



ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ атындағы ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE REASONS AND A CONSEQUENCE OF POLITICAL CRISES IN SOME SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN 50 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY

In countries of Eastern Europe in which the model of a state system of the totalitarian type constructed on the Soviet sample constantly was already in the late forties approved arose, socio-political and economic crises developed and went deep. Deterioration in a level of living of the population against the background of violation of democratic freedoms was a consequence of copying of the Soviet experience of social and economic transformations. As the argument confirming such conclusions it is possible to read out powerful social and political crises in Poland, Hungary and GDR 1953-1956, on the one hand, and sharp strengthening of repressive policy of the state for any dissent, from another. Studying of history of the Hungarian events of 1956 is of particular importance for all post-socialist countries as it was the first open armed protest against the Soviet dictatorship. The crucial role of a power factor in preservation of Eastern Europe under control of the USSR has been visually shown to the whole world. The Hungarian events have ingenerated also a crisis situation of the world communistic movement as in a number of the Communist Parties split between those who, acting under a banner of «national communism», have condemned, and those who have supported the Soviet actions in Hungary was outlined. Besides strong-arm tactics of the USSR has pushed away to the west from the communistic movement of many of those who sympathized with him earlier, first of all intellectuals.

Key words: Hungary, GDR, Poland, command system, state, policy, crisis.

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XX ғасырдың 50-жылдарындағы кейбір социалистік елдердегі саяси дағдарыстардың себептері мен салдарларының негізгі астарлары

40-жылдардың аяғында мемлекеттік құрылым үлгісі ретінде кеңестік үлгі бойынша құрылған тоталитарлық жүйенің бекітілуі, Шығыс Еуропа елдерінде әлеуметтік-саяси және экономикалық дағдарыстардың тұрақты түрде пайда болып, кең етек алып, ұлғая түсуіне әкелді. Әлеуметтік-экономикалық қайта құрулардың кеңестік тәжірибесін көшірудің салдары халықтың өмір сүру деңгейінің нашарлауымен қатар демократиялық еркіндіктерінің шектелуіне соқтырды. Мұндай қорытындыны дәлелдеудің дәйектемесі ретінде бір жағынан, 1953-1956 жылдардағы Польша, Венгрия және ГДР-дағы ірі қоғамдық-саяси дағдарыстарды, екінші жағынан мемлекеттің іс-әрекетін сынаушыларға қатысты қудалау саясатының шұғыл күшеюін атап өтуге болады. 1956

жылы венгерлік саяси оқиғаның тарихын жан-жақты зерделеу постсоциалистік елдердің барлығы үшін ерекше мәнге ие, өйткені бұл кеңестік үстемдікке қарсы шыққан алғашқы қарулы қарсыластық болатын. Бүкіл әлемге КСРО-ның бақылауындағы Шығыс Еуропаның күшпен ұсталынып отырылғандығы айқын көрсетілді. Венгерлік саяси оқиғалар сонымен бірге әлемдік коммунистік қозғалыстарды дағдарысты жағдайларға душар етті. Кейбір коммунистік партиялардың ішінде екіге бөліну орын алды. «Ұлттық коммунизм» туының астына біріккендер айыптаса, екіншілері Венгриядағы кеңестік әрекеттерді қолдап жатты. Сонымен бірге КСРО-ның күштеу саясаты Батыста бұған дейін өздеріне қызығушылық танытқандарды, әсіресе зиялы қауымды енді өздерінен айнытып алды.

Түйін сөздер: Венгрия, ГДР, Польша, әкімшілік-әміршілдік жүйе, мемлекет, саясат, дағдарыс.

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Основные аспекты причин и последствий политических кризисов в некоторых социалистических странах в 50-х годах XX века

В странах Восточной Европы, в которых уже в конце 40-х годов XX века утвердилась модель государственного устройства тоталитарного типа, построенного по советскому образцу, постоянно возникали, развивались и углублялись социально-политические и экономические кризисы. Следствием копирования советского опыта социально-экономических преобразований явилось ухудшение уровня жизни населения на фоне поправки демократических свобод. В качестве аргумента, подтверждающего такие выводы, можно считать мощные общественно-политические кризисы в Польше, Венгрии и ГДР 1953-1956 гг., с одной стороны, и резкое усиление репрессивной политики государства в отношении всякого инакомыслия – с другой. Изучение истории венгерских событий 1956 года имеет особое значение для всех постсоциалистических стран, так как это было первым открытым вооруженным протестом против советского диктата. Всему миру была наглядно продемонстрирована решающая роль силового фактора в сохранении Восточной Европы под контролем СССР. Венгерские события породили и кризисную ситуацию внутри мирового коммунистического движения, поскольку в ряде компартий наметился раскол между теми, кто, выступая под знаменем «национального коммунизма», осудил, и теми, кто поддержал советские действия в Венгрии. К тому же силовая политика СССР оттолкнула на Западе от коммунистического движения многих из тех, кто ранее ему симпатизировал, в первую очередь интеллектуалов.

Ключевые слова: Венгрия, ГДР, Польша, административно-командная система, государство, политика, кризис.

Introduction

The Second World War's international-political results which known as XX century's sorrow really influenced to the next historical development. Democracy powers increasing in the whole world is connected with fascism's smashing and its direct organizers were annihilated.

Nowadays some historical edition tries to reduce the meaning of Soviet Union's fighting in East Europe. In their opinion, Soviet Union's main goal: East Europe's territory must be under pressure because of Soviet Union's aggressive acts. If Soviet Union had stopped fighting in West side in 1944, East Europe that was slave of fascism would

have had other story... However, Soviet Union's millions of citizens could be alive. But it's another story. The answer of this solution: because of Soviet Union's international-political situation in that period, it was the only decision to save their own safeness and manipulating territories. It was a difficult and, at the same time, a period of Soviet Union power spreading, which could stay strong in any moment of that difficult tense. Based on all the events socialistic system was created: In a result of Soviet Union's pressure, seven European and three Asian countries had to be on the way of socialistic-revolution (Stroitelstvo osnov sotsializma v stranah Tsentralnoi i Yugo-Vostochnoi Evropy, 199: 207). In the end of the war, East Europe had to choose

either their own or the Soviet Union's model of reaching political-economy development. At first, in order to create a new society, there were used democracy way between twocommunities such as lower middle classes, which consist of peasants, laborers and intelligent-mature classes like communists and social democrats. Central and South-East European countries, which could prove their independence, realized a new structure as a national democracy. In spite of multiparty system in political sphere, conservatism and fascism were not allowed to rule the country. State sector had the main role in a sphere of economy. Absolutely, it influenced to socialistic system countries' future in a sphere of politics and economy.

Methodology

The greatest danger is constituted by political crises because the political crisis is a result of unstable development of political system or a deadlock condition of the political relations, the highest manifestation of political contradictions. Disorder of all control system and social disaster can be consequences of a political crisis. The problem of settlement and successful permission of political crises can be considered as one of the most current problems today because by means of mechanisms and technologies of settlement of political crises it is possible to turn crisis from destructive process into constructive and to stabilize social system.

Analyzing a historiography of a political crisis, it is impossible to ignore the researchers who were analyzing the crisis phenomena within other social sciences, but influenced formation of concepts of a political crisis.

Methodological basis of a research of a problem of the Hungarian political crisis were methods of the dialectic, historical, system, structurally functional, institutional analysis. At the same time the methodology of actually system analysis in relation to a phenomenon of the Hungarian political crisis was made by system and structural, systemic-functional and system and evolutionary methods. When carrying out this politological research general scientific methods were used: analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, cause and effect, comparative, forecasting, etc. The important methodological role in a research was played by conceptual provisions and the conceptual and categorial device of the general theory of policy, the theory of political systems and history of political doctrines.

Results and discussion

It was known to everyone that The Second World War's results was affected to East European countries' future deeply. At first, Soviet Union political-economy system was influenced to European countries' soul. It is said to European countries that its political system with Soviet Union's political discipline was really similar but in fact that Soviet Union's political system was very far from democracy one. Most people are aware that system of Union was near to totalitarianism. Undoubtedly, such type of acts: leading one political community or movement on; one and only property's exceeding; have not a law to choose political right and freedom; main content of population's life quality low level and furthermore, it is generally felt that force to do something was characteristically for Union. It is obvious that controlling all of the sphere country, citizens are always under the pressure of political regime and leadership ideology. One community indefinite leading and apparatus of government were merged as a great power. It is clear that at the same time, undoubtedly, exist other difficult systems such as authoritarianism. Most people are aware that the government has one and only leader or community to rule and it is common belief that they advocate command system (Antidemokraticheskie rezhimi, 2003). Clear agendas have multiple facts about such type of difficult system: Word of liberty, Acts of liberty – something unknown for such type of one.

During the half of century East European countries were developed on socialistic orientation. Another negative aspect of that system is that after European countries after fascism could not realize themselves as another well-systemic one. Among the east European countries all the landlords were victimized, for instance, in Hungary the leaders of small country communities, in Bulgaria – masters of national farm league, in Poland- parties of the peasants and others were drove away from the country. In September 1947 Informational secretary which based on nine communists and parties of working class started the pressure politics in national democracy of Soviet Union, Italy, France, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union offered to pass from national democracy to socialism, using the soviet model of rule. In a result of the Second World War countries were under the command of the Soviet Union, so they had to observe all the requirements. It brought to changes of political system in Hungary,

Romania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, and GDR. Party of communists established totalitarian-communism regime in the East Europe. All the important sides of citizens' lives like politics, economics and intellectual values were strongly controlled by the government. Command system had set and anyone who was against the government was strictly punished. All the industry equipment was country's property. After nationalization economy and financial sphere started to industrialize. The fact that the agriculture was collectivized it led to crisis and depression in society.

Market economy in Eastern Europe mixed with bureaucratic economy. Changes in the economic and social structure were expanded. Most of the adult population were working in state economy. Groups with citizens in a simple wealthy and new political-economic transformation continue with the release of the dissatisfaction with the policy authorities, which concluded against to political power.

In the Soviet Union demonstrated happenings such as death of Stalin in 1953, the new leadership, led to a new socialist country, all of that meaning that coming a new era. In totalitarian-socialism world was some difficult moments which influenced to Hungary, Poland and German Democratic Republics a political crisis. South-Eastern European countries which trying to have socialistic world had more negative sides than positive.

Furthermore, it is generally felt that trying to build a new strong industry influenced to working power with notbest side. Especially crafts, trade and services were difficult and unreal to develop because of new system of structure for cooperating towns.

Such type of coercion to population get started to be the worst, naturally, it becoming for a new revolution. For example, in 1953-1956 German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia had political-socialistic crisis that was finished with arresting many people who were against to government. Ignoring own nation's especial sides that countries could not protect its individual behavior and followed Soviet Union's requirements.

In June 1953 political crisis in GDR was the great trouble. The government raised product prices for 40 % and a law salary could not help them to get over every day's life (Lavrenov, 2003:532). People's devastation did not endure anymore. Moreover, GDR had to pay one part of the Soviet Union's War expenses. For military expenses were provided 11% of common budget (Der Volksaufstand vom 17. Juni 1953, 2009: 338). Undoubtedly, it had an affect on

economy condition of the country. All the food was still provided by card. People could not afford an expensive product in the marker, number of refugee raised dramatically, especially professional experts started to leave country. Obviously, it led to a new economy problems. In May 1953 national position was unsatisfactory for all the citizens of the country (Pkatoshkin, 2004: 253). Revolution which was against the economy solution of the government in the end changed to the national anti totalitarianism one. Finally, revolution was stopped by the pressure of the Soviet Union.

In 28 July 1953, in plenum of Hungary labor party's central leadership by the offering of Soviet Union Rakkoshi Matyash was removed from his position, instead of him I. Nagy was appointed as a head of the State (Alipbayev, 2012: 439.). In the end of 40's beginning of 60's economical situation was distressing. As a ally of GDR Hungary had to pay contribution to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Salary of labors and working classes went down.

I. Nagy government's economic and political situation was significantly improved population's life quality. His strategy was enough easier for people but especially with arresting, and try to return own people who were removed. I. Nagy strategy was more responsible for people's life: started to care about food providing, stopped to invested capital to buildings and cooperation of towns. This system was very useful for people because he make the prices lower for food, do all condition for improving lifestyle and undoubtedly, he was a natural leader for the nation. There is another side to the issue, in 18 April 1955, I. Nagy was removed from his premier-minister position influencing Soviet Union because of its own fear that wishing to have such type of conditions (Zhelitskii, 2002: 185). During the long period of difficult periods it was a light in the end of tunnel but not for a long time, but the saw it because of that tried to do everything to return this light. Government disagreed with that decision and in Poland, Poznan's people in 1956 was near for the war of citizen. In October-November 1956 Hungary's status of that difficult period was more hard. Nowadays it was a step in their history, which called Hungary's revolution or Hungary's rising. Undoubtedly, Soviet Union used that moment for its own benefits and called it panic, but it is another story

Conclusion

To sum up all the process of the political crises in society took place between the soviet political

system model, which got all the sphere of the society and people who wanted a democracy system to be reinstated. In order to quiet the crisis down they used weapon of meson.

In addition, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization were under the pressure of the Soviet Union so they supported the opposition against the Hungarian Revolution. A Hungarian Revolution had amount number of victims, it was bloodshed one. A Hungarian government was ruled officials of the Soviet Union. The main aim of the Soviet Union in a such political condition was to keep it's position of influence to other countries in that period.

Events of 1956 in Hungary became manifestation of deep crisis of Stalin model of socialism in her concrete historical Hungarian option. As the Stalin model went back the roots to the Bolshevik concept of dictatorship of the proletariat, in relation to Hungary of 1956 there are bases to speak also about crisis of the socialist social system which is really embodied in conditions of a certain country according to Marxist-Leninist theories. Internationally an exit of Hungary from the Warsaw Treaty Organization has marked itself the «tectonic shift in the empire» (G. Kissinger) which has designated a real possibility of the crash of the Yalta and Potsdam bipolar model

which has fixed in itself decisive results of World War II. Owing to this fact it became a call not only for the USSR within which sphere of influence Hungary fell, and not only for the young, begun to develop only in the late forties world system of socialism, but also for their antagonists in interblock opposition – the USA and their allies.

The crucial role of a power factor in preservation of Eastern Europe under control of the USSR has been visually shown to the whole world. The Hungarian events have ingenerated also a crisis situation of the world communistic movement as in a number of the Communist Parties split between those who, acting under a banner of «national communism», have condemned, and those who have supported the Soviet actions in Hungary was outlined. Besides strong-arm tactics of the USSR has pushed away to the west from the communistic movement of many of those who sympathized with him earlier, first of all intellectuals. At last, events in Hungary and around it have affected, though not too long-term image, on a condition of the relations between the West and the East in the conditions of «Cold War» that allows to speak about the Hungarian crisis of 1956 and as about a factor of the international relations in post-war Europe and the world.

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