the adoption of the Development Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030".
With the adoption of this document began the creative process to achieve long-term goals and priorities, to build a steadily developing economy, high trend rate of economic growth

Kazakhstan – the new nation in the system of international relations

- The economy has been radically transformed to a market economy, able to be integrated into the world economy
- Kazakhstan has voluntarily refused to host and test nuclear weapons on its territory and declared itself as a nuclear-free country
- Kazakhstan's foreign policy has aimed to achieve international guarantees of Kazakhstan's sovereignty and independence.



The Republic of Kazakhstan has diplomatic relations with all countries of the UN.

Main geopolitical partners of Kazakhstan – Russia, , the United States, China, the European Union, Turkic countries and the Middle East and others



Kazakhstan is a member of the OSCE, CIS, CSTO, the CAC, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Euro-Asian Economical Collaboration, SCO, CIICA, the organization - the Council of Turkic-speaking countries, Turkic military council, Individual Partnership Action Plan with NATO (since 1994),

abbreviation

- OSCE- organization security countries of Europe (ОБСЕ)
- CIS- Commonwealth of the independent states (СНГ)
- CSTO - Collective Security Treaty Organization (ОДКБ)
- CU -Customs Union (ТС)
- the CAC – Central Asian countries (ЦАС)
- the Organization of the Islamic Conference (ОИК)
- EAEC - Euro-Asian Economical Collaboration (ЕвразЭС)
- SCO- ?
- CICA- Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia)
(СВМДА СОВЕЩАНИЕ ПО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЮ И МЕРАМ ДОВЕРИЯ В АЗИИ)
- the organization - the Council of Turkic-speaking countries,
- Turkic military council,
- Individual Partnership Action Plan with NATO

achievements

Today in our country,

- mostly completed structural reforms in the economy;
- be privatized state property;
- formed economic environment,
- adequate standards developed market.

Kazakhstan among the first CIS member-states developed countries recognized as a market economy.

Kazakhstan is implementing a program of industrial-innovative development of the country until 2015.

2013, December – adopted new program “Kazakhstan -2050”

aim - make Kazakhstan one of the 30 most competitive countries in the world.

National symbols

● President



● Astana



The main dates of independence Kazakhstan

- **25th October 1990** - Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR.
- **21st November 1990** - Law to improve government institutions and the Constitution of the Kazakh SSR.
- **29th August 1991** - Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site is closed.
- **11th September 1991** - Space Agency of Research and State Committee on Land and Land Use are established.
- **16th October 1991** - Law on elections of President of Kazakh SSR.
- **1st December 1991** - first general elections of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Nursultan Nazarbayev is elected.
- **10th December 1991** - **The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic is renamed the Republic of Kazakhstan.**
- **10th December 1991** - Decree on Diamond Reserves is signed.
- **16th December 1991** - Law on elections of the President of the Kazakh SSR.
- **21st December 1991** - **the heads of 11 former Soviet republics sign the declaration of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).**
- **2nd January 1992** - Kazakhstan becomes a member of the OSCE.
- **27th January 1992** - first Kazakh gold bullion (10.5 kg) is smelted by Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Enterprise.
- **3rd March 1992** - **the Republic of Kazakhstan becomes a member of the UN.**
- **21st April 1992** - first letter of credence from a foreign diplomat - the Turkish Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to Kazakhstan.
- **25th May 1992** - Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the Russian Federation.
- **4th June 1992** - Laws on the national flag, national emblem and national anthem.

1993-1996

- **26th January 1993 - the first Constitution of sovereign Kazakhstan is adopted.**
- **16th February 1993 - UN office opened in [Almaty](#).**
- **10th March 1993 - the National Program of Privatization for 1993-1995 is published.**
- **18th April 1993 - World Economic Forum in Almaty gathering over 100 heads of major international and national companies, firms and banks from 30 countries.**
- **30th August 1993 - N. Nazarbayev asks the governments of nuclear powers to prolong the moratorium on testing nuclear, chemical, biological and other mass destruction weapons until 2005.**
- **15th November 1993 - The national currency, Tenge (KZT) is introduced.**
- **29th March 1994 - in Moscow N. Nazarbayev offers to create a Eurasian Union of CIS countries.**
- **27th May 1994 - Kazakhstan becomes the 19th member of the NATO Partnership for Peace Program.**
- **1st March 1995 - the Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan is established in order to strengthen social stability and interethnic accord.**
- **25th March 1995 - republican referendum to prolong the powers of the President until the 1st December 2000 in order to preserve social unity and avoid deep polarization of the political and social situation in the country.**
- **27th May 1995 - last nuclear weapon at the former Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site is eliminated.**
- **30th August 1995 - a new Constitution is adopted by republican referendum.**
- **15th September 1995 - Akmola (Astana) becomes the new capital.**
- **December 1995 - the first two-chamber Parliament is elected.**
- **December 1995 - Kazakhstan becomes a member of the Islamic Cooperation Organization.**
- **31st January 1996 - speakers of the Senate and Majilis are elected on the first session of the new two-chamber Parliament.**
- **6th February 1996 - 15 countries take part in the Conference on Interaction and Trust Measures in Almaty..**
- **1st May 1996 - first Day of the Unity of the Peoples of Kazakhstan.**
- **30th September 1996 - Kazakhstan signs the Treaty on Universal Prohibition of Nuclear Tests.**
- **16th December 1996 - monument of Independence is opened in Almaty.**
- **30th December 1996 - 1997 is declared Year of Memory of the Victims of Political Repression.**

1997-1999

- 24th January 1997 - Law on the languages of the Republic of Kazakhstan is adopted.
- 13th February 1997 - 55 political parties, public associations, national and cultural centers of the republic sign an agreement on cooperating with the state in order to overcome social and economic problems.
- **10th October 1997 - the President's annual address about Kazakhstan - 2030. Prosperity, Security and Improvement of Welfare of All Kazakhstanis.**
- 15th January 1998 - Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between Kazakhstan and the European Union is signed.
- **20th January 1998** - official holidays and commemoration days approved: Day of the Defenders of the Country (7th May 7), Memorial Day of the Victims of Political Repression (31st May), Press Day (28th June), Sports Day (13th August), Day of Knowledge (1st September), Day of the Peoples of the Republic of Kazakhstan (22nd September), National Currency Day (15th November).
- 10th June 1998 - international opening of the new capital Astana.
- **26th June 1998 - Law on national security.**
- 9th July 1998 - Anti corruption Law is signed.
- 30th September 1998 - the President offers to continue further democratization of society by simplifying elections, reducing membership fees, increasing the role of political parties which have over 10 seats in the Majilis (lower chamber) and increasing the role of NGOs.
- **17th December 1998** - Presidential Decree on the national commission for family and women is published.
- **10th January 1999** - N. Nazarbayev is re-elected President for seven years with 80% majority.
- 1st March 1999 - Republican Party Otan is founded (it includes the democratic party "People's Unity of Kazakhstan", the Liberal Movement of Kazakhstan and the movement "For Kazakhstan 2030").
- 11th June 1999 - Law on Education.

- 29th July 2000 - the last shaft for nuclear tests at the former Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site is eliminated.
- **16th March 2001** - Security Council approved a new Foreign policy concept for Kazakhstan.
- 27th March 2001 - the CTC pipeline begins to operate.
- 22nd September 2001 - state visit of pope John Paul II to Kazakhstan.
- 15th July 2002 - N. Nazarbayev signs the law on political parties.
- 23rd February 2003 - the presidents of Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine sign a statement to create a common economic zone.
- **23-24th September 2003** - **Astana Congress on world, traditional and national religions.**
- **18th February 2005** - Annual Address of the President Kazakhstan on the way to accelerated economic, social and political modernization