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Sailaubaeva Nurgul*

L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

***Correspondence: n76l@mail.ru**

E-mail: n76l@mail.ru

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KAZAKHSTAN ON THE PRINT PAGE OF THE “KAZAKH TILI”

***Annotation.** The article deals with published materials of the newspaper "Kazakh tili" as a source on the history of socio-economic development of the Kazakh society, which were published in 1919-1928 years. Semey. In the newspaper "Kazakh tili" published articles such as representatives of the Kazakh intellectuals Mannan Turganbayev, Mukhtar Auezov, Sabit Dunentaev, Shaimerden Tokzhigitov, Zhumat Shanin, Dilda-shaikh Sharapiev, Auezkhan Zholymbetuly, Asylbek Sauelev, Imam Alimbekov. These heroes, educated, politically savvy, spared no effort and labor for the independence of their people. A vivid example of this work was the formation of the national Kazakh press. The article also discusses issues of health care, cooperation, the state of the new economic policy, peasant organizations, public education, industrial development.*

***Keywords:** East Kazakhstan region, Kazakh press, Kazakh culture, Kazakh society, society, politics, history.*

Introduction

The newspaper “Kazakh tili” made a significant contribution to the healthcare of the Kazakh people. According to the Center for Modern Historical Documentation, among the topics covered in the newspaper “Kazakh tili” are healthcare and sanitation among the Kazakhs [1]. Medical advice is also provided. One of the most important activities in the country is the newspaper “Kazakh tili”, which regularly publishes articles under the heading “About Health”. In particular, “Health work among the Kazakhs”, “Good deeds in the field of health education”, “Health of the Soviet government”, “Social patients”, “Kazakhs need health” and others. All active authors and journalists, from the editor-in-chief to the active author-correspondents, took part in the comprehensive improvement of health care.

In the 74th issue of the newspaper “Kazakh tili” dated on the 2nd of July of 1924, Auezkhan Zholymbetuly in a short article “In Karkaralinsk” under the heading “About Health” told about the work of health care. The author of the article focuses on the causes and consequences of the increase in the number of the most dangerous diseases in the country. It is said that the main reason for this problem is the lack of hospitals in the region, the lack of doctors and medicines, and the lack of funds to provide them. In resolving the complex conflict between the Kazakhs, the following issues are given priority. There:

- 1) “Sufficient medicines should be sent to Karkaralinsk district.
- 2) Funds for the distribution of medicines should be strengthened and provided in a timely manner, and a special amount should be set for organizations that are open to the public.
- 3) In order to have enough medicines and doctors in the country (today in Karkaralinsk), it is necessary to send businessmen from the province.



4) Karkaralinsk district used to have 32 volosts, but today it has been reduced to 21 volosts. And in the village at least one of them should open a hospital.

5) The hospital has to be nomadic in summer and winter in the middle of the country. This hospital must be obliged to find suitable places for permanent residence.

Therefore, higher authorities should pay special attention to this issue and study it. It is not surprising that if not warned, many diseases will be added to one disease in the country, and the population will die like the sheep of the poor. This is one of the mandatory issues to be discussed and studied” [2].

Materials and methods of research

Asylbek Sauliev is one of the active authors of the newspaper “Kazakh tili”, who often helped and published a number of articles in its pages. He strongly supported the publication and did his best to help. The newspaper publishes his articles “Health care work among Kazakhs”, “Good deeds for health education”, “Social patients”. In a lengthy article on health care, “Health care among Kazakhs”, he said, “Given the current state of affairs in Kazakhstan, the disease is widespread. Scabies, smallpox, malaria, and worms have been spreading in the country lately. All this is growing from year to year without work and care. If we continue to live in this world, where food and clothing are scarce and we forget to work hard, it is clear that in a short time the Kazakh nation will become degraded and disappear. Do not put the work in this position. We need to get started and get rid of the fear. With all this in mind, the central government of the Soviet Union has ordered Kazakhs to seek medical help in the future.

In Kazakhstan, this order is a difficult task for medical institutions. The reasons for the hard work were the lack of doctors among the Kazakhs, and the fact that the Russian comrades in the medical courts did not know the Kazakh way of life, so they were not able to take an active part in this work. Kazakh doctors are needed to guide others in this work. The second problem is the lack of fixed assets. Lack of funds, it is not a shortcoming in the work of public health. Available in other works. But it is impossible to look at the shortcomings and despair. It is impossible to complete all the necessary work in one or two years. But it is necessary to start a little bit and start working” [3], he noted that the first issue was the opening of a hospital among the Kazakhs, the availability of Kazakh doctors who know the Kazakh way of life, the provision of medicines, as well as the need for funding for this work.

In the next article “Social patients”: “It is the current workers’ government that is seriously working to eradicate the sick. In urban areas of Russia, a variety of hospitals are being set up to treat the socially ill, to find out why they are spreading among the population, and to explain to the population how to avoid them. Newspapers, books, theaters, and cinematographers began to explain to the people how to avoid beauties.

Along with the dissemination of knowledge, a lot is being done to improve the living conditions, housing and food of the working population. In our remote Semipalatinsk province, this work has already begun. In the near future, a separate hospital will be opened to treat people with worms and provide them with the necessary information. A large department will be opened in the provincial hospital for the treatment of syphilis. It should be considered as a close work to show the countries of Semipalatinsk how to prevent the spread of knowledge about these patients. Along with the opening of new hospitals in the country, it is necessary to distribute brochures about social patients in the Kazakh language through the press” [4], he raised the question. In this regard, he cited the measures taken in Russia in the prevention of outbreaks in the country. He also told about the work being done in the Semipalatinsk region on this issue. Of course, such articles have had a positive impact on the health of the Kazakh people. As a result, there are doctors who serve the population.

The newspaper “Kazakh tili” has made significant efforts to protect the health of the population. It contained a number of articles focusing on health issues. Probably, the low level of health problems among Kazakhs, in particular, had a significant impact on the publication of this



topic. In particular, the spread of social ills seems to be due to the lack of specialized hospitals and specialists to treat them and the lack of funds for their implementation. The article “Kazakhs need health” published in the 20th of October of 1923, on issue of the newspaper “Kazakh tili” provided for the work of health care among the Kazakhs. The article reads: “Kazakhs know the value of health, but do not know how to maintain it. There are many terrible patients among our Kazakh people who are harmful to society. These diseases are highly contagious and destroy the whole society. Only thinking about hereditary”. According to the article, the tsarist administration was not interested in the health of the Kazakhs, and it was only after the October Revolution that the Soviet government sought to solve the stalemate. “During the tsar’s reign, no measures were taken to eradicate the terrible diseases among the Kazakhs. The old colonial government did not want the Kazakh people to live in the world. In any case, they were trying to destroy the seed and replace it with a Russian state. It is necessary to carry out health work among Kazakhs. The question “Kazakhs need to be cleansed of major diseases” was raised only after the great revolution of 1917. The opened zemstvos’ also tried to provide health care to the Kazakhs. The fact that the Semipalatinsk district zemstvo began to give a great place to this health work, opened the way for the working class born in the great Russia, which is still in our minds, to open a wide path to health care from the heights of the revolution. The only problem is that most of the doctors have run away, there are not enough doctors from the video class, there are not enough funds, and the general situation is ruined. As a result, health care has not been as good as it used to be. We hope that it will go well from now on” [5].

Articles published in the newspaper “Kazakh tili” played an important role in the correct promotion and interpretation of health care. For example, this idea was continued and deepened in the article “Health of the Soviet Government”, published in the 20th of October of 1923, on issue of the publication. The article reads: “If we look at the health of Kazakhs, most of the diseases in the country are caused by Kazakhs. Due to the ignorance of the culturally backward Kazakh people, they suffer from petty diseases. Catastrophic diseases, such as plague and typhus, inevitably lead to the risk of death in the country. As a result, there are no emergency health measures in the country. There are almost no Kazakh health professionals who understand the realities of the Kazakh people and teach the appropriate era of struggle. To put it bluntly, many have left the profession. It is necessary for the government, which loses such a situation for free, to start and organize Kazakh businessmen” [6], so that bold proposals were made. From this we can see that the authors of this article are struggling with socially harmful diseases and are looking for solutions to the problems caused by the shortage of specialists and the shortage of medicines.

The transition from “military communism” to a new economic policy in 1921 was an urgent solution to the economic and political crisis. After all, the new economic policy was an example of a system of directive, not economic, from the stimulus of commodity-money relations, which was manifested in the system of market stagnation of the objectively proven political collapse of “military communism”. The country’s sharp turn or direct transition to communist production and the creation of a system of administrative rule in rural areas. For example, in comparison with 1916 the area of arable land increased by 3.8 mln. tenths, and in 1920 it was 3.3 mln. reduced to tenths. Due to this, the grain yield decreased from 40 to 13 pounds per tenth. The total grain harvest in 1916 was 148 million tons. In 1920, there were only 40 million. At the same time, the number of cattle increased 1.5 million times, horses - 1.1 million, but sheep decreased to 5 million [7, p. 195].

Especially at that time the most dangerous natural disaster in agriculture was famine and drought. This situation intensified in the winter of 1921-1922. In the territory of Kazakhstan, most of the fields were burnt, and there was no fodder for livestock. The economic downturn has also affected the country’s political life. In February-March of 1921, workers began to protest against the economic policies of the Soviet government and the Bolshevik Party.

This is especially the case in Akmola, Kokshetau, Petropavlovsk and other districts. In this regard, the basis of economic policy was the transition from the “food” tax to the “food tax” to



ensure the relationship between urban and rural areas. The issue of transition to a new economic policy was the main focus of the X Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (b) held on March 2-16 of 1921. The congress approved the transition to a new economic policy and decided to replace the food tax with a new food tax. Implementation of the new economic policy (NEP) in Kazakhstan was carried out in 1921-1923 years on the basis of the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh SSR on the transition to a food tax. Effective changes in the country's tax policy have led to the rapid work of farmers. Issues that result in economic relations, such as the creation of shares in the country, or land policy, political and legal acts, were given priority. Replacement of the food tax with a food tax has improved the situation in agriculture. In particular, in Uralsk, Akmola and Semipalatinsk the area under crops has increased. If in 1922 - 46 mln., in 1925 - 92 million tons of grain were harvested and gathered. There was also an increase in livestock. Compared to 1922, the number of cattle increased in 1925. Cooperation is well underway. In the mid-1920s, there were 900 consumer societies in Kazakhstan, including 832 in rural areas. There were 2,811 cooperatives with 185,000 members in consumer societies and 323,000 members in shareholders' cooperatives. Thus, 27.1% of Kazakh and migrant farms were merged into cooperatives [8, p. 196].

Peasant cooperation was seen as an evolutionary process, which was carried out not by state pressure, but by the unconditional fulfillment of the conditions of economic efficiency. Cooperatives played a key role in stimulating economic benefits, which were especially evident in the competitive struggle of other economic organizations with alternative methods. Cooperation was considered in connection with industrialization. The principle of reforming society in the new model of economic policy was that both industrialization and cooperation were considered not only as a goal in itself, but also as a factor in improving the material well-being and cultural level of the population, which was understood as the main criterion of socialism.

One of the first newspapers to emphasize the importance of the new economic policy was the "Kazakh tili" newspaper published in Semipalatinsk. Shaimardan Tokzhigitov's articles "Wealth should be only in the government", "Only the oppressed class should be supported", "Kazakh Executive committee", "We need to take into account", Imam Alibekov's articles "We need to open peasant organizations", "About peasant debt", "Agricultural equipment", Zhumat Shani's article "First step in the nation", Dilda Shaikh Sharapiyev's articles "On Kazakh land management", "Kazakh affairs", "Measures taken to bring together videographers and farmers", Mukhtar Auevov's article "Prepare for the harvest", and Zhumazhan Tattimbayev's article "To idle workers" were published.

In the 6th of May of 1921 on issue of the newspaper "Kazakh tili" in the article by Sh. Tokzhigitov "Wealth should be only in the government" will be discussed the "success of the Soviet government in the transition from military communism to the new economic policy". The author said: "The connection between household work has increased, and feelings have begun to take root in the household. The cast-iron roads under repair, the bustling market trade: the strengthening of exchange, the course of foreign trade clearly describe our business", so that for the development of the national economy, "Now one of our priorities is to connect all branches of the national economy and ensure the prosperity of peasant work. One of the strongest ideas and goals is the idea that each of the many economic institutions in our country should be divided into districts, organized and interconnected. It is necessary to strengthen the economic institutions of the state and expand the scope of their rights", he said. "In this way, we will be able to unify our household shops and fulfill the above-mentioned goal of "peasant correction": the repair of agriculture, cast-iron roads, domestic and foreign trade relations of production facilities. Thanks to the new economic policy, the field of tyranny will be reduced, and our peasantry, which has fallen into the pockets of workers or the government, will prosper" [9], so he revealed the activities which should be done and carried out.



In the 1920s, the new economic policy was adopted as a long-term political strategy. It was believed that the Soviet government would solve such a major problem as cooperation in the country and the improvement of agriculture and animal husbandry. The publication also published articles on the shortcomings of the Soviet government in the work of rural councils, executive committees of the Bolsheviks, which carry out important work of state building among the Kazakhs.

For example, in the article “Kazakh Executive committee”: “The formidable men (bolsheviks) do not think that they will be able to improve the living standards of the people and stabilize the country, especially the poor. Divided into plots, crops, plows. The poor man, who has no hair except for his account, will not be harmed. No one thinks that the country will not lose its living and dead animals to traders, open social organizations (cooperatives), increase the number of debt collectives, prosper the peasantry and lose money” [10], the Bolsheviks in the Semipalatinsk province sharply point out that rural institutions are not performing their duties properly. In the newspaper “Kazakh tili” Sh. Tokzhigitov in the article “We need a report”, there are frequent reports that the Kazakh people began to turn to agriculture and settlement. “Let’s open the eyes of the oppressed country, where the new life is the basis of goodness; educational work, a factory of own means of the local country, which thrives on the economy and cultivates the culture, open the boiler of plants; creation of community shops for the society, land management measures to put the livestock in order” [11], he emphasizes the work done in Kazakhstan. Due to the introduction of a new economic policy, it became possible to rent and lease land, to use hired labor. The development of agricultural, credit and consumer cooperation was also encouraged. Under the military communism, labor obligations and mobilization were abolished. In this regard, small businesses were leased to individuals or cooperatives. Kazakh readers expressed their views and opinions on these issues.

Zhumat Shanin in the article “The first step on the issue of the nation”, “In general, every profession is advancing, including production. Therefore, for the prosperity of the Kazakh livestock industry, which occupies a large place, it is necessary to improve its cultural aspects. One of the main tasks of the Kazakh people is to open social and community shops in the Kazakh land, that is, cooperation, and considering that cooperation is a way to get rid of the slavery of the rich, on the one hand, considering that in the Kazakh land of Bukhtarma district there are no cooperatives, not only sound, but also to include the Kazakh community in the shops is the biggest task of our time, as well as to open agricultural shops in the whole district” [12], he emphasizes the urgent need to seize the delayed cooperative outlets.

The publication also contains a lot of advice and measures taken to bring together farmers. Dilda Shaikh Sharapiyev’s article “Measures taken to bring together videographers and farmers”, “The first half to the Volost Glove Committee: 3 plows, 1 grain harvester, 20 meadows, 20 shovels, 20 Kazakh alphabets. To Timofeevsky Glove Committee: the first 1 park, 1 plow, 20 booklets, 20 alphabets. Poznonovsky glove committee: 1 harvester, 1 horse, 1 club, 30 booklets kovalenko, 15 alphabet. To the Proletarian Glove Committee: 1 plow, 1 horse, 50 meadows, 50 blades, 50 booklets kovalenko, 50 alphabets. Commune bee 1 plow, 50 booklets, kovalenko, 5 alphabets. Commune Venus 10 blades, 5 booklets kovalenko, 5 alphabets” [13], the assistance provided to agricultural owners. These events were one of the major tasks for government agencies. This issue was raised by Imam Alibekov in the article “Peasant organizations should be opened”. Author: “Now we need to put blind faith in destiny and develop agriculture, which is the mainstay of our lives and the source of our life. How do we simplify and expand our business? In other words, we tell him - be organized, open organization. How and what kind of organization will we open?” he said. “If we want to improve our economy, we must abandon the old-fashioned, old-fashioned way of life, follow the example of talented people, and use the measures and tools that they used to improve the economy. We need to start getting more tools to turn the earth’s crust, to sow, to reap, to mow, to gather, to press, to blow, to clean. We need to sort our cattle and produce better stallions,



bulls, rams, bones, milk, meat, wool, in short, our products” [14], it is necessary to open joint peasant organizations for the development of animal husbandry and agriculture, which have long been the mainstay of the Kazakh people’s livelihood.

The state provided assistance to farmers in the form of loans for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment. Credit, lending, taxation and other instruments of economic regulation have helped to strengthen the state's ties with the working peasantry, restore the productive forces, and increase the labor activity of rural and winter workers.

In the article “Agricultural equipment” published in the newspaper “Kazakh tili” on March 12th of 1924, on issue 30: “One of the government’s approaches to agricultural processing was to lend the country’s necessities to the country. For this purpose, on December 1st, a church was opened in Semipalatinsk, which provides loans and assistance to rural activities. The congregation provides loans in two ways: short-term and long-term. The short-term assistance will now be as follows: money for the purchase of seeds, livestock, all crops and hay. The second is to support long-term good deeds, such as harvesting, haymaking, tillage, and fattening” [15], the purpose of agricultural resources is to develop and use the country’s agriculture. The article “On Peasant Debt” raised this issue: “Our government’s expenditures are not less than those of other countries. In some places there is even more space. But in our government, all the costs are spent for the benefit of the people. It is spent on schooling, doctors, land management, lending to poor peasants through credit unions, promotion of livestock and crop production” [16], so the funds were allocated for social work.

The process of industrial recovery in Kazakhstan was slower than in the center and was completed only in years between 1921-1928. “Due to the shortcomings of large-scale production, our government is not able to fill the gaps. After all, in order to produce more from a large production, it is necessary to recycle it. After processing large-scale production, the government will go to the black peasants to buy the necessary tools (plows, various machines and other tools), such as cloth, sawdust, sugar, matches, iron, and exchange them for the peasants they need.

The government has not yet achieved this. Especially black peasants are not able to meet their needs. The main reason for this is that large-scale production has not yet recovered. Proof that if we set up large-scale production properly, it will fully achieve the above goal: 62% of the production wealth in the country is in the hands of cooperatives (all 1 billion, 7 million soms). It is a simple private farm, the rich have only 38% (only 7 ½ billion soms)” [17], in order to increase government revenues, it is necessary to increase production and accelerate prosperity. After all, during the new economic policy, the importance of trade and trade turnover has increased. The Decree of the Council of the People’s Commissariat of the RSFSR of May 24, 1921 “On Exchange” states that exchange is allowed both through cooperative organizations and in markets and markets.

The provinces also had stocks of textiles, haberdashery and groceries, tableware, ceramics, and agricultural implements for grain exchange. Therefore, it is important to understand the importance of loans for agricultural equipment and business, and its implementation.

Research results

The newspaper “Kazakh tili” touched upon such major issues as the development of public education, health care, agricultural rehabilitation, development of large-scale industry. The newspaper raises important issues in the formation of the national education system, such as the opening of public literacy, the inclusion of the population in the path of education and culture, the national education of the younger generation through the national school. It also propagandized the news of education and science, and propagated the best ideas of the Kazakh enlighteners among the people.

The newspaper “Kazakh tili” provided medical, sanitary, medical and social, medical care provided by health care institutions in terms of protection of Kazakh health, also issues such as the responsibility for monitoring their implementation, social protection of citizens who have lost their health, social justice and equality of receiving medical care in accordance with the framework of



guaranteed medical care. In addition, articles were regularly published on issues such as medical consultations, the opening of hospitals, the shortage of doctors and medicines, and the allocation of funds for them.

Conclusions

The newspaper “Kazakh tili” has played an important role in improving the work of the social sphere - health care. The newspaper “Kazakh tili” published articles on the issues of land management and settlement of Kazakh peasants in the 1920 s. They noted that the settlement of nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants was not carried out without special training, without material and technical bases, and was carried out as an auxiliary campaign in the context of mass organization of agriculture. The state policy of the Soviet government in connection with the settlement of the Kazakh peasants was discussed. In particular, the Soviet state policy on land was considered in the settlement of nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants. The newspaper also covered the new economic policy of nomadic and semi-nomadic economy and the restoration of agriculture and consumer cooperation in the region. At that time, the construction of cooperators helped all sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan.

Gratitude

Workers of the newspaper “Kazakh tili”, such as, M. Turganbayev, Zh. Aimaurov, M. Auezov, Sh. Tokzhigitov, S. Donentayev, E. Dosov, I. Yelimbekov, A. Zholymbetuly, A. Saueiev and others took an active part in the socio-economic affairs and life of the Kazakh people. Until the end of the 1920s, the “Kazakh tili” newspaper became a body that raised the issues of social, economic, and cultural development in Kazakhstan based on Soviet policy and contributed to its implementation.

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Сайлаубаева Н.Е.

«ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ» ГАЗЕТІ ҚАЗАҚ ҚОҒАМЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК –ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТҮРҒЫДА ДАМУ ТАРИХЫН ЖЕТКІЗУШІ ДЕРЕК КӨЗІ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада 1919-1928 жылдары Семейде жарық көрген «Қазақ тілі» газеті қарастырылады. «Қазақ тілі» газетінің қазақ қоғамының әлеуметтік-экономикалық тұрғыда даму тарихын жеткізуші дерек көзі ретінде алатын орны қозғалады. «Қазақ тілі» газетіндегі Мәннан Тұрғанбаев, Мұхтар Әуезов, Сәбит Дөнентаев, Шәймерден Токжігітов, Жұмат Шанин, Ділді-шайх Шарапиев, Әуезхан Жолымбетұлы, Асылбек Сәуелиев, Имам Әлімбеков сияқты қазақ зиялыларының мақалалары ғылыми айналымға енгізіліп, талданады. Оқыған, саяси сауатты бұл азаматтар елдігімізді айқындауда ұлты үшін аянбай қызмет етті. Соның айшықты көрнісі ұлттық мазмұндағы қазақ баспасөзінің қалыптасуы болатын. Сонымен қатар мақалада денсаулық сақтау ісі, кооперация мәселесі, жаңа экономикалық саясаттың жай-күйі, шаруа ұйымдары, халық ағарту ісі, өнеркәсіпті дамытуы мәселелері кең тұрғыда қарастырылады.

Кілт сөздер: Шығыс Қазақстан облысы, қазақ баспасөзі, қазақ мәдениеті, қазақ қоғамы, әлеумет, саясат, тарих.

Сайлаубаева Н.Е.

ГАЗЕТА «ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ» КАК ИСТОЧНИК СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ КАЗАХСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются опубликованные материалы газеты «Қазақ тілі» как источник по истории социально-экономического развития казахского общества, которые были изданы в 1919-1928 гг. в Семипалатинске. В газете «Қазақ тілі» публиковались статьи таких представителей казахской интеллигенции как Маннан Турғанбаев, Мухтар Ауэзов, Сабит Дунентаев, Шаймерден Токжигитов, Жумат Шанин, Дилда-шайх Шарапиев, Ауэзхан Жолымбетұлы, Асылбек Сәуелиев, Имам Алимбеков. Образованные, политический подкованные, эти герои не жалея сил и труда боролись за независимость своего народа. Ярким примером этой работы стало становление национальной казахской прессы. В статье также рассматриваются вопросы здравоохранения, сотрудничества, состояния новой экономической политики, крестьянских организаций, народного образования, промышленного развития.

Ключевые слова: Восточно-Казахстанская область, казахская пресса, казахская культура, казахское общество, общество, политика, история.