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Some Problems of Historical Science in Kazakhstan

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Abstract: Historiography of Kazakhstan during the Soviet period has passed several stages inherent to each of the specifications of a particular decision of the CPSU (b)-the Communist Party, defines the scope of development of social sciences and humanities in the USSR. If the 1920-1930's years of the twentieth century continued to separate the objective nature of research, as is evident from the work M. Tynyshbaeva, S. Asfendiyarov, H. Dosmukhamedov already the second half of the 30s study conducted strictly within certain limits, under strict party-class control. "Short" of this requirement authors punished rather severely, as evidenced by the tragic fate of the above scientists during the so -called "Great Terror" and some others in the postwar period.

Key words: Science of the Kazakhstan % Historiography % Forced Politics % The Soviet period

INTRODUCTION

In the prewar years, especially after the conversion of some autonomous republics based on the new Constitution of the USSR in 1936 in the Soviet republics, the idea of writing their regional or independent stories. Kazakhstan started preparation for the publication of "History of Kazakh SSR from ancient times to the present day". Yet developed a common conceptual questions ideas, the war began. And then for the first time on the basis of the creative collaboration with evacuated from Moscow outstanding scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR an opportunity to realize this idea. Released in 1943 by the Secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan M. Abdykalykova and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy A. Pankratova this summary work in soon because the chapters written by young Kazakh scientists on the uprising E. Bekmahanov the Kenesary Kasymov became subjected to severe criticism. After the publication of the monograph E.Bekmahanov "Kazakhstan in the 1920-1940 of the XIX century" intensified criticism by typing new momentum led to severe audit not only approved the concept of the national liberation movement in Kazakhstan, but also the national cultural heritage for cleanliness class and loyalty to the Soviet regime and the Bolshevik ideology. As a result of 25 years (the death sentence on "humanitarian grounds" in the USSR in 1947 was canceled) were convicted of first historian Begezhan Suleymenov arrested in the summer of 1952, writer Esmagambet Ismailov. Turn "reached" and to Ermuhan Bekmakhanov, writers Hazhym Djumaliev, Kayum Mukhamedkhanov. Scholars such as A. Margulan A. Zhubanov, E. Dilmuhamedov and other persecuted. Just before his death, Stalin and other E. Bekmahanov were able to free themselves and restore their rights [1].

Thus, a limited number of problems, not let you go beyond what is permitted Bolshevik ideology characterized the historiography of the late 40's-early 50's of XX century. Under these circumstances, scientists could not lead a full, objective research, limited only by a statement of facts and events. This situation continued for some time and in the post-Stalin period [2].

Repressive Methods in Historical Science of Kazakhstan: Still-warm glow of repressive measures against the humanities scholars, the campaign against cosmopolitanism left a deep trace of fear in the minds of historians. This circumstance for many years affected the topics of scientific research, scientific training, psycho-emotional state, relationships themselves historians. Personality clashes later known historians, sometimes their mutual dislike, was a reflection or echo of the events of that long period. As a result, immediately appeared skewed ratio developed problems.

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So for a long time (1960-1980 years) of the last century there was such a practice: 70% of the projects planned research work of the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography, according to the requirements of science and universities and the CPSU Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, certainly should have been devoted to the problems history of the Soviet period. The remaining 30% the problems of history period before 1917, ethnography and archeology. And it is in the brain research institute of the country [3].

In such a situation, the then leaders of the Institute Academician A.N. Nusupbekov (Director), a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR G.F. Dahshleyger (Deputy Director), found a way out of this situation, in terms of designating only one complex topic on the history of ancient and medieval history of Kazakhstan, archeology and ethnography. All developed real problems in these areas were considered relevant sections of the complex themes.

Despite the fact that history was in the grip of a rigid class ideology of the Communist Party, the second half of the 1950's begins a new stage in the development of the history of Kazakhstan [4]. New edition of the two-volume "History of the Kazakh SSR", "History of Kazakhstan. Epoch of Socialism"(1957, 1961, Kazakh and Russian languages in 1968 , in Russian), as well as the release of the major monographic studies and fundamental documentary collections were the result of a stable at the time of development of Soviet society and the consolidation of forces by social scientists primarily historians.

A major achievement of Kazakh historiography of 1960-1980 was the publication of the complete works Ch.Ch. Valikhanov (in 5 volumes foreman academician A. Margulan, 2nd edition-1985), I. Altynsarin (in 3 volumes, foreman member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR Suleymenov B.S.). In the same row major monographs A.N. Nusupbekov "Formation and Development of the Soviet working class in Kazakhstan. 1917-1940)" (1966), A. Margulan "Begazy-Dandybay culture of Central Kazakhstan (1980), B.S. Suleimenov "The Agrarian Question in Kazakhstan last third of the XIX-early XX centuries" (1962) , G.F. Dahshleyger "Socio-economic relations in the village and the village of Kazakhstan. 1921-1929" (1965) and ect [5].

In the same years in Kazakhstan historical science became widely known names such talented new generation of historians, as R.B. Suleimenov, M.K. Kozybayev, K.A. Akisheva, T.B. Balakayev, M.H. Asylbekov, B.N. Abisheva, H.I. Bisenov, N.E. Edygenov, S.B. Nurmukhamedov, N.G. Pan, K.N. Nurpeysov, K.A. Pishchulin, K.M. Baypakov, B.E. Kumekov, A.S. Sabyrhanov, F.M. Malikov, M.S. Tursunov, V.Y. Basin, M.S. Muhanov, S. Ibragimova and drugih. Their scholarly works today are of great importance in the development of national historiography [6].

The achievements of Kazakh historical science (of course, within the Soviet ideology) are evidence of the source base extension studies Kazakh historians transition from shallow themes in the development of the major problems of national history, archeology and ethnography.

However, in the Soviet era to the revolutionary history of Kazakhstan was on the second plane. This in no small measure contributed to the repressive policies of the previous relapses, manifested in the new conditions in the form of withholding of scientific libraries and turnover of individual studies, the ban on the study of life and activities of certain historical figures, especially the beginning of the twentieth century.

Unnoticed by the public at different times on the closed Communist Party directives removed from circulation, the individual works and research scientists devoted to the problems of the history of Kazakhstan. So in the early 1980 was withdrawn from circulation and burned monograph famous anthropologist O. Ismagulov "Ethnic Kazakhs dentistry" (1982). About a year stored in the basement of the publishing house "Nauka", after the removal of links and because of the name of Alikhan Bukeykhanov monograph outstanding Kazakh ethnographer Khalel Argynbaev "Family and marriage among the Kazakhs (in Kazakh, 1973) . Complaints began " vigilant " ideologues of the history of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in the monograph by V.V. Vostrov and MS Mukanov "Kin-based composition and resettlement of Kazakhs" (1968). In 1974, seized and burned a small book of young Kazakh scientists "Nomadic Civilization", published by the famous scientist, academician and future director of the Institute R.B. Suleimenov [7].

Watchful "eye" of the CPSU ideological passed through a sieve all his work on the history of Kazakhstan, from the papers of young researchers to monographs of famous scientists. Particular attention was paid to the research of the Soviet period. So was withdrawn from circulation M.K. Kozybayev monograph and Z.Golikova "Golden Fund party. From the experience of the personnel policies have CPSU"(1973) [8]. Moreover, she has been

heavily criticized in the report at the XIV Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. M.K. Kozybaev was forced to resign from his post as head of the department at the Institute of Party History of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Search for "nationalist distortions" in the works of Kazakh historians especially intensified after the events of December 1986 in Almaty. "Complex of Fear", is constantly present in the minds of researchers, scientists paralyzed initiative, hindered the development of the most relevant parallel to the existing population issues such as the national liberation movement in the early twentieth century, including Alash Orda and other problems closed the history of Soviet society. These included issues such as famine of the early 1930's , the problems of deported and exiled to 1920-1950 years in the republic of peoples, ethnic groups and citizens, etc. [9]. Moreover, after a conviction R.B. Suleimenov, E. Bekmakhanov and other not wanted to explore the problems of the national liberation movement of the Kazakh people. This state continued until 1991.

Nevertheless, the proceedings of the previous generation of historians of Kazakhstan became the basis for the further development of topical problems in the history of Kazakhstan, in particular its "white spots" [11]. In the early 1990, when the radically revised earlier, largely dogmatic conceptual approaches in the treatment of the history of the national borderlands of the Russian Empire as Kazakhstan, works of scientists of the previous generation have not lost their value. Under the conditions of barracks socialism and the pressure of his ideological structures historians of the Soviet period could not go beyond what is permitted and not blame them for that today, at least, it would not be correct.

Formation of a New Historical Consciousness in Kazakhstan: Celebrated in 2012 the 100'th anniversary of the birth of prominent Kazakh scientists Begezhan Suleimenov and Serikbai Beisembaev coincided with the drafting of a new concept of the formation of historical consciousness in Kazakhstan. If the works are devoted to the problems of the first academic history of agrarian relations until 1917, the second works connected with the study of history of Kazakhstan Soviet period. From today's perspective in their works may present the reader will find a lot of problems that do not coincide with the current perception of the past in terms of independence. One thing is certain: their works and studies must be seen in the context of the events of his time. And it would be consistent with an objective perception of the problem of "history and historians in relation to the era in which they lived and worked" [12].

For example, in the Soviet period history of the national liberation movement under the auspices of Alash and "Alash Orda" covered in purely negative terms. After 1992 Alash movement was covered objectively and taken its appropriate place in our history. But those who in 1917 were supported by the Soviet government in the position of almost historical rogue.

For example, the infamous writer M. Magauin, over the past twenty years is applied repeated insults many of his colleagues in the literary workshop, including Chingiz Aitmatov and berating historians for what they do not support his mythological concept of the medieval history of the Kazakhs, a denial of individual rage eminent Soviet period made rather rude.

Before expressing this incorrect attitude toward leaders of the Soviet period, as well as his fellow writers, he and his ilk reviewers should ask why in 1917 a small Kazakh intelligentsia were on different sides of the barricades? The reasons for this lie in the Kazakh society and the events immediately preceding the 1917 and occurred after. In the writings of B. Suleimenova and S. Beisembaev this principle, despite the requirements of the class ideology, we can say met. Circumstances and background of social upheaval in the Kazakh society in 1916 and the transition of the Kazakh intelligentsia to the Bolsheviks and the Soviet regime reflected in the writings and Begezhan Suleimenov and Serikbai Beisembaev [12].

Noting the importance of research historians of 1960-1980, at the same time it should be noted their diligence and meticulousness in the identification and use of documentary sources. In some of today's research, sometimes in spite of claims to originality and "depth" study, you will not find enough capacious, full documentary base than in the writings of historians of 1960-1980. In spite of a general tone and a well-defined probability results, most studies of the time characteristic of completeness descriptions and analysis.

Number of eminent historians of 1960-1980 B. Suleimenov and S. Beisembaev primarily bring together the problems of history of the national liberation movement in revolutions 1905-1907 and 1917. That's just one example: B. Suleimenov since 1940 actively engaged in the problems of history of the national liberation uprising in 1916 as a result, in 1977 he published his next, corrections, additions monograph "Revolt in 1916 in Kazakhstan. Causes, nature, driving force". On the incompleteness of the study and to restore complete ban objective history of the uprising in the Turgay region involving Abdulgafarov Zhanbosynov it openly, without fear, spoke at a time [13].

Full, unexpurgated history of the uprising has become established only after 1991, however, the works of B. Suleimenov on the history of Kazakhstan late XIX -early XX centuries. formed the basis for further expansion of research into the history of this period [14].

Also the case with scientific heritage S. Beisembaev. His main research work entitled "Lenin and Kazakhstan (1897-1924 gg.)" (1968) still has not lost its scientific value. It describes the circumstances of the establishment of Soviet power in the region, training and the creation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic, where all were reunited Kazakh lands dissected during the colonial period for various governorates-general [15].

CONCLUSION

Thus, the history of Kazakhstan, being the educational and ideological part of the Soviet state and the Communist Party and in the 1960-1980 was developed in the framework of certain "permitted". Its distinguishing feature from 1940-1950 was the expansion of the range of research and source base, strengthening the human resource capacity of historical science. Despite the negative impact of ideological control and suppression of scientific thought, in 1960-1980 years, scientists in Kazakhstan, primarily the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography. Ch.Ch. Valikhanov done a great job, as evidenced by a number of representatives of the scientific heritage of the historians of the time.

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