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The role of the “Madeni Mura” Program in the context of the nation-building policy of Kazakhstan

The article provides a comprehensive historical analysis of the history of the origin of the state program “cultural heritage” adopted by the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2004, the search for valuable documents, manuscripts, books, information related to the history of Kazakhstan from foreign archives and libraries, which became one of the most important areas within the framework of the program, their copying and import into the country, thereby enriching our spiritual and cultural heritage. This program was accepted by Kazakhstan with great pleasure. Cultural heritage is a sign of a civilized society. The program consists of spiritual and moral values, as well as a comprehensive work taken to pass on the rich historical heritage of our people from generation to generation. The preservation of cultural heritage is of great importance for each of the peoples of the world. The program is aimed at developing and consolidating the national consciousness of Kazakhstanis. The purpose of writing the article by the authors is to determine the role of the Madeni Mura program in considering the state-building policy of Kazakhstan over the years of independence, and to conduct a historical analysis. The relevance of the article lies in the fact that in the history of an independent country, the adoption of state programs in this direction is very important. Within the framework of the state program “Madeni Mura”, the rich historical heritage of our people was enriched with valuable relics from foreign archives. This program was the beginning of the subsequent programs “People in the Stream of History”, “Archive-2025”. The authors conclude that the study and introduction into scientific circulation of valuable documents brought to the country through the Madeni Mura Heritage program was a great step in the development of Kazakhstan's State-Building policy.

Keywords: “Cultural Heritage”, program, Republic of Kazakhstan, independence, archive, historical memory, cultural memory, national code, national culture, national construction, document, manuscript.

Introduction

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken urgent comprehensive measures to intensify activities in the field of protection and development of the cultural heritage of our people. The initiator of this program was the state program approved by the first president N.A. Nazarbayev in the address to the people of Kazakhstan in 2003 for the formation of a unified system for the restoration of the incomparable rich cultural heritage of our people, historical, cultural and architectural monuments, the study of the history of our national literature and writing. The main goal of the program “cultural heritage” is the development of the spiritual and educational sphere, ensuring the preservation and effective use of the country's cultural and archival heritage. Among the CIS countries, it was our country that began to receive such a large-scale project. The implementation of the program began in 2004.

Program stages: 2004–2006; 2007–2009; 2009–2011.

The program was implemented in several areas:

- restoration of historical, cultural and architectural monuments of special importance for the national culture;
- archaeological research;
- scientific work in the field of cultural heritage of the Kazakh people;
- sharing the experience of national literature and writing, creating an expanded video and working Series [1].

Within the framework of the “Cultural Heritage” program, our culture and original history were enriched with exhibits of high scientific value. As you know, thousands of valuable artifacts related to the history and culture of the Kazakh people are stored in the archives of the Russian Federation in Astrakhan,

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Orenburg, Ufa, Kazan, Omsk, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tomsk, Saratov, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, China, Iran, Egypt, Turkey, USA, France and other countries. Their transfer to the domestic archival and library funds is an urgent problem today. Therefore, it is important to analyze the past of the country during the years of independence and discuss the history of state programs adopted and implemented in order to preserve the cultural heritage.

Research methods

In the study of the issues raised within the framework of the article, the principles of historicity, objectivity and consistency were taken into account. These principles make it possible to comprehensively consider the historical phenomena of the past and its development and transformation in historical communication. At the same time, during the writing of the article, the historical and comparative method, the descriptive and narrative method, hermeneutic, retrospective methods were used.

Discussion

As noted above, the state program “cultural heritage” consisted of several areas. In our article, we focused in detail on the third direction, namely the search for books and valuable manuscripts stored in foreign archives and libraries related to the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people, our history.

Since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the document exchange with Foreign Archives has been established immediately.

In the first half of 2001, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the concept and wording of the country's archival affairs for 2001–2005, where priority was given to identifying and copying documents stored in foreign archives on the history of Kazakhstan.

Sources on various aspects of the history of Kazakhstan in the XVI–XX centuries are stored in archival institutions of the Russian Federation. In 2002, business trips of employees of the State Archives of Kazakhstan to the Federal Archives, Museums and libraries of Russia (RSAAA, RSMHA, GA RF, RGASPI, RGVA, RGALI, AVPRE, Russian State Library, State Historical Museum) were planned for obtaining copies of these documents [2].

A similar letter was sent to the Head of the Main Archival Administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan P.N. Nigmatov, 26.11.2001, No. 1-12/277 [3].

On 25.12.2001, under the number 1-12/326, director general of the State Archives of the Republic of Poland Pani Darie Nalench was told that “in order to compile a list of archival documents stored in the archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the history and fate of Poles in the XIX–XX centuries, it is necessary to sign a separate contract. In addition, the issue of obtaining copies of valuable archival documents related to the history of Kazakhstan, which are stored in the archives of Poland, is also highlighted [4].

On 19.01.2002, a meeting of the archives and documents Management Committee of the Ministry of Culture, Information and public consent of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held in Almaty on the creation of a working group working in foreign countries in order to search and obtain copies of documents of historical and cultural value related to the history of Kazakhstan. This was attended by the staff of this committee. From the minutes of this meeting, the following issues can be understood: on November 16, 2001, the Order No. 65 “on the search and copying of documents of historical and cultural value related to the history of Kazakhstan from the archives of foreign countries of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2002” was signed and approved. In accordance with this order, a working group was created. 5.5 million from the Republican budget for the search for documents the tenge is allocated.

In 2002, the focus of the Working Group was on the archives of Russia and Uzbekistan, where many documents related to the history of Kazakhstan are stored. It is planned to work with the archives of 4 cities of Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Omsk and Orenburg. The documents here cover the XV–XX centuries in terms of chronological framework.

On April 18, 2002, the schedule of business trips of archivists and historical scientists to the Federal Archives, scientific centers, libraries and museums of Russia was approved [5].

At the meeting held on 03.07.2002, the issue of the results of this business trip was considered, the business trip took place from 13.05.–13.06.2002.

According to the results of the business trip, work was carried out mainly in 7 of the Moscow Archives, documents with more than 2000 storage units were found. An agreement has been adopted between the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation for the supply of ordered microfilms.

In 2002, Kazakhstan celebrates the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the Bokei Khanate. According to the data known to us, the Bokey Khanate was founded in 1801 on the Volga and Ural by the decree of Emperor Paul I. In this regard, archival institutions of the Astrakhan, Volgograd, Saratov and Orenburg regions of the Russian Federation are asked to support the identification and copying of materials related to the history of West Kazakhstan in the XIX-XX centuries.

This letter was sent a year before the anniversary: dated 06/22/2001 No. 1-12 / 73 here he applied to the head of the Russian Federal Archive with a request to allow archival institutions of the Astrakhan, Volgograd, Saratov, Orenburg regions to identify and copy materials on the history of West Kazakhstan in the XIX-XX centuries [6].

On 26.02.2003, a regular meeting of the Working Group will be held. Order of the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.04.2002 No. 470 in connection with the implementation of sections 5.4.2 of the program to search and obtain copies of data on the history of Kazakhstan in the XV–XX centuries from archives and scientific institutions of foreign countries, and in accordance with the order of the archives and documentation Committee No. 15 dated 25.02.2003, a working group was created to implement this program. The working group included representatives of local archives and document management departments, and for 2002 a program was prepared to search and obtain copies of data on the history of Kazakhstan in the XV–XX centuries from archives and scientific institutions of foreign countries, which was of great historical and cultural value. The Departments of archives and document management of the regions bordering the Russian Federation were assigned to organize work on sending specialists to the Russian archives in order to find and obtain copies of data with documents of historical value for the Republic of Kazakhstan. To hold events related to the official opening of the Year of Kazakhstan in Russia, a memorandum was signed on 20.02.2003 between the Federal archival service of Russia and the archives and documents Management Committee to work together to find and copy archival documents.

Seitova A.F. said that she will continue to search for film documents in Krasnogorsk at the RSAFPD institution and start searching for film documents in the St. Petersburg archive. In his report, he said that he wanted to copy the state TV and radio phonodocuments and the former employees of the melody recording studio, the photo collection of the Leibin dynasty in Tashkent, the photo collections stored in the Local History Museum in Astrakhan. According to G.T. Isakhan, in the archive of the Institute "Open Society" in Hungary there are unprocessed materials of Radio "Azattyk" in the Kazakh language. He noted the need to sign a contract with the same archive for processing and copying these documents. In addition, there may also be materials about the Turkestan Legion in the Polish archives, because Mustafa Shokai's magazine "Zhas Turkestan" was sponsored by the Polish Organization "Prometheus".

Abdulina A.T. offered to write a letter to the leadership of the World Association of Kazakhs with a request for assistance in finding and finding documents for representatives of the Kazakh diaspora abroad.

According to G. Abeuova, in the reports on the search for documentary materials found for publication in the collection of the CSA RK [6], the Kirghiz-Kaysatsky Affairs Foundation from the archive of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs contains information about the Great, Middle, Small Zhuz. In the reports of this fund on the discovery of archival documents related to the history of Kazakhstan, in the archives and libraries of foreign countries, in documentary materials of high scientific significance for Kazakh history, in the Beijing State Library (on the history of the Middle Ages), in the library of the British Museum, in the library of the Nuri Osmani mosque (Turkey) — in works in Persian and Turkish, contains information about his life List of manuscripts from the British Museum, libraries of Milan, Vienna, Paris.

It has been noted that complex of documents for the 1960–1970s to the cities of Astarahan, Omsk, Kazan in the travel documents [7] funds where documents related to the history of Kazakhstan are found. For example, in the fund 394 of the Astrakhan provincial chancellery (1714–1791) there are correspondence with the Kazakh Khans about the exchange of prisoners of war. In these documents, the Astrakhan Museum of local lore contains a collection of photographs taken by residents of the Guryev region and the Mangystau peninsula in 1912–1913, this collection is of significant ethnographic interest [8].

The Russian State Historical Archive in St. Petersburg has more than 6 million storage units and the St. Petersburg State Historical Archive houses personal funds of prominent Kazakh intellectuals. We got acquainted and compiled a list of funds needed to search for documents. The Russian State Historical Archive in St. Petersburg is one of the most important central institutions of the Russian Empire, which collected documents of the late XIX-early XX centuries. The main funds of ministries and departments from 1802 to 1917 are collected here. In addition, the archive houses most of the personal funds of state figures. Therefore, it is known that many materials of the statements related to Kazakhstan are stored in this archive.

From April 6 to May 4, 2003, archival institutions in St. Petersburg revealed documents of historical and cultural value related to the history of our country.

In St. Petersburg, work was carried out in the Russian State Historical Archive, in the historical archive of St. Petersburg, in the St. Petersburg State Archive of film documents. Familiarized with the names of about 40 thousand cases in the funds of the State Council of the Russian Empire in 1810–1877, the names of 124 cases were copied. According to the State Duma fund — from 13403 case names, 180 case names were copied. Senator, from the funds of the revisions, 149 case names were copied from 1720 case names. 3 cases from 112 cases from the Council of ministers, 22 cases from 2218 cases from the Ministry of Finance, 13 cases from 617 cases from the Ministry of trade and industry, 466 cases from the funds of public and private organizations, 72 cases from 236 inventories from the fund of the Ministry of Education, that is, 47631 cases from 107897 names of cases, 797 cases were selected. The Ministry of Land Affairs reviewed 3 inventories and selected 385 cases out of 1916. Also, the personal funds of persons who served on the Lands of Kazakhstan were considered, and 852 cases were selected from 3469 cases.

It is known that at the end of the XIX-beginning of the XX centuries, about 20 Kazakh students studied at St. Petersburg University. In this regard, about 65,000 personal files were considered from the state historical archive of St. Petersburg, 11 were selected, and 23 photographs from 3,059 storage units were selected from the state archive of film documents of St. Petersburg.

Thus, the names of about 18,000 cases were considered from the St. Petersburg archive, from which 258 cases were selected. The search for documents related to the history of the country is still ongoing in these archival funds, which hold 8 million cases.

Any of these documents is an integral part of our national history. They allow researchers to study our native history, make objective judgments and identify the features of the evolution of political and social development of Kazakh society.

And this opportunity will allow us to draw conclusions about the signs and functions of state power today, solve the problems of interethnic relations and problems of democratization of society based on past experience [9].

Places where historical data and documents related to the Kazakhs of the people's Republic of China are stored, historical records of China have been continuously recorded from the first millennium BC to the twentieth century. In the Chinese annals, there is a lot of valuable information about the Kazakh ancestry, about Kazakhstan. Historical information about the Kazakhs is stored in an archive in Beijing called “Jeong Guo Di Yi Dan an Guan” (Chinese state archive—archive No. 1. It contains manuscripts and documents related to the Kazakhs from 1644 to 1912. These can be found in sections No. 35–37 of this archive.

Archives related to modern Kazakh history are stored in the archives of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous District of the people's Republic of China in Urumqi. It contains a lot of handwritten documents related to the Kazakhs of the XX century [10].

Archival materials related to the Kazakh history in Mongolia:

1. State Central Archive (Ulaanbaatar).
2. Archive of Bayan Ulgei region.
3. Ministry of internal affairs and Border Military Archive (Ulaanbaatar).
4. Archive of the administration of the Hovda Region (City of Hovd).

Materials related to Kazakhs in the archive of Mongolia date back to 1860, that is, the year when the Kazakh departments moved to this country. These materials are stored in the funds of the Central Archive TTA, F-1, KHN-1017, 109.

Report on the relationship between Abylai Khan and Amirsana, written in shurshit (Manchu). These 317 notebook materials known as “Van gungüüdiyn iltgel shastir” are kept in the rare materials fund of the State Central Library in Ulanbator.

The formation of the Bayan-Ulgei Kazakh region (1940) and the growth and prosperity of a separate region and foundations related to the issue of nationality. TTA, Ф-1, T-1, ХН-73-78.

1937-1938 materials about repressed Kazakhs are stored in the archives of the Ministry of internal affairs of Mongolia and the military border administration.

It is known that T. Ryskulov, on an emergency order of the Comintern, visited Mongolia in 1924 and served for 11 months. Materials about him are stored in the archives of the Central Committee of the People's Republic of Mongolia [11].

Minutes of the meeting of the Working Group No. 4 dated 18.11.2003.

Report on the visit of B.G. Ayagan (doctor of Technical Sciences, president of CJSC "Kazakh encyclopedia") to the United States.

According to B.G. Ayagan, the Hoover archive contains not only documents of the Soviet era, but also documents of the RSDLP, as well as materials about Xinjiang, which are indirectly related to the history of Kazakhstan. These documents are found in the materials of Ataman Tolstov and Ataman Kolchak. These funds are not exhaustive, the materials are given intermittently. Together with the publication of documents on the gulag for example can be carried out. Since the materials are incomplete, you need to take only a fragment and refer to this archive. At the same time, the need to obtain consent from relatives of the founders of the fund was noted. In the Hoover Archive, The Memoirs of V. Klemm, a witness to the events of 1917-1918, give information about the history of Kazakhstan, since the officers of the akgvardsians of those years visited such Kazakh regions as Petropavlovsk, Uralsk, Kostanay, Kokshetau, Pavlodar, Zhetysu. In addition, photographs taken by the American engineer Gordon, who was in Tashkent in the 20–30s, are also valuable material for Kazakh history, because he also photographed residents of nearby Kazakh villages. The Hoover archive also contained documents about Poles exiled to the territory of Kazakhstan, prisoners of war who were captured by the Germans in the World War II. Copies of all documents related to the history of Kazakhstan were removed from the Hoover archive and transferred to the archives of Kazakhstan.

This trip took place as a result of a voluntary request from the researcher. All diplomatic agreements were decided by Ayagan B.G. on their own. Supported the proposal of Ayagan B.G. to cooperate with the Institute of War, Revolution, Peace and Hoover [12].

Report of the Director of CFAFPDSR RK Seitova A.F. on a business trip to Makeu from 22.04 to 30.04.2003.

The purpose of the visit is to search for audiovisual documents on the history of Kazakhstan in the State Television and Radio Corporation of the Russian Federation, to conduct coordination for copying film and photo documents found in the phonological documents of the RGA, DFD and RGAF.

From the funds of the KFD of this RGA photos of such outstanding people like T. Ryskulov, M. Auezov S. Asfendirov, A. Nurmakov, and other figures dated 1926-1927 were found.

For the first time, such work was carried out in order to search for Audiovisual documents in Kazakhstan from state television and radio funds.

In addition, this case provides a report on the visit of the director of the secondary school of the Republic of Kazakhstan B.T. Zhanayev to Orenburg on 19.04.01.05.2003. Here is an inventory of 24 funds consisting of 45,032 storage units. Among them, 330 storage units were found, which provide information about the political, socio-economic and cultural life of Kazakhstan in the late XVIII – early XX centuries. An agreement was signed between the state archive of the Orenburg region and the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the exchange of reference materials on archival funds [13].

Report of a scientific business trip in the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA)

There are 1367 funds in the RGIA. The business trip took place from July 8 to July 28, 2003. During the work, 110 inventories of 24 funds were considered. 641 cases were found in 15 funds.

Recently, due to the growing interest among historians in the study of historical figures and representatives of the National Liberation Movement, the study of such topics as land relations, the development of domestic and foreign trade, the extraction of minerals, the development of mining has ceased. In connection with these topics, there is data in the funds "Corps of mountain engineers" (K. 44), "all units of trade and trade agreements with foreign states" (K. 40).

It is impossible to obtain a comprehensive copy of all the documents found in the State Historical Archive of the Russian Federation [14].

Based on the data of the document on the report of the visit of the archivist of the highest category of the secondary school of the Republic of Kazakhstan Zhilybaeva M.G. from August 20 to September 13, 2003 to Omsk: the main purpose of the visit to Omsk is to search for archival documents related to the history of Kazakhstan in the XVIII-XIX centuries in the State Archive of the Omsk region.

The chronological framework of documents and photo documents found as a result of this business trip covers the period from 1657 to 1922, while photo documents cover the period from 1842 to 1866. List of found documents: 2290 + 8 photo documents.

Among these found documents are the conquest of Kazakhstan by Tsarist Russia, the colonization of Siberia, the formation of administrative and Territorial Administration, the formation of external districts in Kazakhstan, diplomatic and economic relations of Kazakhstan with Russia, Bukhara, Khiva, Kokand and China, the peoples of Western Siberia, the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs), social movements in Kazakhstan, the eastern,

income of Siberian cities, the collection of taxes from the Kyrgyz, the construction of fortresses and outposts on a new line, including the construction of the Petropavlovsk fortress, the resettlement of peasants to Siberia and Kazakhstan, there is data on the exploration of useful deposits, the extraction of salt from the lakes of Kazakhstan, the creation of communication hubs with Siberia, the opening of schools in western Siberia, the internal trade of Russia with the bukharians and Kyrgyz, the deportation of various political prisoners to Siberia, Russia's relations with Bukhara, Kalmyks and Kyrgyz, settlements of fugitive Russian peasants, etc.

The State Archive of the Omsk region contains information mainly about the history of eastern and central Kazakhstan. The materials about Abylai sultan, Barak sultan, Kulsary batyr starshyn, Gubaydulla Ualikhanov sultan, Gubaydulla's son Bulat, Sarzhan Kasimov sultan, Kasym Abylayev, Kenesary Kasimov sultans, Sartai Chingisov, Shete Koktibarov, Arslan Zhanturin, Kudaimende Gazin, Suke Abylaykhanov Sultans, Sh. Ualikhanov and S. Seifullin were found.

Report of archivists of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the course of a business trip to the Arab Republic of Egypt for October 28–November 15, 2003 data: the purpose of this business trip is to search for manuscripts and data related to the history of the Kazakh people, to compile a list.

The formation of the Arab Caliphate in the IX century, the spread of the Islamic religion had its impact on the history, culture, traditions of various peoples of the Middle Achia. Also, the need of the Arabs to establish their power in the lands conquered in Central Asia and to protect themselves from Warrior nomads opened the way for research by medieval historiographers, including information about the Kipchaks, which was reflected in the works of that time. It is known that one of the largest ethnic groups, which occupies a special place and role in the history of the world, the Kipchaks, who left an indelible mark on the history of some ethnic groups and states in Eurasia and the Mediterranean, later became part of many Turkic peoples, including Kazakhs.

Therefore, along with the geographical and historical works of medieval historiographers, the manuscripts of great scientists from the Kazakh soil led by Abu Nasir Al-Farabi, the history of the Egyptian Mamluk state (1260–1517), founded by the historical figure Sultan AZ Zahir Beybarys, who ruled in Egypt, Sham in the II-half of the XIII century, the origin of the Mamluk, spiritual and cultural ties with their compatriots, need to be studied.

During the visit, a list of manuscripts and data of scientific importance related to our history was compiled from the funds of the National Archives of the Dar Al-Qutub library in Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the Institute of Arabic manuscripts and Research. Among them are the Mamluk Sultans Sultan AZ Zahir Beybarys, Barkuk, Kaitpai, etc. manuscripts and historical documents, manuscripts on military art in the Mamluk state, a list of works of the Farabians, “history of the inhabitants of the Caspian region”, “miracles in the Khanate of the Turkish state”, tribes and peoples living in the modern region of Kazakhstan, cities and towns, trade routes, things for sale, agriculture, such as Tengirberdy, Agybai, Tumanbai, etc. documents related to the history of the Mamluk were identified, a list of about 200 documents and manuscripts was compiled. The personal archive fund of the Kazakh Egyptian scientist Narolla at-Tarazi was acquired and added to the national archival fund [15].

All of the above events undoubtedly served as the impetus for the adoption of the state programs “Cultural Heritage”, “People in the Stream of History”.

In 2006, copies of ancient manuscripts, artifacts, books, microfilms, photocopies, archival documents related to the cultural heritage of the Kazakh people were imported from the Republic of Armenia, Hungary, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Turkey. Among the domestic scientists who transfer this valuable treasure to the National Archive, the archive staff calls the name of Doctor of historical sciences A. S. Musagalieva. These documents are collected in the 83rd fund of the National Archive [16]. Now, if we look at the documents collected in this 83rd fund, from the archives and research organizations of Armenia from the Matenadaran Institute of ancient manuscripts named after M. Mashtots, the Persian language “historical Nadiri” (294 pages), written in 1700, “Galamariy Gabbasi” (177 pages), written in 1616, the Persian-Turkish dictionary “Lugat tyurk” (242 pages), dated to the XIV century, “Humayun Nameh” (486 pages a page), copies of the works “forty viziers” (22 pages) were brought.

As a result of scientific expeditions to the archives and libraries of Hungary, copies of books and archival documents related to the history, culture and Ethnology of the Kazakh people were brought by Hungarian scientists. Basically, documents were brought here by the outstanding Hungarian scientist Henry Wamberi, comparing the text “Kutadgu Bilik” with the ancient Uygur language, describing the author's journey to Central Asia and the Caspian coast in 1863. In addition, there are copies of articles related to the folklore of the Kazakh people by another Hungarian scientist, Gyerd Almashi. The list of research works in

R. Loventhal's book on the Turkic language and literature in Central Asia is kept in American libraries. Copies of articles by Istvan Mandoki Konyr and Yojef Torm, who studied the kinship of the Hungarians and Kipchaks, are also kept. A copy of Mihai Benke's book “torgai Magyars”, which was published in English in 1999, was also brought from his trip to Torgai.

In addition, texts of radio programs “Azat Europe”, “Azattyk”, BBC, “Voice of America” were taken from the Open Fund of the Central European University of Hungary and delivered to Kazakhstan.

Written data on the history of Kazakhstan were found in the Daru Al-Qutub library in Cairo and the Institute for the study of Arabic manuscripts of the National Archives of the Arab Republic of Egypt. They are geographical maps, historical narrative monuments. Medieval Arab maps show the lands bordering Kazakhstan, the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea, rivers and lakes, mountain chains and cities and settlements of Turkic tribes. These cards are derivatives of Al Istahri, Ibn Haukal, Al Balkh, Al Masudi, Al Jaihani, Al Battani, Al Biruni, and Al Idrisi.

Documents and materials related to the history of Kazakhstan were found in the archives and research centers of the Republic of Turkey. Collections and catalogs were brought from the funds of the Ottoman State Archive under the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey. In addition, such valuable documents as texts with historical information about the Kazakh zhuzs, the search for new trade routes from Kazakhstan to Russia in the XVIII-XIX centuries, the consent of Kazakh merchants to trade with the Ottoman Empire, correspondence with the Desht Kipchak Khans, the migration of Kazakhs, materials about the zaisan, Abdykadyr imams from the Kazakh dynasty, materials related to the Turkestan, Zhetysu, Caspian troops, a copy of the agreement with the ambassador of Kokand Zahid Geylan were brought.

14 books in Turkish related to the history and culture of the Turkic peoples and several issues of “history” and “Ulkimiz” juranli, published in Istanbul, were brought from the World Foundation for Turkish Studies.

Sydykhan Ulychay, the head of the public fund of ethnic Kazakhs in Turkey, gave 5 books in Turkish and Ottoman languages related to the history and culture of the Kazakh people. These books are mostly G.J. Kazakhbala's book of “Koshten kein”, Memoirs of Mustafa Shokai's wife Maria Shokai, the book of Professor Muharrem Ergin “Korokyt Ata”, the book “history of Kashgaria” by Mehmet Katyp, a copy of the collection of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi's wisdom in Chagatai, 6 issues of the magazine “Zhana Turkestan” published in Istanbul and Ahmed Zaki validi's books “history of Turkestan geography” in Ottoman language.

Selected articles published in 1927–1931 in the Turkish-language “Fund catalog” and “Yeni Turkestan” were obtained from the “Ayaz Tahir Volga-Ural-Turkestan” (Istanbul) fund. 11 books related to the history of Kazakhstan were brought from the library of Baimyrza Khait in Istanbul.

Conclusion

In order to further develop the program “cultural heritage” and the archival business of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the composition of the national archival fund has been significantly enriched due to the search and import of valuable documents related to the history of Kazakhstan in foreign archives. The imported documents and materials are documents that have no analogues in the study of the history of Kazakhstan. Archival documents of various content and structure are of great importance in assessing the historical events of the Kazakh people from a modern point of view. Of course, since almost all these documents are written in Arabic, English, German, Turkish, there is a need for specialists who know these languages to work with documents. In the future, if these valuable documents are read, studied by historians and put into scientific circulation, the history of Kazakhstan will be filled with new facts.

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- 15 ЦГА РК. — Ф. 1145. — Оп. 1. — Д. 212.
- 16 НА РК. — Ф. 83. — Оп. 1.

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Қазақстанның мемлекет құру саясаты шеңберіндегі «Мәдени мұра» бағдарламасының рөлі

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының 2004 жылы қабылдаған «Мәдени мұра» мемлекеттік бағдарламасының шығу тарихы қарастырылған. Осы бағдарламаның маңызды бағыттарының бірі шетелдік архивтер мен кітапханалардан Қазақстан тарихына қатысты құнды құжаттарды, қолжазбаларды, кітаптарды, мәліметтерді іздеу және осы құнды құжаттарды көшіру және елге әкелу. Авторлар рухани-мәдени мұраны байыту мәселесіне жан-жақты тарихи талдау жүргізді. Бұл бағдарламаны қазақстандықтар аса зор ықыласпен қабылдады. Мәдени мұра — өркениетті қоғамның символы. Бағдарлама рухани-адамгершілік құндылықтардан тұрады және халқымыздың орасан зор тарихи мұрасын ұрпақтан-ұрпаққа беру үшін қабылданған іс-шаралар кешені. Мәдени мұраны сақтау әлем халықтарының әрқайсысы үшін үлкен маңызға ие. Бағдарлама қазақстандықтардың ұлттық сана-сезімін нығайтуға және дамытуға бағытталған. Мақаланың мақсаты — Қазақстандағы тәуелсіздік жылдарындағы мемлекеттік құрылыс саясатын қарастырудағы «Мәдени мұра» бағдарламасының рөлін анықтау, тарихи талдау жасау. Мақаланың өзектілігі тәуелсіз ел тарихында осындай бағыттағы мемлекеттік бағдарламалардың қабылдануы аса маңызды екендігінде. «Мәдени мұра» мемлекеттік бағдарламасы аясында халқымыздың бай тарихи мұрасы шетелдік мұрағаттардан алынған құнды жәдігерлермен толықтырылды. Бұл бағдарлама одан кейінгі «Халық тарих толқынында», «Архив-2025» бағдарламаларының бастауы болды. Қорытындылай келе, авторлар «Мәдени мұра» бағдарламасы бойынша елімізге әкелінген құнды құжаттарды зерттеп, ғылыми айналымға енгізу Қазақстанның мемлекеттік құрылым саясатын дамытудағы үлкен қадам болды деген тұжырым жасаған.

Кілт сөздер: «Мәдени мұра», бағдарлама, Қазақстан Республикасы, тәуелсіздік, архив, тарихи жады, мәдени жады, ұлттық код, ұлттық мәдениет, ұлттық құрылым, құжат, қолжазба.

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Роль программы «Мәдени мұра» в контексте политики национального строительства Казахстана

В статье рассмотрена история происхождения Государственной программы «Мәдени мұра», принятой Республикой Казахстан в 2004 году. Одним из важных направлений данной программы является поиск в зарубежных архивах и библиотеках ценных документов, рукописей, книг, сведений, относящихся к истории Казахстана, копирование этих ценных документов и ввоз в страну. Авторы провели всесторонний исторический анализ вопроса обогащения духовно-культурного наследия. Казахстанцы с большим энтузиазмом восприняли эту программу. Культурное наследие — это символ цивилизованного общества. Программа состоит из духовно-нравственных ценностей и представляет собой комплекс мероприятий, принятых для передачи из поколения в поколение огромного исторического наследия нашего народа. Сохранение культурного наследия имеет большое значение для каждого из народов мира. Программа направлена на укрепление и развитие национального самосознания казахстанцев. Цель статьи — определение роли программы «Мәдени мұра» в рассмотрении политики государственного строительства Казахстана за годы независимости, проведение исторического анализа. Актуальность статьи заключается в том, что в истории

независимой страны очень актуально принятие государственных программ в этом направлении. В рамках Государственной программы «Мадени мұра» богатое историческое наследие нашего народа обогатилось ценными реликвиями из зарубежных архивов. Эта программа стала началом последующих программ «Народ в потоке истории», «Архив–2025». В заключении авторы приходят к выводу, что изучение и введение в научный оборот ценных документов, ввезенных в страну по программе «Культурное наследие», стало большим шагом в развитии политики государственного строительства Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: «Культурное наследие», программа, Республика Казахстан, независимость, архив, историческая память, культурная память, национальная культура, национальное строительство, документ, рукопись.

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