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THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN, WHICH PROPOSED "NATIONAL AUTONOMY" IDEA

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After the February Revolution, national issues in the social development of Kazakhstan were waiting for resolution. The folk associated the solution of the national problem with the competence of the Provisional Government. Thus, the limited "democracy" of the Provisional Government formally proclaimed the equality and freedom of the individuals according to the law. It was allowed to carry out cases in the local language and children were able to be educated in their mother tongue. The old laws that deprived Kazakhs of their political rights remained in force. The land issue has not been addressed. The Kazakh Army and other huge land owners remained in the same condition. The Department of Resettlement, which confiscated the best lands from the Kazakhs kept doing own business. Dissatisfied with the situation, local and individual groups sent urgent letters, petitions, and proposals to the Provisional Government. Representatives were sent to the center, asking them to implement the government declaration on ethnic issues.

It had been decided the issue of the Alash party formation in the First All-Kazakh Congress. One of the most crucial issues on the agenda of the first All-Kazakhstan Congress was the establishment of the Kazakh political party. The congress passed a resolution on this issue as the following: "the Kazakh people should have their own political party, and the congress entrusted the Kazakh representatives who were elected to the "Shuro-i Islamiya" to develop a draft of this party. This newly formed party called "Alash" and continued the work of the "Alash" party on the basis of this project. The Alash party was composed of authoritative Kazakh intellectuals such liberal-democratic intellectuals as Akhmet Baitursynov and Alihan Bukeikhanov. [1]

The majority of the Kazakh intelligentsia adopted a struggle program based on the main principles of the socialist ideology formed during the summer of 1917. This is due to the fact that they united, based on the common national interest in the national-democratic party "Alash". There is no doubt that we see that the main tool of the nation's intelligentsia is the party "Alash", which was founded at the First All-Kazakhstan Congress.

Chairman of the "Alash" party A. Bukeikhanov published the article "Why did I leave the cadet party?" It was in December 23, 1917 issue of the Kazakh newspaper No.256 under the title "Galikhan". It reads: "*The Cadet Party is against the nation autonomy. We gathered under the motto "Alash" and tried to establish the nation autonomy. "The Cadet Party did not agree with my viewpoint. Then I tried to establish the Alash party in Kazakh land. I have announced about*

my decision at the All-Kazakh Congress". (Qoygeldiev, Mämbet (1995), *Alaş kozğalı* [Alash movement]. Almaty. Sanat Publ, p. 219.

Nurpeysov, 1995, p.115) [2]

As we have noticed from this article, A.Bukeikhanov did not rely on the Provisional Government and distrusted it. Initially, A. Bukeikhanov left the cadet party because he was deceived. He believed that along with Cadet Party, each of them would create a separate national state. The Provisional Government did not support the idea of raising issue of national-territorial autonomy to the state level. A.Bukeikhanov did not trust to the commitment of the Provisional Government and took a decisive step. About this K. Nurpeisov in his monograph "Alash and Alashorda" suggested that A. Bukeikhanov abandon the Cadet party because of disagreements on three issues of vital importance for the Kazakh community, they were agrarian, national-state construction and religion.

The purpose of the Kazakh intelligentsia led by A. Bukeikhanov was to create national-territorial autonomy. The Bolshevik Party criticized the Alash party as a counter-revolutionary party, accusing the Alash program of being unrealistic and unsuitable for society. The Alash Party and its leaders opposed the Soviet government only as a political organization that did not recognize social and moral principles and divided people and nations only according to their class.

The political situation between 1918 and 1919 did not allow the Alash Party and the Alash Orda government to implement a program to create and strengthen the Kazakh state based on national unity. Illiteracy of population, the remoteness from the center of the political struggle, weak cooperation in society and absence of profound program of political struggle led to the defeat of the national Alash autonomy in the armed struggle against the Bolsheviks. The Soviet victory forced the Alash Orda to recognize its authority and accept an offer to serve at the Bolshevik. Nevertheless, they tried to serve the interests of the Kazakh people by giving a national character to the policy of the Soviet government.

The establishment of Government of the Soviet Union in Kazakhstan and the end of national state process of intelligentsia

"Alash" citizens began to negotiate with the Soviet authorities to resolve the issue of national autonomy. For this purpose, Khalel and Zhahansha Dosmukhamedov travelled from Uralsk to Moscow on behalf of the government of Alashorda in March 1918. The Kazakh intelligentsia representatives met with People's Commissar Chairman Lenin and the National Affairs People's Commissar I.V Stalin and presented them the resolution of the Second Kazakh-Kyrgyz Congress, which was held in December 1917. According to the decision of the All-Kazakh-Kyrgyz Congress in Orenburg, on March 21, 1918, representatives of Alashorda will inform about the declaration of Alash autonomy to the Soviet Government. There are several conditions for the requirements of national autonomy. Unfortunately, the People's Commissar for Nationalities did not officially respond directly to the requirements of Alashorda. [3]

The Soviet government refused to recognize the requirements of the Alashorda government. The leader of Alashorda Alikhan Bukeikhanov considered the implementation of the second All-Kazakhstan Congress solution about establishment of Kazakh autonomy as the main task. However, the creation of Kazakh autonomy has become both a complex and demanding mission. The situation in the country has become tense, and the uncompromising struggle of political forces has made it difficult to resolve the state issue. As stated in the Alash party's program, Kazakh state should have been included in the part of Russian democratic and federal state as other autonomous republics. The Alashorda adopted a number of resolutions on autonomy management, land use rules, tax courts, religion, and military affairs in order to strengthen its

power. Although, the governments of Siberia, Orenburg, and Urals did not support and acknowledge the Alashorda people's attempts to establish their authority. [4]

Despite this fact, Alash intellectuals sought to negotiate with the Bolshevik government to build a national state. As a result, some of its members supported the Soviets side. Active representatives of the Alash, including the most important figure Akhmet Baitursynov left the Alash party in 1919. V.I Lenin signed the “Temporary Regulations on the Revolutionary Committee for the Administration of the Kyrgyz Territory” on July 10, 1919. A.Baitursynov was a member of it. [5] The national intelligentsia, who initiated the establishment of the Kazakh state switched to the Bolshevik Party. Alashorda was dissolved on March 5, 1920 by the decision of the Military-Revolutionary Committee for the Administration of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Territory.

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