

D. Chernichkin¹ , M. Topchiev^{1*} 

¹Astrakhan V.N. Tatishchev State University
Astrakhan, 20A, Russian Federation
*e-mail: mstopchiev@ya.ru

RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN: COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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Abstract.

The study of security issues: it is especially topical issue, not only for modern Russia, but for the whole world. In the first place, it is linked to a variety of changes have taken place over the last decade. The results of these changes have affected the society and to consider economic, political, ideological, military, and cross-state social policy, has led to a destruction of the basic elements of national security. In some areas, these processes go hand-in-hand with the increase of the voltage.

The analysis of the unstable situation in the region of the Caspian Sea, clearly shows that the security of its multiple facets. Factors affecting between:

- Internal events and the political, social and economic changes in the littoral states of the caspian sea.
- Issues related to the security features of the geopolitical situation in the Caspian region, are the regions of strategic importance not only for Russia and the countries of the region, but also other countries from different regions.

The security of the Caspian region depends on several aspects, each of which can be separated from the formation of the object. It is, for example, the legal status, the state and prospects of the Caspian Sea for the extraction of oil and gas, infrastructure, transportation, as well as other political and economic threats related to the response of individual countries bordering the caspian sea or the region. all of the energy factor. Therefore, to ensure the recognition of friendly relations "caspian five", in close collaboration with the country of establishment there is a full security system.

Key words: modern Russia, Kazakhstan, the region, the national interests, the security of the policy change.

Introduction.

Sustainable and mutually beneficial relationship established between Russia and Kazakhstan over the past 30 years. In the context of the intensification of the foreign policy of the world situation and the hybrid wars, and the pressure of western countries on Russia, a very important support on behalf of the allies near the Kazakhstan and Belarus. Therefore, today, the influence of the battle for Kazakhstan, a field is different from the geopolitical players. Being a member of the economic union, the Eurasian and the Treaty on collective security, the Organization, Kazakhstan is an ally of Russia on the territory of the Soviet Union. At the same time, Kazakhstan needs the support of the friendship relations with Russia, which remains the hallmark of the growing political and economic growth and to the security of China.

The study of various aspects of cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan is of great interest in both Russian and Kazakh scientific discourse. So, R.E. Sagindikov studied the changing aspects of

cooperation and interaction between the two countries. Yu.N. Savichev studied the problems of cooperation between countries in the field of higher education. S.V. Ryazantsev - in the field of migration and demography, D.B. Malyshev within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Materials and methods of research.

An analysis of various aspects of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries is presented in the works of Litvinova A.I., Mirzakhmetova A.M., Alshimbaeva D.Yu., Turkeeva K.A., Erimpasheva A.T. Challenges and threats of joint activities in the field of security are considered in the works of Degtyareva E.A., Chernyshova A.M., Karpenko M.S. and others [1], [2].

Publications of Kazakhstani scientists can also be divided into a separate group. His work focuses on two aspects of the problem: the relationship between the cultures of the Kazakh and Russian civilizations, which has developed throughout history and manifested itself, in particular, in the Great Steppe, and the need and purpose in the context of cooperation with Russia [3], [4]. The growing interdependence of infrastructure, markets and national security of both states, including border regions [5], [6].

Results and its discussion.

1. Historical community of culture and tradition.

History of the community, culture and tradition, connecting Kazakhstan and Russia. Two states are developing partnerships and cooperation in order to strengthen the relationship. The course is conducive to the further strengthening of the cooperation of the peoples of the two countries. Of a city in two states, and are closely related to socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of the relationship. The first phase is characterized by the friendship between the two countries, the vast territory of Eurasia, has long since populated the two peoples [7], [8].

The importance of the Russian doubt in the new Kazakhstan guide. High-level contacts, the new President of K.K. Tokaev. Today, the relations between Russia and Kazakhstan are constructed on the basis of more than 400 documents [9], [10].

The cooperation between the countries is due to some strategic, political, economic, and historical precedent. It is based on borrowed the production and sharing of technologies traditional, cultural and social, links and geographic proximity. An essential component of the activities of Russian-Kazakh state bodies in the border regions is to regulate migration flows, it is legal and illegal lab our migration. Kazakhstan and Russia are cooperating actively in the field of the prevention of cross-border crime, the drug trade, the smuggling of goods, illegal migration, as well as natural disasters, catastrophes and other emergencies and their consequences [11].

Over the past 30 years between Russia and Kazakhstan have been installed, the following types of inter-regional and cross-border cooperation:

- economic and commercial cooperation;
- the energy partnership;
- the industrial co-operation;
- scientific and scientific cooperation;
- technical cooperation.

Military-technical international today is of great importance, and the economic crises, the lack of funding and political changes strongly influence its development.

During the meeting on the landfill of the Ministry of defense of the Russian federation, countries of transit, military exports of Russian goods in Syria through the territory of Kazakhstan in the international goal of reconciliation for the military products. It is in the 2020-2021 school year, Russia provided the maximum amount for the training of Kazakh military. During the meeting have discussed plans to create a regional system of air defense operational and combat training [12], [13].

The treaty on the activities of the organization of the collective security guarantees for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the two countries, which are of great importance to their members. It is important for the integration of the mechanism of implementation of joint activities in the fight against international terrorism, drug trafficking, illegal the organization of the collective security Treaty has proven to be effective in time, the schedule for January 2022, taking active measures on the overthrow of the present government in Kazakhstan. More than 2000 soldiers, almost 200 units of military-technical profit in Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The forces of the tonic action of the Armed forces of the CSTO and Kazakhstan, the forces of order had a political crisis [14], [15].

In military-strategic and peaceful, Russia and Kazakhstan actively promote the sharing, the conquest of space. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the major military installations, remaining in the ex-USSR, were in the vicinity of Kazakhstan. On the basis of bilateral agreements, Russia continues to use it as a tenant, seven major military installations, including the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. The main advantage of the launch base is its geographical position, which enables to accommodate the georbit spacecraft inhabited, interplanetary station and satellites. In 2004, an agreement has been extended until 2050 [16].

2. Modern Eurasian dimension of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation

In general, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation shall establish the necessary objective background and a dynamic development in the context of reciprocity, the bilateral relations (regional organizations, international organizations, the commonwealth of Independent States European economic community, Shanghai cooperation organization, the Russian Federation). The organization of the collective security Treaty).

Kazakhstan and Russia are historical (at least since 1731, since the entry of the Tenge Khanate into the Russian Empire) great Eurasian regions with geopolitical, economic, ethno-cultural relations between the two countries and peoples. Their approximation is applied to a number of the most important geopolitical factors of our time [17], [18].

Among them:

1) The Republic of Kazakhstan is located on a very important geopolitical and geostrategic center of the Eurasian continent, with a large territory, while having the longest land border in the world (more than 6000 km) with Russia, which is of great importance for strengthening these two countries, their national and collective security.

2) Kazakhstan has large deposits of minerals, almost all elements of the periodic table;

3) the two religions of the world: Eurasian and Christian and Islamic, in which lies the country, have a universal value in the rich countries;

4) Kazakhstan is an important link with the Central Asian region (South Africa); a member of the United Nations, which includes major international organizations and which operates under the auspices of the UN;

5) Both States, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, are countries with a multinational population with a wide variety of languages and dialects, which are a mixture of different cultures, as well as with a well-thought-out policy in the field of interethnic and interfaith relations, as well as mutual understanding based on experience and the most appropriate solution to national problems in each country.

At the same time, it should be noted that modern geopolitical factors may currently have a negative character, in which, in our opinion, we can note the following:

Central Asia is a region where the leaders of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are in an unstable situation due to the shock of the armed conflict. In addition, the Central Asian republics do not have

borders properly divided from the point of view of international law; Kazakhstan is actually cut off from Western Europe [19].

One of the biggest problems of institutional public opinion is past traditions and stereotypes. Outside of Russia, in our opinion, it is tougher than during the collapse of the USSR, between the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. This was primarily influenced by the geopolitical situation of the country [20].

As a result of the well-known events, Russia was actually isolated from strategically important regions, including the Baltic Sea, the modern Baltic States and former Soviet republics such as Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; relations between Ukraine in the southwest are becoming much more complicated. And in the east there were powerful financial and industrial centers with the highest level of industrial, scientific and technological development in the world, Japan, new industrializing countries (NICS); the South of China. In this regard, the Russian Federation has reduced the number of its positions in front of the great powers, but has lagged far behind the United States [21].

Some researchers believe that the community of Independent States in the new context of bilateral relations in general, as well as the communication, there is no reason to hope. In our opinion, on the contrary, integrative link with the maximum consolidation of geopolitical and geo of the situation due to the characteristics of the Commonwealth, is carried out in the framework of the community on a voluntary basis, a democratic basis: a bilateral and multilateral basis. the base. Another reasonable alternative is acceptable to us.

Relations between Kazakhstan and Russia are a priority of foreign policy, foreign trade, including within the framework of various joint organizations. It seems at first glance simple, but fundamental and long-term reasons, conditions and factors affecting the further development of the relationship [22].

In our opinion, the "democracy from the outside" (level of development of the market and market relations), as well as "inside" of the democracy-it is quite specific facts. It is the transition of social, economic and political structure in any country [23].

Bilateral, intergovernmental relations and the cooperation between the two countries explain a permanent degree of economic dependency and development in-house. At the same time, the inter-acquire a relative autonomy as a factor that influences the dynamics of each subject in the course of the process. A new type of public-house development of a new type of interaction, the external communication to and from these relations defines the vector of movement on the way to Russia and Kazakhstan to the reform, economic and political modernization.

It should be noted here that the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, despite objective differences, have unique characteristics that have developed due to historical factors in the spheres of economy, social structure and structure of the state, have a lot in common, in particular:

- 1) development of the national economy, including within the framework of Eurasian integration, agro-industrial complex, construction, all types of transport, trade and services;
- 2) development of relations in the social sphere, based on the stability of the company, a strong social policy on behalf of the state and their most important, including in specific areas of society;

The complexity is also having some common features and characteristics. For example, there is a lack of investment in the economies of scale; directors and governance structures in the development of the inertia in the policy area; the low level of life in the social domain insufficient for a large part of the population; the role of financing of the priority of the resource needs of science and culture in the spiritual development [24].

The Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States as a whole. We are deeply convinced that thoughtful, comprehensive and, most importantly, comprehensive development

will allow us to continue to look at the development of relations between the countries on a positive dynamic.

In our opinion, in a broader sense, our country should strive to their identity, which develops in their general context, not to a point external to the intervention, and in the distinction of world geopolitical and actual reality [25].

As is customary in international practice, relations between countries are regulated by various treaties, memoranda and other documents. The Agreement on the presentation of these Standards prescribes an agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries (May 1992). In particular, the rules on which relations are built in various spheres are prescribed.

Kazakhstan and Russia have announced their intention to coordinate their actions in the field of foreign policy, taking account of the coordination of positions and actions on issues of important international and regional instruments on mutual interests in international organizations.

For the years of independent development "Egemen" has signed more than 30 agreements and agreements on the level of the presidents of Kazakhstan and Russia, the Governments, ministries and agencies. It is of the documents related to the legal interests of the two countries, first of all aimed to formalize their relationships autonomous subjects of international law, software, software of the reciprocal obligations of the execution and to create a legal framework for mutually beneficial cooperation. The conditions of. in the future. Visits visits of heads of state and government, relations between the heads of the departments and agencies contribute to refine the agreements in the complex areas of cooperation: economic development, military, civil, etc., a new direction in the promotion of a partnership based on the recognition of Russian-Kazakh relations and the reciprocal protection of the national interests of each other [26].

It cannot be considered that the continuation of the conservation and development and, historically, the communication situation in the neighboring regions of Russia is the growth sustainable. If these things have links, they are simply cost-effective. An important role is also played by the cooperation in the field of education, culture and protection of the environment. Introducing the constant of the meeting of the heads of the authorities of the border regions, in particular, Omsk, Astrakhan regions, the Altai regions of the Russian Federation and north Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, Aktobe region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Discuss matters of common interest: the exportation of the goods, in the case of electricity, the activities of the free movement of goods, customs, etc. In Order to reduce to a minimum, and minimize such links, that would have been politically incorrect, tactically incorrect and volunteers. In front, the legitimation of the different activities at the border, the development of effective measures of cross-border cooperation can contribute to the preservation of stability in the less-favored regions, of course, in the framework of the constitutional laws of Kazakhstan and the Russian federation. potential risk of conflicts on the basis of a separatist movement.

The solid legal framework of the two states, real Kazakh-Russian cooperation allowed during the visit of the President of Kazakhstan to Russia to sign on July 6, 1998 a unique political document - a Declaration between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on eternal friendship and alliance. This document has historical significance, having approved for Kazakhstan and Russia, consistently moving towards the intensification of trust-based and equal partnership and alliance, the guidelines of relations in the new century. The principles of the declaration fully meet the fundamental interests of the multinational population of the two States [27].

On the basis of this document, an Agreement on economic cooperation was signed until 2007 with an appropriate Program of specific measures for its implementation, which created conditions for the development of a common market taking into account the economic interests of both states.

These documents define specific measures for the development of intersectoral ties in the fuel and energy and agro-industrial complexes, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, transport, expansion of military-economic cooperation, development of joint projects in the field of space exploration and the use of the Baikonur complex.

The voluntary resignation of President Boris Yeltsin and the election of Vladimir Putin in the presidential elections in Russia in March 2000 opens a new period in the bilateral relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. During this period, close, fruitful contacts continue at all levels: regular visits were made by the heads of state, heads of foreign ministries, and other state bodies of the two countries. Relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have acquired new dynamics in almost all spheres.

The development of strategic partnership relations with Russia on the basis of broad integration processes between our countries has been identified by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan as one of the most important directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy [28].

Trade and economic relations between the two countries have been developing dynamically and steadily over the past years. If in 2000 the volume of trade turnover amounted to 4.3 billion US dollars, then in 2003 the volume of trade turnover increased by almost 30 percent and exceeded 5 billion dollars. According to the results of 2005, the trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Russia approached the mark of ten billion dollars. In relation to 2004, the growth of trade turnover amounted to 35%. As N.A. Nazarbayev emphasized, this is an unprecedented dynamic in the entire history of relations. This was facilitated by the Agreement on Economic Cooperation and the Program of Measures for its implementation until 2007. At the same time, all the available opportunities in the trade and economic sphere have not yet been used. For example, there is a great potential associated with the expansion of direct economic ties between producers, an increase in trade in goods with high added value. For Kazakhstan, Russia is a "window to Europe". Kazakhstan's exports to Russia amount to approximately \$1 billion (73% of total exports), while imports amount to about \$1.5 billion. dollars (83% of total imports) [29].

Today there are more than one and a half thousand joint Russian-Kazakh enterprises operating in Kazakhstan. Cross-border cooperation accounts for over 70% of bilateral trade turnover. Of the 73 subjects of the Russian Federation that actively maintain ties with Kazakhstan, 36 have concluded cooperation agreements with Kazakh partners. As Vladimir Putin noted, today it is important to maximize this potential to increase trade volumes.

As we have already noted in our article, cooperation between the two countries is still a cornerstone and important both from the geopolitical and economic side. Numerous bilateral and multilateral agreements have been signed with the Russian Federation throughout the entire period within the framework of various regional organizations. Of course, in the current difficult geopolitical conditions, we should pay as much attention as possible to the rich experience of cooperation between our states. We are connected by a common history, the longest land border in the world, common economic ties, and all this, we believe, should ultimately affect the further deepening and development of ties between our countries [30].

Recently, we continue to observe a large number of meetings of the leaders of our states both within the framework of bilateral meetings and within the framework of numerous regional associations. Also, do not forget about active "border diplomacy", in particular between the Atyrau region (Republic of Kazakhstan) and the Astrakhan region (Russian Federation), where relations between the parties are actively developing in various fields. And this is very important, because by building relations between the border regions, we thereby lay the foundation for the entire structure of relations between the countries.

Conclusion.

Finally, note that between Kazakhstan and Russia throughout the long road, have established bilateral relations. On the one hand, the two countries have sought the constructive solution of the delimitation and cooperation of the Caspian Sea and the politics, and the limits of cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan door mutually neutral. The strategic partnership and the development of collaboration solutions, contributing to the strengthening of the interaction between the two states. It is also a real opportunity for the country to coordinate and harmonize their foreign policy direction with the various clients, both internal and external calls. Available base allows you not only to enter into treaties and agreements, but also to strengthen the bilateral relations between Russia and Kazakhstan, and creates a strategically important model for cooperation between the two countries.

The basis of the security of each State in relation to its neighbors is the existence of legally clearly defined and internationally recognized relevant agreements on the passage of the state border line. In the context of bilateral Kazakh-Russian relations, the final settlement of the issue of the passage of the line of the Kazakh-Russian state border is rightfully considered a major success of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, since it ensures border security for the current and future generations of the country. The signing of documents on the legal registration of the border with the Russian Federation showed the whole world that through negotiations it is possible to solve such complex issues as determining the passage of the state border line. It should be noted that the history of the formation of the Kazakh-Russian border dates back to the middle of the XVIII century and ends at the end of the XX century before our eyes. The chronological framework of this complex process is two and a half centuries.

Thus, as a result of clarifying the border, the parties received a legally formalized border along its entire length. This undoubtedly contributes to the establishment of a stable situation on the border, confidence-building, as well as the development of good-neighborly relations with the Russian Federation aimed at the XXI century.

Kazakhstan was the first of the CIS countries to fully settle the border issue and draw a line under the full legal registration of the border with its neighbors. It should be noted that the world experience has many examples of the settlement of border issues in a peaceful, civilized way on the basis of mutual agreements and consultations. The definition of the state borders of Kazakhstan with the Russian Federation is the most recent example of such a settlement. This approach, as practice shows, is the only correct and productive, while other methods of solution, as well as its postponement or ignoring, turn into unpredictable cataclysms. Do not forget that territorial disputes were the cause of most military conflicts of both antiquity and modernity.

The most important component in the system of Kazakh-Russian relations is also bilateral cooperation in the use of water resources of transboundary rivers. The issue of rational use, protection and regulation of water relations with the Russian Federation is one of the main problems of Kazakh-Russian relations at the present stage. This issue is very important from the point of view of economic and environmental security of Kazakhstan. The primary task is to preserve the necessary water balance of rivers, to develop a common position in the joint use and protection of water resources of transboundary watercourses, to prevent their pollution and depletion. The problem of joint and rational use of transboundary water resources is not only of decisive economic, environmental, but also of great political and international importance, which is predetermined by the role of water resources in the development of the two countries.

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РЕСЕЙ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАН: ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕ ҚАУІПСІЗДІК САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ

Андатпа.

Қауіпсіздік мәселелерін зерттеу қазіргі Ресей үшін ғана емес, бүкіл әлем үшін ерекше өзекті мәселе болып отыр. Бұл, ең алдымен, соңғы онжылдықта болған әртүрлі өзгерістерге байланысты. Бұл өзгерістердің салдары қоғамда көрініс тапты, ал кейбір елдердің негізгі өмір салаларындағы мемлекеттік және әлеуметтік саясаттың өзгеруі – экономикалық, саяси, идеологиялық, әскери – ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің іргелі элементтерінің нақты жойылуына әкелді. Кейбір аймақтардағы бұл процестер шиеленістің өсуімен бірге жүреді.

Каспий аймағындағы өзгермелі қауіпсіздік жағдайын талдау оның көп қырлы сипатын айқын көрсетеді. Оған әсер ететін фактор қатарында:

- Каспий маңы мемлекеттеріндегі ішкі оқиғалар мен саяси, әлеуметтік және экономикалық өзгерістер;
- аймақтағы түрлі халықаралық нысандар өкілдерінің кей жағдайда ұлттық мүдделермен бәсекелестікке түсетін басқа да жағдайлар бар.

Геосаяси ерекшеліктеріне байланысты қауіпсіздік мәселелері Ресей мен басқа да аймақ мемлекеттері үшін ғана емес, сонымен қатар АҚШ, Қытай және Еуропалық Одақ елдері сияқты мемлекеттер үшін де стратегиялық маңызды аймақ болып табылады.

Каспий аймағының қауіпсіздігі бірнеше аспектілермен байланысты, олардың әрқайсысы зерттеу үшін жеке тақырып бола алады. Оларға, мысалы, Каспий теңізінің құқықтық мәртебесі, көмірсутек шикізатын, оны тасымалдауға арналған инфрақұрылымды өндірудің жай-күйі мен перспективалары, сондай-ақ энергетикалық факторға байланысты жекелеген Каспий маңы мемлекеттерінің немесе жалпы өңірдің істеріне араласуға байланысты басқа да саяси және экономикалық қатерлер жатады. Сондықтан «Каспий бестігі» елдерімен тығыз достық байланыс орнату бүкіл өңірдің кешенді қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету үшін ерекше маңызға ие.

Негізгі сөздер: қазіргі Ресей Федерациясы, Қазақстан, аймақ, ұлттық мүдделер, қауіпсіздік, саяси өзгерістер.

РОССИЯ И КАЗАХСТАН: СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО В СФЕРЕ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

Аннотация.

Исследование проблем безопасности в настоящее время стало особенно актуальным не только для современной России, но и для всего мира. Связано это, прежде всего, с различными изменениями, которые произошли в последнее десятилетие. Последствия данных изменений отразились в социуме, а смена государственной и социальной политики в основных сферах жизнедеятельности некоторых стран – экономической, политической, идеологической, военной – привела к фактическому разрушению фундаментальных элементов национальной безопасности. Данные процессы в некоторых регионах сопровождаются нарастанием напряженности.

Анализ нестабильной ситуации Прикаспийском регионе ясно демонстрирует ее многоаспектный характер, глубокое влияние оказывают:

- внутренние события и политические, социальные и экономические изменения в прибрежных государствах Каспийского моря;
- вопросы, связанные с особенностями безопасности геополитической ситуации в Каспийском регионе, являются регионами стратегического значения не только для России и стран региона, но и других стран из разных регионов.

Данный регион, в силу некоторых своих особенностей является стратегически важным и геополитически значимым регионом не только для России, входящей в его состав, но и для таких государств, как США, Китай и страны Евросоюза. Безопасность Каспийского региона связана несколькими аспектами, каждый из которых может стать отдельной темой для исследования. К ним относятся, например, правовой статус Каспийского моря, состояние и перспективы добычи углеводородного сырья, инфраструктуры для его транспортировки, а также другие политические и экономические угрозы, связанные с вмешательством, обусловленным энергетическим фактором, в дела отдельных прикаспийских государств или регион в целом. Именно поэтому, установление тесных дружественных контактов со странами «каспийской пятерки» имеет особую важность для обеспечения комплексной безопасности всего региона.

Ключевые слова: современная Россия, Казахстан, регион, национальные интересы, безопасность, политические изменения.

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Information about authors:

Dmitry Chernichkin – Astrakhan V.N. Tatishchev State University, chief specialist of the institute for research of problems of the South of Russia and the Caspian Sea, Junior researcher at the center “For the study of problems of integrated security of the Caspian macroregion and counteraction to terrorism and extremism”, Astrakhan, Russian Federation

E-mail: chernichkin95@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9647-7916>

Mikhail Topchiev – **corresponding author**, Astrakhan V.N. Tatishchev State University, candidate of political sciences - head of the center “For the study of problems of integrated security of the Caspian Macroregion and counteraction to terrorism and extremism”, leading researcher, Astrakhan, Russian Federation

E-mail: mstopchiev@ya.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8296-6631>

Информация об авторах:

Дмитрий Черничкин – Астраханский государственный университет имени В.Н. Татищева, главный специалист института исследований проблем юга России и Прикаспия, младший научный сотрудник центра «Изучения проблем комплексной безопасности Каспийского макрорегиона и противодействия терроризму и экстремизму», г. Астрахань, Российской Федерации

E-mail: chernichkin95@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9647-7916>

Михаил Топчиев – **основной автор**, Астраханский государственный университет имени В.Н. Татищева, кандидат политических наук, руководитель «Центра изучения проблем комплексной безопасности Каспийского макрорегиона и противодействия терроризму и экстремизму», ведущий научный сотрудник, г. Астрахань, Российской Федерации

E-mail: mstopchiev@ya.ru

Orcid <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8296-6631>

Авторлар туралы ақпарат:

Дмитрий Черничкин – В.Н. Татищев атындағы Астрахань мемлекеттік университеті «Каспий макроаймағының кешенді қауіпсіздігі мәселелерін зерттеу және терроризм мен экстремизмге қарсы тұру» орталығының кіші ғылыми қызметкері, Оңтүстік Ресей және Каспий маңы мәселелерін зерттеу институтының жетекші маманы, Астрахан қ., Ресей Федерациясы

E-mail: chernichkin95@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9647-7916>

Михаил Топчиев – негізгі автор, саясаттану ғылымдарының кандидаты, В.Н. Татищев атындағы Астрахань мемлекеттік университеті «Каспий макроаймағының кешенді қауіпсіздігі мәселелерін зерттеу және терроризм мен экстремизмге қарсы тұру» орталығының жетекшісі, Оңтүстік Ресей және Каспий маңы мәселелерін зерттеу институтының жетекші ғылыми қызметкері, Астрахан қ., Ресей Федерациясы

E-mail: mstopchiev@ya.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8296-6631>

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Б.С. Жумагулов* 

Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая

г. Алматы, 050010, Республика Казахстан

* e-mail: Jumagulov-bolat@mail.ru

ГЕРОИ БЕЛОЙ КНИГИ СКОРБИ

Аннотация.

Статья выполнена на основе архивных исследований о трудовом пути и тяжелой судьбе отдельных учителей Атырауского края, подвергшихся к репрессиям в 30-е годы XX века, которые долгое время незаслуженно носили ярлык «врагов народа» и их имена были вычеркнуты из истории страны. Цель статьи – ознакомить и вернуть их добрых имен к нынешнему поколению граждан независимого Казахстана.

Как указано в статье, 30-40 годы XX века характеризуются массовыми политическими репрессиями в отношении лучшей части общества-учителей. К репрессиям были подвергнуты более 70 учителей, 12 из них были расстреляны, остальные приговорены к длительным заключениям. Ценность статьи заключается в том, что в ней имеются факты о политических преследованиях передовых учителей, на основании архивных материалов Комитета национальной безопасности. Приговоры выносились заочно, то есть без вызова обвиняемого, а также без участия защиты и обвинения, как правило обжалованию приговоры не подлежали. Специально указывалось, что приговоры к расстрелу должны приводиться в исполнение «с обязательным полным сохранением в тайне времени и места приведения».

Ключевые слова: политические репрессии, учителя, репрессированные, «Белая книга памяти», историческая память, учителя в деятельности правительства Алаш Орды, светлые имена учителей.

Введение.

Успешное развитие государства невозможно без глубокого осознания уроков истории, которые дают силы для динамичного движения вперед, ведь настоящее и будущее совершаются на основе прошлого. В связи с этим, в данной статье описываются о трагических событиях истории образования Атырауской области, имевших место в 30-50 годах XX века.

В 1920-1950-е годы XX века в Казахстане проводились массовые политические репрессии со стороны советской власти против представителей интеллигенции и учителей, религиозных деятелей, а так же людей из народа. В официальных данных указано, что по республике за указанный период 120 тыс. человек подверглись политическим репрессиям, 25