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**NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV: MILESTONES OF LIFE AND CAREER
IN THE KARAGANDA REGION (1960-1979)**

ANNOTATION

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The relevance of the research. Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev's name is associated with the period of formation and development of a modern independent state, the Republic of Kazakhstan. N.A.Nazarbayev entered the history of Kazakhstan as the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan who announced its state independence.

The Republic of Kazakhstan today is a globally recognized state with a developing market economy, with a large economic, industrial, scientific and cultural potential. It is a state where representatives of various ethnic groups and confessions live in peace and harmony, where there is no infringement on national, linguistic, religious, social or other grounds. Kazakhstan is represented in the United Nations (UN), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and many other authoritative international organizations. Kazakhstan today is a country that has voluntarily renounced nuclear weapons. The construction and strengthening of state independence, legislative consolidation of internationally recognized borders, international recognition are the historical merit and historical legacy of Nursultan Nazarbayev as the First President of independent Kazakhstan who began his working and socio-political career in the period of 1960 - 1979 in the Karaganda region.

The years of N.A.Nazarbayev's work in the Karaganda region coincided with a dynamic period of development of the Central Kazakhstan industrial region as an integral part of the national economic complex of the former USSR. The period from 1960 to 1980 in the Karaganda region was a period of active development of various industries, intensive construction of diversified industrial and social infrastructure, rapid development and growth of cities and rural areas, population growth, a period of significant achievements in the rise of the economy and social sphere of Central Kazakhstan.

The period of work of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979 coincided with the completion of construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. In these years Karaganda coal basin achieved high production indicators. Balkhash and Zhezkazgan mining and metallurgical plants worked stably. The cities and rural areas of the region received significant development. The social sphere became diversified and more developed. There were noticeable improvements

in the housing and living conditions of the population, development of education, health care, culture and science. The years of 1960-1980 were a period of dynamic development of the economy and social sphere of the region. The population of the region more than doubled and reached 1,713,208 people [1, 5]. Industrial production increased fivefold. And the region reached a historical maximum by all types of industrial production [2, 138].

In the annals of independent Kazakhstan, the name and role of the man and politician who led the country on the critical and difficult path of formation and formation of state independence occupies a special place. The historical merits of the founders of statehood in many countries are forever preserved in the annals of national and world history. Famous researcher of antiquity S.L.Utchenko wrote about the role of biography in individual and collective representations in the history of society as follows: "In the history of mankind there are such personalities, who, having once appeared, then pass through centuries, through millennia, through the whole change of epochs and generations available to our mental gaze. Such people are truly "eternal companions" of mankind...We can speak about political and statesmen, about representatives of science, culture, art. In this sense, there are no restrictions, no conditions. More precisely, there is only one condition: a tangible contribution made to the development of human society, its material and spiritual existence". [3, 3]. N.A.Nazarbayev, who led the country for almost 30 years in the historical turning point period of the formation of state independence, can also be said as an "eternal companion of the history of Kazakhstan in the last quarter of XX - early XXI centuries.

After the voluntary resignation of N.A.Nazarbayev from the post of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March 19, 2019 and the events that took place in January 2022, the public discourse has formed diametrically opposed points of view in assessing the role and results of his almost thirty-year rule as the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Wise nations from century to century preserve their historical heritage and include both positive and negative experience in their historical-political and educational arsenal. Critically comprehending the political heritage of the thirty-year rule of N.A.Nazarbayev as President, one cannot, in our opinion, one-sidedly negatively treat the historical heritage of this period, which became a fact of the history of Kazakhstan in the late XX and first quarter of XXI century.

Therefore, in his interview to the state channel, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kasym-Jomart Tokayev stated that the contribution and efforts of the First President should not be forgotten. This would be disrespect to history. Nursultan Nazarbayev laid the foundations of our modern statehood, made a great contribution to the development of the country. We are obliged to give an objective assessment of his activities. If the First President has shortcomings, we should take them as an admonition to young leaders [4].

Speaking at a solemn ceremony on the eve of the national holiday Republic Day Kasym-Jomart Tokayev noted the role of the first head of state N.A.Nazarbayev, who contributed to strengthening the foundations of Kazakhstan as an independent state: "It is necessary that their patriotism and loyalty to the interests of the nation served as

an enduring example for future generations. We must firmly adhere to historical justice. Therefore, it will be right to note the historical role of the First President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, who made a huge contribution to strengthening the foundations of our country as an independent state" [5]. "Nursultan Nazarbayev is a historical figure, a witness of several eras. He began his career as a Komsomol activist under Khrushchev and retired more than sixty years later. His contribution to the formation of independent Kazakhstan is obvious and deserves a fair historical assessment" [6].

N.A.Nazarbayev is a man with political will and the necessary set of traits characteristic of a national leader. He combines strategic thinking and foresight with political will and courage, which are so necessary for practical realization of the planned goals. The study of various aspects of the formation of personality and worldview in different periods of life and activity of the ex-national leader of sovereign Kazakhstan, N.A.Nazarbayev, has important not only heuristic, but also political, scientific and educational value.

The genre of biography is one of the fruitful ways of studying the most important historical problems. At the same time, taking into account the development of the modern biographical genre in different countries depending on different factors, one cannot ignore the tendencies of historiography that uses life history as a part of contemporary political problems. The events that took place in the modern history of Kazakhstan after March 19, 2019 and after the January 2022 events have clearly demonstrated the urgent need to abandon the super-presidential form of government to a presidential-parliamentary republic with broad powers of the government and regional state bodies. For Kazakhstan, with its totalitarian Soviet past and complimentary-authoritarian thirty years of independence under the rule of N.A.Nazarbayev, it has become a dominant theme of modern political discourse. Therefore, in our opinion, systematic research and development of the genre of biography will help to improve our understanding of the political history of our republic.

In the late XX and early XXI centuries, the genre of biography was able to overcome the vicissitudes caused by the influence of poststructuralism, new cultural history, gender studies and, having changed the methodology and methods of research, historians - biographers began to study not only the life of a person as a whole, but its individual episodes, fragments, periods, without claiming to cover and explain the whole history.

A comprehensive study of the conditions of formation of personality and outlook, labor and socio-political career of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979, who raised the Flag of Independence, has an important scientific value not only for the study of the history of establishment and formation of state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, but also for the study of the history of development of the Karaganda region, which is a major industrial, cultural and scientific center of modern Kazakhstan.

Aims and objectives of the research. The aim of the dissertation research is to reconstruct the labor and political career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region

in 1960-1979 and to define the contribution of N.A.Nazarbayev to the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the metallurgical city of Temirtau and Karaganda region in 1960-1979 in the context of the historical era.

In accordance with the goal, an attempt is made to solve the following tasks:

- to study and analyze the development of the genre of biography in historical research in the late XX and early XXI centuries in order to identify the main trends of its evolution, methodological approaches and changes in approaches to the representation of personality in historical science;

- to analyze the Kazakhstani and foreign historiography on the study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1979;

- to analyze and characterize the sources on the study of life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979;

- to identify the main periods of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality formation;

- to reveal personal qualities of N.A.Nazarbayev, which allowed him to stand out against others at the initial stage of his labor activity in 1960-1969;

- to study the factors of successful formation and development of personality of the future leader of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- to trace the activities of N.A.Nazarbayev as secretary of the party committee of Karaganda Metallurgical;

- to study the activities of N.A.Nazarbayev as Secretary of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in 1977-1979;

- to show the contribution of N.A.Nazarbayev to the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the Karaganda region in 1960-1979.

Object of the research. The object of the dissertation research is N.A.Nazarbayev, the First President of the Independent State of the Republic of Kazakhstan, his life and career during his work in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979. At the same time, the research object is personal texts of N.A.Nazarbayev, articles and speeches of the Temirtau and Karaganda periods of his labor and party-political career.

Subject of the research. The subject of dissertation research is labor and social-political career of N.A.Nazarbayev during his work in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979, the history of one life and career in all its uniqueness and inimitability.

Scientific novelty of the research consists in the attempt for the first time in modern Kazakhstan historiography to make a systematic reconstruction of the history of labor and socio-political activities of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in the period of 1960-1979.

Comprehensive analysis of all spheres and stages of labor and socio-political activity of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in the period of 1960-1979 is made for the first time. The main periods of formation of N.A. Nazarbayev's personality in 1960-1979 are singled out.

A large number of previously unused documentary sources, as well as all the materials of the periodical press of the period of 1960-1979, were first presented into scientific circulation.

Provisions to be defended:

- the main trends, methodological approaches and changes in approaches to the representation of personality in historical science were revealed, which made it possible to show the evolution of the biographical genre and the development of historiography in understanding historical events and processes;

- the analysis of Kazakhstani and foreign historiography on this problem showed that the labor and political career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979 has not become the subject of a special study devoted to the systematic study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979;

- the analysis of sources on the study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979 allows to distinguish 9 groups of historical sources, that provides a sufficiently broad and representative source base for the study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the period under study;

- four periods of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality formation as a simple worker and leader were singled out: 1. the period of labor activity of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1969; 2. the period of nomenclature Komsomol and party work in Temirtau (1970-1973); 3. period of work as a secretary of the party committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant (1973-1977); 4. period of activity as a secretary of the Karaganda Regional Party Committee on industry and transport (1977-1979);

- industriousness, purposefulness, responsibility, desire to know more, initiative, perseverance, ability to make independent decisions, bilingualism - characteristic features of N.A. Nazarbayev's personality from childhood and during his life and work in Temirtau and Karaganda contributed to the formation of business, political and organizational qualities of the future First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- the process of formation of N.A.Nazarbayev as a personality and political leader took place in the conditions of the Soviet historical era, social and cultural environment of that period, the formed rules of personnel work of the party and Soviet nomenclature;

- in the third (1973-1977) period of his labor activity N.A.Nazarbayev studied the work of all branches of industry in the region, which was extremely necessary for the practice of management of a large plant, region, and later the whole country;

- due to the Karaganda period of life and career in multinational working collectives of Kazakhstan Magnitka, Komsomol and party bodies of Temirtau city and the Karaganda region, N.A.Nazarbayev gained invaluable experience as a leader. With each stage his business qualities and great abilities manifested themselves to a greater extent. The scale of solved tasks on development of multi-sectoral industry of the Karaganda region formed political and organizational qualities necessary for the future Head of the Government, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and future First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- N.A.Nazarbayev's contribution to the economic, socio-political and cultural development of the Karaganda region in 1960-1979 can be characterized as significant. During his tenure as Secretary of the Regional Party Committee for Industry and Transportation, the region reached historical highs in the development

of industrial and agricultural production, the population of the region increased significantly and there were positive changes in the social development of the region.

The practical significance of the research. Archival documents, materials of periodicals used in solving the research tasks, including documents, many of which have not been previously involved and are introduced into the scientific circulation for the first time, conclusions, assessments of events, recommendations of the author can be used in scientific research on the modern history of Kazakhstan, the history of Kazakhstan of the Soviet period, in the creation of textbooks and teaching aids, in scientific and educational work, in the preparation of monographs, in the development of special courses on the history of the development of Central Kazakhstan.

Materials of periodical press of the period of 1960 - 1979 collected and digitized in the course of work on the dissertation research, can add to the collections of expositions of museums and centers dedicated to the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the history of independent Kazakhstan, as well as to the collections of archival materials related to the life and the beginning of labor and socio-political activity of N.A. Nazarbayev.

The results of the study can be used in the educational work among the younger generation, in the writing of textbooks, in the process of teaching classes in the study of the course of the history of the Motherland in schools, special and higher educational institutions.

Structure of the research. The dissertation consists of the list of acronyms and abbreviations, an introduction, three sections including eight subsections, a conclusion, a list of used sources and an appendix.

The introduction contains the necessary constituent parts, definition of relevance, purpose, objectives of the study, object and subject of the study, review of historiography and sources, etc.

The first chapter "Methodological problems, historiography and sources on the research topic" consists of three subsections. The first subsection "Evolution of the genre of biography in historical research at the end of XX - beginning of XXI", the second subsection "History of studying the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region" and the third subsection "Characterization of sources on the history of life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1979".

The second chapter "Kazakhstan Magnitka and the city of Temirtau in the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev" includes three subsections "Development of N.A.Nazarbayev's Personality" and "N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1969: path from laborer and furnace man to Komsomol leader" and "Party career in Temirtau (1969-1973)".

The third chapter "N.A.Nazarbayev and socio-economic and cultural development of the Karaganda region in 1973-1979" consists of two subsections - "N.A.Nazarbayev, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant" and "Contribution of N.A.Nazarbayev, Secretary for Industry and Transport of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, to the development of economy, social sphere and culture of the Karaganda region".

The Conclusion presents conclusions on the sections, summarizing the results of the study. The Appendix presents media materials published in the Karaganda region during the period under study.

Keywords: Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, Karaganda region, Temirtau, Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, Karmet, Secretary.