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Nursultan Nazarbayev: milestones of life and career in the Karaganda region (1960-1979)

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**Acronyms and abbreviations**

APRK - Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (*Arkhiv Prezidenta Respubliki Kazakhstan*)

BTI - Technical Inventory Bureau (*Byuro tekhnicheskoy inventarizatsii*)

CICA - Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (*Soveshchaniye po vzaimodeystviyu i meram doveriya v Azii*)

CIS - Independent States Commonwealth (*Sodruzhestvo Nezavisimykh Gosudarstv)*

GAKO - State Archive of the Karaganda region (*Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Karagandinskoy oblasti*)

GDR - German Democratic Republic (*Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika*)

GOK - Mining and processing plant (*Gorno-obogatitel'nyy kombinat*)

GORKOM - City Committee (*Gorodskoi komitet*)

GRES district power plant of state standard (*Rayonnaya elektrostantsiya gosudarstvennogo obraztsa*)

IMF - International Monetary Fund (*Mezhdunarodnyy Valyutnyy Fond*)

Karmet - Karaganda Metallurgical Plant (*Karagandinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod*)

Kazakh SSR - Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (*Kazakhskaya Sovetskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika)*

KazISS - Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies (*Kazakhstanskiy institut strategicheskikh issledovaniy*)

KMK - Karaganda Metallurgical Plan (*Karagandinskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat*)

KPK - Communist Party of Kazakhstan (*Kommunisticheskaya partiya Kazakhstana*)

KPSS - Communist Party of the Soviet Union (*Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)*

LKSM - Leninist Communist League of Youth (*Leninskiy kommunisticheskiy soyuz molodezhi*)

LKSMK - Lenin Communist Union of Youth of Kazakhstan (*Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi Kazakhstana*)

LKSMU - Ukrainian Leninist Communist League of Youth (*Leninskiy kommunisticheskiy soyuz molodozhi Ukrainy*)

LPTs - Sheet Metal Rolling Shop (*Listoprokatnyy tsekh*)

NTO - Scientific and Technical Society (*Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo*)

Obkom - Regional Committee (*Oblastnoy komitet*)

OIC - Islamic Cooperation Organization (*Organizatsiya islamskogo sotrudnichestva*)

OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (*Organizatsiya po bezopasnosti i sotrudnichestvu v Yevrope*)

Raikom – District Committee (*Rayonnyy komitet*)

RK – Republic of Kazakhstan (*Respublika Kazakhstan*)

SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organization (*Shankhayskaya organizatsiya sotrudnichestva*)

Sroiotryad - Student Construction Team (*Studencheskiy stroitel'nyy otryad*)

*TETs* - Combined Heat and Power (*Teploelektrotsentral'*)

TGA - Temirtau State Archive (*Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Temirtau*)

TsGA RK - Central State Archive of the RK (*Tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy arkhiv RK*)

*TsK* - Central Committee (*Tsentral'nyy komitet*)

UN - United Nations (*Ob"yedinennyye Natsii*)

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (*Organizatsiya Ob"yedinennykh Natsiy po voprosam obrazovaniya, nauki i kul'tury*)

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (*Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik*)

VKP(b) - All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) *(Vsesoyuznaya kommunisticheskaya partiya (bol'shevikov))*

VLKSM - All-Union Leninist Communist League of Youth (*Vsesoyuznyy leninskiy kommunisticheskiy soyuz molodezhi*)

VOIR - All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators (*Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov*)

VPSh - Correspondence Higher Party School (*Vysshaya partiynaya shkola*)

VTUZ - Technical Institution of Higher Education (*Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchebnoye zavedeniye*)

ZSK - Synthetic Rubber Plant (*Zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka*)

**INTRODUCTION**

**Relevance of the research.** The name of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev is inextricably linked to the period of formation and development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a modern independent state. N.A.Nazarbayev declared the independence of our state and went down in history as its First President.

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

The years of N.A.Nazarbayev's work in the Karaganda region coincided with a dynamic period of development of the Central Kazakhstan industrial region as an integral part of the national economic complex of the former USSR. The period of 1960 to 1980 in the Karaganda region was a period of active development of various industries. There has been significant growth in the construction of multifunctional infrastructure, the development of both urban and rural areas, population growth, and the achievement of important economic and social development milestones in Central Kazakhstan.

The period of work of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979 coincided with the completion of construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant (KMK). In these years Karaganda coal basin achieved high production indicators. Balkhash and Zhezkazgan mining and metallurgical plants worked stably. The cities and rural areas of the region received significant development. The social sphere became diversified and more developed. Significant improvements were noted in the living conditions of the population, development of science, culture, education and health care. In 1960 – 1980, there was an active growth in the social and economic spheres of the region. The population of the region more than doubled, reaching the mark of 1,713,208 people. Industrial production increased fivefold. And the region reached a historical maximum by all types of industrial production [2, 138].

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

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

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

Speaking at a solemn ceremony on the eve of the national holiday Republic Day Kasym-Jomart Tokayev noted the role of the first head of state N.А.Nazarbayev, who played a pivotal role in solidifying the fundamentals of Kazakhstan's sovereignty as an independent nation: "It is necessary that their patriotism and loyalty to the interests of the nation served as an enduring example for future generations. We must firmly adhere to historical justice. Therefore, it will be right to note the historical role of the First President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, who made a huge contribution to strengthening the foundations of our country as an independent state" [5]. "Nursultan Nazarbayev is a historical figure, a witness of several eras. He began his career as a Komsomol activist under Khrushchev and retired more than sixty years later. His contribution to the formation of independent Kazakhstan is obvious and deserves a fair historical assessment" [6].

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

The genre of biography is one of the fruitful ways of studying the most important historical problems. However, it is necessary to take into account the differences in the development of the biographical genre in different countries due to various factors, as well as trends in the development of historiography, where life history is often considered in the context of contemporary political issues. The events that took place in the modern history of Kazakhstan after March 19, 2019 and after the January 2022 events have clearly demonstrated the urgent need to abandon the super-presidential form of government to a presidential-parliamentary republic with broad powers of the government and regional state bodies. For Kazakhstan, with its totalitarian Soviet past and complimentary-authoritarian thirty years of independence under the rule of N.A.Nazarbayev, it has become a dominant theme of modern political discourse. Therefore, in our opinion, systematic research and development of the genre of biography will help to improve our understanding of the political history of our republic.

In the late XX and early XXI centuries, the genre of biography overcame the challenges caused by the influence of poststructuralism, new cultural history, and gender studies. Having changed the methodology and research methods, historians-biographers began to consider only individual episodes of a person's life, thus refusing to exhaustively cover and explain the whole history.

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

**Aims and objectives of the research**. The aim of the dissertation research is to reconstruct N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political career in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979 and to define N.A.Nazarbayev contribution to the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the metallurgical city of Temirtau and Karaganda region in 1960-1979 in the context of the historical era.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Degree of the problem study.** Despite the large number of sources, as well as a variety of studies of personalities in domestic science, historical biography as a direction of development of historical thought still needs further development and requires serious attention of specialists.

In our time, given the changes in the role of science in society, a new paradigm is emerging that aims at a more complete view of the individual in the context of the entire social system of relations. It stimulates further development of the genre of biography in historical research.

In the conditions of modern independent Kazakhstan, the approach to assessing the role of personality in history has undergone a significant change. In particular, the emphasis is placed on the man in history, on his character, the problems of everyday life, vicissitudes of fate and circumstances. In this regard, it seems very relevant the statement of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev that the real social development cannot be cognized without involving and studying the activities of a famous historical personality. After Kazakhstan gained its independence, interest in the very personality of N.A.Nazarbayev as the RK First President was formed. Since there is a separate paragraph devoted to historiographical analysis in this dissertation, we will allow ourselves to give a brief general characterization.

Studying the biography of the First President N.A.Nazarbayev it should be noted that in the early stages of his career, his activities were linked to the Soviet Union with its special and unique history and culture. Kazakhstan was a part of it, therefore, consideration of different periods of our country's history with its achievements, contradictions and difficulties requires taking into account the specifics of the time, reflected in the terms and concepts used, characteristic of that development paradigm.

Domestic and foreign authors who wrote about N.A.Nazarbayev’s life, career, social and political activity gave it different characteristics, both positive (D. Valovoy, G. Tolmachev, O. Vidova, B. Yespolov) and negative (N. Amrekulov, N. Masanov). In the works of domestic and foreign researchers (O. Vidova, V.M Mogilnitsky, A. Dugin, L. Mlechin, J. Aitken, etc.), aspects of formation and development of personality and career of N.A.Nazarbayev occupy a considerable place. However, the Karaganda period of life and career of the future political leader is still left without attention.

In the early 2000s, the First President N.A.Nazarbayev’s activity twice became the subjects of dissertation research: in 2002, "The phenomenon of political leadership of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev" by B.T. Yespolov [7] and in 2009, "Works of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev as a source on the history of statehood of independent Kazakhstan (1990-2006)" by S. Salkynov [8]. In 2010 a retrospective bibliographic index "Nursultan Nazarbayev, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was published. It should be noted that these works concerned the period of independence.

Thus, analysing Kazakhstani and foreign historiography on this topic it becomes clear that N.A.Nazarbayev’s activity in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979 did not attract special attention of researchers. Modern Kazakhstan historiography doesn’t have any studies devoted to N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and career in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979. This conditioned the choice of the topic of this dissertation research. The study of the period of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and activity in Temirtau and Karaganda allows to understand not only his contribution to the development of a particular region, but also his role in shaping the socio-political situation in Kazakhstan as a whole.

**Source base of the dissertation research.** In order to solve the tasks set, the dissertation collected and used a large set of sources, which formed the basis of the research. The аvailability of a separate paragraph devoted to the characterization of sources on the history of life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1979 allows us to give a brief description of them.

Materials on N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political career in Karaganda oblast are stored in the following Kazakhstani archives: Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (TsGA RK), Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), State Archive of Karaganda region (GAKO), Temirtau State Archive, in the funds of the Historical and Cultural Center of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Temirtau, Museum of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Nur-Sultan, Museum of the First School of President N.A.Nazarbayev and Museum of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev in Temirtau, the Museum of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Nur-Sultan, the Museum of the First School of the President N.A.Nazarbayev and the Museum of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev in Chemolgan village.

The main array of documents was collected in the State Archive of Karaganda Region (GAKO). The following groups of historical sources were used in the dissertation: 1. legislative documents; 2. office records; 3. periodical press; 4. documents of personal origin; 5. speeches of state and political figures; 6 interview materials; 7. photo and video documents; 8. reference literature; 9. statistical reference books.

Of particular importance for this dissertation research are monographs, articles and speeches of N.A.Nazarbayev himself, especially those of the Soviet period: "Steel Profile of Kazakhstan" [9], speech at the X Congress of the Komsomol in February 1962 [10], speech at the IV Plenum of the Central Committee of the VLKSM in August 1970 [11], speech at the XXIII Temirtau City Party Conference in January 1971 [12], the book "Without Right and Left" [13].

Thus, the dissertation research used a large set of sources, which allows to study N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political career in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979.

**Chronological framework** **of** **the dissertation research** covers the period from 1960 to 1979 inclusive. This is the period of N.A. Nazarbayev's work in Karaganda oblast from the first days of his labor activity as a laborer of the construction department "Domenstroy" of the trust "Kazmetallurgstroy" in Temirtau up to his election as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan on Industry, Transport after his work as the second secretary of the Karaganda region of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

**Territorial framework of** **the dissertation research** includes the territory that was part of Karaganda oblast, the largest region of the Kazakh SSR in terms of territory and industrial potential with a population of more than 1.5 million people, where the coal enterprises of Karaganda, the metallurgical complexes of Temirtau, Balkhash, and the ore base of Zhezkazgan played a decisive role.

**Theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation**. Both general scientific and special methods of historical cognition were used in the work. An important place in the dissertation is occupied by the prosopographical method of research, which consists in an attempt to bring all significant biographical information to a systematized and uniform form. The application of the prosopographical method in the dissertation allowed to reconstruct the labor and political biography of N.A.Nazarbayev and to reveal the dynamics of personality development until 1980. The dissertation also used the method of social analysis, which was applied in the study of family, educational and socio-political environment in which the personality of N.A.Nazarbayev was formed. The problem-chronological method allowed the study of N.A.Nazarbayev's biography to consider the main periods of his labor and socio-political activity in chronological sequence. The historical-anthropological method, which involves the study of human social activity in historical space and time, helped to understand the motives and deeds of N.A.Nazarbayev in the context of everyday life in the period under consideration. The use of historical-comparative and historical-system methods allowed to characterize the attitude of N.A.Nazarbayev to his studies at school, Dneprodzerzhinsk school, Technical Institution of Higher Education (VTUZ), Karaganda Polytechnic Institute, Correspondence Higher Party School (VPSh) and Academy of National Economy, to consider the studied historical phenomena and events not as separate aspects, but as a holistic phenomenon integrated into the Party-Soviet nomenclature system. The retrospective method, directed from the present to the past, from consequence to cause, was used as a general compositional basis. The biographical method allowed to operate with data on events and subjective experiences of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality in different life circumstances, which made it possible to draw scientific conclusions about the character, self-consciousness, life orientation, outlook and life experience of N.A.Nazarbayev in the region during the period under study. The use of axio-biographical method helped to identify the most important values of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality, which determined his life path in the period under study. The observation method was used in working with the photo and video material.

The dissertation used chronological, problem and problem-chronological principles of presentation. The specifics of the study led to the use of a combination of historical and anthropological approach in the work, in which predominant attention is paid to the interpersonal and intergroup interaction of people, and the ongoing processes are primarily considered from the position of their participants, and psychological and personal approach, which is focused on determining the mechanism of influence of individuals on the course of historical development. The principle of scientificity was applied in the analysis of sources (comprehension and interpretation). As a result, various ideas and opinions were generalized. Application of the principle of historicism allowed to study the Temirtau and Karaganda period of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career in the context of the bygone Soviet historical reality. The principle of objectivity allowed the author to be guided by certain rules in the work, namely: when building his own concept in the study of N.A.Nazarbayev's activity, to minimize any subjectivity that distorts the real state of affairs, to take into account both positive and negative moments in the development of events. The principle of interdisciplinarity allowed to comprehend the topic under study using the analytical language of several historical subdisciplines - social, political and economic history.

In general, the theoretical and methodological basis of this dissertation research was the knowledge formulated by synthesizing the principles and scientific methods of historical science.

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

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

A large number of previously unused documentary sources, as well as all the materials of the periodical press of the period of 1960-1979, were first presented into scientific circulation, which allowed to significantly expand the ideas about N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and work in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979, to fill the gaps in its coverage. Many of them were reflected in the collection of archival documents and materials about Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev’s labor and political activity in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979 "He hardened at the real fire", published by historians of Karaganda State University of the name of academician E.A. Buketov in 2016 [14], as well as in teaching aids published and used in Karaganda State University of the name of E.A. Buketov.

In the process of working on the research topic, we have identified and collected 34 photographs and sketches published in regional and national media in 1960-1979. British historian Peter Burke in his book "A Historian's View: How Photographs and Images Make History" noted that "photographs cannot lie" and quoted Kurt Tucholsky's words that "one image is more eloquent than a thousand words" [15, 7]. The use of images as historical evidence provides a wider range of evidence in which images have their place alongside printed documentary sources and oral sources.

The study of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career in the Temirtau and Karaganda period of his life is not just a biography based on ego-documents. Our goal is not so much to trace the life path of N.A.Nazarbayev during these years, but to show how the ideology and practice of the Soviet society shaped his inner world, goals and values.

Images show how human appearance changed. They testify to changing standards of appearance, how historical characters cared about their appearance and image. Without photographs, we would not know about the material culture and life of the industrial labor people of the period under study. Many events and facts of the Karaganda period of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career, reflected in his book "Without Right and Left" found visual confirmation in the historical documentary book "He hardened at the real fire". Visual sources about N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and career in Karaganda oblast are supplemented by documentary film footage stored in the State Archive of the Karaganda region (videofund), as well as in the collection of the regional TV company "Saryarka". The newsreel footage is collected as an appendix on a separate CD disk.

The research conducted will also allow: to recreate a holistic picture of the Karaganda region development within the framework of which N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political activity took place in 1960-1979; to determine N.A.Nazarbayev’s contribution to the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the region in the period studied.

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

Materials of periodical press of the period of 1960 - 1979 collected and digitized in the course of work on the dissertation research, can add to the collections of expositions of museums and centers dedicated to the RK First President and the history of independent Kazakhstan, as well as to the collections of archival materials related to the life and the beginning of labor and socio-political activity of N.A.Nazarbayev. More than 160 newspaper articles and reports with photographs collected in the course of the dissertation research depicted almost the entire Karaganda-Temirtau period of N.A. Nazarbayev's life and career. The images, like texts and oral testimonies, recorded eyewitness accounts. For today's young generation, raised on computers and gadgets, practically living from birth in a world saturated with images, these visual evidences of the past are effective and admissible evidence [15, 16].

At the same time, photographs ("photographic realism" (P.Burke)), which accompanied newspaper articles and reports made during the years of N.A.Nazarbayev's work in the Karaganda region, are true historical evidence of the past era and a wonderful means of visualizing the past stages of development of the history of the republic and the region, the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev as a historical figure. In this case, the photographs are not only a testimony of history, but also a part of it.

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

For an unbiased reader, the labor and life path of N.A.Nazarbayev himself during his work in the Karaganda region, his attitude to work, love for the Motherland is a wonderful illustration and example of the practical implementation of his ideas set forth in the article "Social Modernization of Kazakhstan: Twenty Steps to the Society of Universal Labor" [16].

The publication of materials of the dissertation research in English and placement of documents and materials in English Net will certainly promote not only acquaintance of the world community with life and labor way of the founder of modern Kazakhstan statehood, but even more recognition of Kazakhstan in the world.

**Approbation** **of the main outcomes of the research**: 2 articles in a highly rated journal included in the Scopus database, 7 articles in the scientific journals approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Sphere of Education of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and 10 articles in the proceedings of international conferences were published and contain the main outcomes and conclusions of the dissertation.

The materials of the study were also included in the collection of archival documents and materials about Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev’s labor and political activity in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979 "He hardened at the real fire", published in 2016 by the publishing house of Karaganda State University of the name of academician E.A.Buketov and containing newspaper articles and reports, including more than 60 photographic documents that are visual evidence of the Temirtau and Karaganda periods of life and work of N.A. Nazarbayev.

The dissertation research was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Archeology, Ethnology and National History of Karaganda University of the name of academician E.A.Buketov and recommended for defense.

**Provisions to be defended:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- N.A.Nazarbayev's contribution to the economic, socio-political and cultural development of the Karaganda region in 1960-1979 can be characterized as significant. During his tenure as Secretary of the Regional Party Committee for Industry and Transportation, the region reached historical highs in the development of industrial and agricultural production, the population of the region increased significantly and there were positive changes in the social development of the region.

**The structure of the research** is determined by the goals and objectives. The work consists of introduction, three sections, eight subsections, conclusion, list of references and applications.

1 Methodological problems, historiography and sources on the research topic

1.1 Evolution of the genre of biography in historical research at the end of XX - beginning of XXI

Historical biography, known since antiquity, became widespread in traditional political history in XIX and first half of XX centuries. Its significant part consisted of biographies of statesmen. However, in XIX - first half of XX centuries, along with their public activities. Their lives, both personal and domestic, were scrutinized.

The historian who studies the life of an individual seeks to understand her in the context of the era in which she existed. However, it is important to remember that the biographer himself is also inevitably subject to the influences and constraints of his time in which he or she lives. Hence, the main methodological problem arises, the problem of interaction between these two subjects. According to T.A. Pavlova, in biography, as in no other genre, the author expresses himself/herself through the hero to whom his/her research is devoted, and the features, requirements, and essence of his/her time through himself/herself [17, 86].

Historical biography is a genre of historical research. It is history itself shown through a historical person, a unique historical person with the disclosure of his/her inner world.

A general definition of biography can be found in the Encyclopedia of Cultural Studies: "biography is a narrative depiction of the life history of an individual, a way of representing in culture the specifics of individual human existence. ... The first biographies include the ancient Egyptian tomb memorial inscriptions telling the main stages of the buried person's life, accompanied by sculptural images" [18].

Author and cultural scholar V.Veidle, exploring life paths in the context of cultural history, emphasizes the complexity of writing a biography, requiring a high level of cultural understanding and a unique creative gift. He notes that each biography is unique and cannot be standardized, as it reflects the creative individuality and unique destiny for which it was created [19, 129]. At the same time, he emphasizes the historical value of each biography. Even in fiction biographies it is impossible to avoid the influence of historical context. Irving Stone's classic biographical novels ("Lust for Life" (about the life of Vincent Van Gogh), "Sailor in the Saddle" (about the life of Jack London), "Torment and Joy" (about the life of Michelangelo), etc.) can serve as an example of this.

In recent decades, historical science has discovered an increased interest in the genre of biography. Today, biography in history is not only a description of the life of an individual or a group of people (although such works also take place), but is also an object of full-fledged scientific research. In this context, the study of human life is considered as the main focus or method of research.

Biography, as a genre and method of research, finds application in various fields of science and art, from psychology to sociology, from history to fiction. The genre is developing as an independent academic field, giving rise to many questions. Among them: what is modern biography? What is its relationship to history? What additional biographical disciplines exist? Who can be the subject of biography? The questions are numerous, and although it is impossible to fully explore them, we can try to answer these questions at least partially.

In 1927, the Soviet researcher G.O.Vinokur delivered a paper entitled "Biography as a Scientific Problem" and published a book entitled "Biography and Culture". In the book, he proposed that biography should be regarded as a science with its own, unique object of study. He called for the emancipation of biography "from related and extraneous fields of knowledge"[20, 10]. Vinokur emphasized that biography was a cultural-historical problem focusing on the history of a person's individual life. This field of study encompasses all aspects of personality - intellectual, mental, psychophysical, and others - that manifest themselves in the context of cultural history. Vinokur emphasized that "personal life as a subject of science and the biography that studies it are located ... within the framework of history and historical science" [Ibid, 28].

At the beginning of XXI century, scholars and representatives of various scientific fields have shown a new interest in biography. Modern biographical research and related disciplines have become actively developing trends in the scientific world. In the existing scientific literature one can find many definitions of the concepts of biography, biographical method and historical-biographical method. Some of them include the following: "Biography is a narrative depiction of the life story of an individual, a way of representing the specificity of individual human existence in culture " [21, 218]. Another short definition is "Biography is a study whose object is the life story of an individual" [22, 23–24].

The presented definitions of biography emphasize the study of an individual's life, but there are broader approaches. The works of modern researchers reveal biography in a broader context of scientific knowledge: "In the conditions of the postnon-classical paradigm of science and interdisciplinarity we can make a generalizing conclusion: biography is the study of the process, the focus of which is the personal activity of a person in a particular social environment. The study of this activity as a source of personal and social change is the essence of the biographical method… In modern biography there are two tendencies to the study of biography: social and existential. The social approach considers the life of historical personalities as an integral part of the history of society, while preserving individuality. The existential approach emphasizes the autonomy and uniqueness of the historical personality, focusing on the study of its psychological characteristics and limiting itself to the "non-social" aspects of biography" [23, 65]. By "non-social" aspects of biography is meant an interest in the inner world of any, including unknown, person, who is considered in more detail by D.M.Volodikhin.

M.P.Berezan's works highlight the peculiarities of modern postmodern biography. Unlike traditional biography, postmodern biography does not seek to provide definitive answers to all questions; it prefers to veil what cannot be clearly defined. It often highlights or even emphasizes inaccuracies, gaps in information, missing or inconsistent facts, and limited evidence. Postmodern biography is a paradoxical genre where the hero remains an eternal participant in an unfinished biography.

M.P.Berezan describes this peculiarity as follows: "The biography of modernity has an imaginative, multifaceted, alternative and contradictory character .... The biography of postmodernism is contextualized, its methodology is based on a multilateral consideration of the problem. It exists in a constant living dialog with cultures, discourses and contexts, where all elements are seen as equal and cannot be evaluated within the established parameters of the world order" [24, 28].

L.P.Repina writes: "Biography in the full sense of the word" is a study and description of the life of an outstanding personality (including its psychological dimension), which is quite in line with the established historical and biographical canon" [25, 6].

According to S.L.Utchenko, biography is the study and description of the life of an outstanding personality, which includes also the psychological dimension of this personality. Then the object of research can be considered a personality who made a tangible contribution to the development of humanity, who remains in memory for centuries and millennia, such "eternal companions of humanity", as S.L.Utchenko called them. These can be political and state figures, as well as figures of science, culture and art [3, 3].

The last quarter of XX century saw an increase in the number of biographies of personalities who do not fit the classical definition. That is, personalities who can hardly be called outstanding and unique. However, with the availability of a large volume of sources and a rich documentary base, these studies can also be useful when it comes to unexplored aspects of the past.

Personal history is emerging alongside traditional historical biography. This is a new direction, which has its own specific research tasks and procedures: it is based on the reconstruction of the "history of one life";

the personal lives and destinies of historical personalities, as well as the formation and development of their inner world, together with the traces of their activities in different scales of space and time, are not only a strategic goal of research, but also an effective means of knowing historical society that includes them and creates them. And thus, they are used to clarify the social context, and not vice versa, as it is practiced in traditional historical biographies.

The famous Russian historian Y.L.Bessmertny wrote the following formulating the tasks and principles of this kind of research: "...the first focus of our search is a specific person, his individual behavior, his own choice. We investigate these plots not only because we want to know how typical (or atypical) the deeds of this person are, but for the sake of understanding him as such, for he interests us in himself. Let this person turn out to be out of the ordinary. And in this case, we recognize him as worthy of attention. For his/her very uniqueness will reveal something of the uniqueness of his/her time" [26, 23].

L.P. Repina emphasizes that biographical studies focus on the individual, unique and private in human destinies, as well as on the inherent principle of revealing the specificity and variability of the multilevel social space available in a given cultural and historical context. These studies appeal to a balanced combination of two cognitive strategies: on the one hand, they focus on cultural coercion and the concepts through which people interpret their world; on the other hand, they reveal the active role of historical individuals and the society-specific way in which they "make history" in given and not always controlled circumstances, even if the results of their activities do not always correspond to their intentions. The main attention in biographical studies is paid to the analysis of personal texts, such as letters, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, which are sources of personal origin. They capture the individual experience and emotional experiences of historical figures. The "new biographical history" or personal history, however, utilizes a variety of sources, including direct personal statements and indirect testimony. These sources, together with a fixing outside perspective, provide what is known as objective information. However, when dealing with biographies from antiquity and the Middle Ages, the availability of personal documents can be problematic, limiting access to sources and creating obstacles for researchers, both in terms of the amount of material and understanding of the content. Often historical figures, deprived of their own voice and visual image, become like an outline against the background of their era, revealing its character more than their own. This explains the special interest of historians in the diverse materials of personal archives and literary monuments of the Renaissance and Enlightenment, although researchers have to operate mainly on the data of a limited number of representatives of the cultural elite. Thus, biographical studies focus on the inner world of a person, his emotional life, spiritual aspirations, as well as on his relations with relatives and friends both inside and outside the family. Personality acts as a subject of activity and an object of control by various social structures and institutions. Many researchers pay attention to non-standard behavior that goes beyond the established norms and socially recognized models, as well as to actions that involve conscious choice and willful efforts of the subject. Ideally, the researcher's thought starts from a single and unique fact, i.e. from an individual. However, he has not only the present and the future, but also his own past; moreover, he is shaped by this past, both by his individual experience and by the collective, socio-historical memory imprinted in culture. It is for this reason that the "new biographical history" pays special attention to identifying the autobiographical component in various types of documents and analyzing personal life history - autobiography in the broadest sense of the word [27, 266-267]. For example, the American historian Paul Seaver in his monograph "Wallington's World" managed to create a full-scale biography of an ordinary man, reconstruct the history of personality, the inner world on the basis of his own statements. The hero of this book, London artisan Wallington, lived in the XVII century. The state archives do not contain any documents mentioning him, but he himself expressed his feelings and thoughts on paper during his lifetime, leaving behind fifty volumes of diaries, letters, instructions to his children, and memorable notes on historical events and his religious insights.

A new genre of biography, known as "metabiography", emerged in the mid-20th and early 21st centuries. This term has various definitions. One of the earliest mentions of "metabiography" is found in the work of English historian C.Dawson on "metahistory" in 1951. The term became more widely used in the early 2000s. The English-language Wikipedia defines "metabiography" as "the hermeneutics of biography" [28].

Metabiography, described in more detail by Japanese researcher K. Hoshi, an associate professor of English Language and Culture at Aichi-Gakuin University in Japan, identifies four key characteristics of this genre. First, metabiography "crosses the boundaries between fact and fiction," and second, it "blurs genre distinctions." Third, it should be seen "as an allusion to an ever-increasing degree of self-reflection," and fourth, it sometimes "tells us more about the biographer than about the elusive subject" [29].

"The Biographical Turn. Lives in History," published in 2017 and edited by H. Renders, W. de Haan and J. Harmsma, is one of the latest generalizing works on contemporary biography. This study, produced by an international team of authors, covers various aspects of biography as a genre and historical method. The authors insist that there is a biographical turn in addition to historical turns. The use of biography as a method of historical research, they argue, has important implications for reconstructing and interpreting the past by presenting the perspective of participants or contemporaries of events [30].

The collection highlights an article by N. Hamilton, a respected English biographer and scholar with extensive experience in biographical research and theory, entitled "Biography as Medicine"[31]. He argues that the number of biographical works continues to grow and that there is a "golden age of biography" in Western countries. According to Hamilton, describing real lives using a variety of media - from print to film to radio to television to the Internet - has become much more popular than it used to be. More people are now creating biographical and autobiographical works such as blogs and memoirs [32]. However, according to Hamilton, most of them follow an outdated template inherited from the Victorian era, which includes a brief overview of the family tree, a description of the birth, key events in the life and the hero's momentous death. Such biographies, he argues, often lack innovative ideas and critical reflection on available sources. In the following decades, however, approaches to writing biographies changed, and biographers began to apply various methods, such as third-person narration, the use of reminiscences, the presentation of multiple perspectives on a single event, and the like.

Н. Hamilton notes that the development of biography was stimulated not only by historians who moved to writing biographies, but also by journalists who showed interest in history. An example is Robert Caro, who in the course of his work employed a method then unusual for a biographer - the interview. This method was soon used by oral history specialists. Historians and journalists who turned to writing biographies contributed significantly to changing perceptions of the genre in the following decades. Their work set off a chain reaction, challenging the superficial narratives and myths that were common among historians. They used their professional skills to inspire other biographers to adopt their approach and produce outstanding biographical works. N. Hamilton notes that over the past few decades there have been significant and notable changes in the way biographers approach the genre. During this time, new themes and interpretations have emerged, and the boundaries of scholarship in the field have expanded considerably.

I.V.Golubovich, emphasizes "the deep rootedness of biography, biographical consciousness, and biographical practice in the European cultural tradition, in its constantly reproducing interest in individual life" [33]. The article by S.Magnusson, a prominent specialist in the field of microhistory, "Life Never Ends: Biography as a Microhistorical Approach" [34] is devoted to the interaction between biography and microhistory. The author emphasizes the importance of biography as an analytical tool for historians. In recent years, biography has consolidated itself as an important aspect in both humanities and social sciences, which emphasizes the existence of a kind of "biographical turn". Nevertheless, the traditional form of biography retains its relevance, primarily due to its appeal to a reading audience. S.Magnusson continues that one of the reasons for the acceptance of the biographical approach among historians "lies in the emphasis that microhistorians place on the individual as a historical phenomenon" [34, 42].

Microhistory appeared in Italian historical scholarship as microstoria in the 1970s. The first researchers in the field of microhistory came to recognize the need to formulate new questions and use unconventional methods to address them. It took approximately two decades for microhistory to become recognized in the global historical community. The works of K.Ginzburg and N.Z.Davis are considered classic works in the field of microhistory. A.Magnusson emphasizes that in the last decades of ХХ century biography has experienced a renaissance, especially among cultural historians and social historians. This is due to the recognition of traditional biographical methods as outdated and the need for a new look at the subject matter and methods of biographical research. Approaches such as microhistory and 'history from below', as well as changes in the methodology of historical research, have brought to the attention of researchers those who had previously been studied little or not at all. A renewed perspective on sources has also played a role, especially in analyzing a wide range of ego-documents such as memoirs, correspondence, accounting records, and court documents. These materials have proved very useful for biographical research as well as for new directions in social and cultural history.

In the opinion of J.Revel, biography is a rather resilient genre, capable of blurring the usual boundaries and taking a variety of forms. "Professional historians are largely involved in its creation. Moreover, their work in this direction is actively welcomed" [35, 6]. According to Y.V.Dunayeva, the modern concept of "biography" has expanded to include not only traditional descriptions of individual lives, but also biographies of cities and countries. The source base for biographical research has expanded considerably, including archaeological finds such as human skeletal remains and artifacts, as well as new types of sources such as Internet resources including blogs, websites and electronic correspondence of both public and private nature [36, 8-34].

Historian Stanley Wolpert gave a clear definition of the role of biography in historical knowledge: "At its best, biography is the purest form of history" [37, 399]. According to T.Wengraf, P.Chamberlain and D.Bornat, in the future, biographical research should become interdisciplinary, taking into account factors such as class, gender and race. Concepts and theories from different fields such as psychology, sociology, history, political science, feminist theories, cultural studies, and anthropology should be involved. Biographical work can take many forms, including individual and collective biographies, autobiographies, and various research methods such as narrative history, oral history, and the biographical method.

The diversity of views on the essence of biography, the emergence of new forms of research, as well as the variety of subjects and its application in various fields of history testifies to the perspective and broad possibilities of this genre in the context of the relationship between the individual and history. This refutes the view of skeptics who claim that biography is not a science and cannot contribute to historical knowledge.

As a result of changes and updates in historical science, as well as the emergence of new methodologies, biography is becoming an integral part of historical research, enriched with new content. Also significant is the fact that biographical studies created by experts are popular not only among historians and biographers, but also among a wide readership.

As for the typology of biographies, different scholars give their variants of typology. E.Y.Soloviev categorized four approaches to biographical analysis with different emphases on research tasks: 1. a study in which the life of the thinker is seen as a laboratory of thought, where the focus is on the problematic unity of his work, hidden behind a variety of themes, and not reducible to the system into which it is organized by the thinker himself; 2. an approach in which the focus is not on the internal mechanism of creativity, but on the very process of the thinker's activity and his struggle for public recognition of a new worldview concept; 3. an analysis that considers the life of the thinker as the first socially significant embodiment of his idea, as a field of practical testing and approbation; 4. a study focusing on the question of the thinker's realization of the personal synthesis of various forms of spiritual activity, such as philosophy, science, morality, religion and others; 5. biography as the consideration of the life of the thinker as the first socially significant realization of his idea without duplicating the previous point [38, 45-46].

Young historian Ye.P.Aleksandrov presented a more detailed typology of biographical studies is in his article "Historical Biography as a Historiographical Problem: Toward the Study of the Question" [39]. The author lists the different types of biographical studies: chronicle of life and activity: a systematized list of events and achievements recorded in chronological order; encyclopedia of life and activities (chronology): a detailed description of the subject's life and activities, presented in the form of an encyclopedic guide or chronological analysis; books labeled "Materials for Biography": collections of materials, documents, letters, and other sources that can be used to compile a biography; monographs of the "life and work" type: a detailed study of the life and work of a particular individual or group of people; scientific biography: a biographical study based on scientific methods and approaches; critical-biographical essay: an analytical account of the life and activities of a research subject, focusing on a critical analysis of his or her work and influence; popular science biography: a biographical study written in language that is accessible and interesting to a wide audience; short biographical note: a brief description of the life and work of a research subject, usually containing only basic facts and events. "They are all equal but not equivalent, each type has its own characteristics, its own aims and objectives, but they are all components of historical biography" [Ibid, 224].

J.Revel distinguished different types of biography based on the methods of data interpretation. Serial biography is a generalized interpretation of incomplete biographical information. This approach is predominantly used by researchers of ancient and medieval periods. According to Revel, while such research can be productive, it sometimes accomplishes its purpose at the expense of losing the diversity of the information used for the sake of achieving specific goals. Context-based biography aims to explain the biographical text through the relevant contexts in which it is embedded. In the author's view, telling the fate of a person in this context is not seen as a goal in itself; what is more important is to understand what made that fate possible and feasible in a context that can be recreated. Text-based biography reflects an anthropological approach. In this case, the autobiographical text becomes the basis and is concretized through references to context. The purpose of such a biography is to reconstruct the social background in which the individual's life path develops, based on some text or set of texts, and to interpret the context [35, 18-21].

Italian historian J.Levy distinguishes the following types of approaches: 1. prosopography and modal biography. The task of the researcher is to illustrate typical forms of behavior characteristic of the most numerous social groups; 2. biography and context. The formation of a person's identity and destiny is strongly influenced by era, environment, and social context. Historians use two methods to reconstruct these contexts. The first method is to analyze the historical and social setting to explain what may seem strange or atypical. The second method uses context to fill in gaps in the sources by comparing the subject under study to other historical figures, allowing for certain analogies to be drawn; 3. biography and borderline cases. Context is examined through the lens of boundary situations. Special attention is paid to unusual situations in which people find themselves, most often on the brink of change or crisis; 4. biography and hermeneutics. The author turns to interpretive anthropology and emphasizes the importance of dialogue and exchange between people and cultures [36, 19].

J. Le Goff divided biographies into three types: a) medieval hagiographies, which are biographies of saints and other significant figures of the Middle Ages, focused on the spiritual and religious aspect of the individual; b) positivist historical biographies of XIX century, which tend to be more objective and factual, emphasizing the role of individuality in historical processes; c) late XX-century personal historical biographies, which often focus on the inner world of the individual, his thoughts, feelings, and transformations. Le Goff's work "Louis IX Saint" occupies a special place in biographical and historical studies. In this work, the author addresses the inner spiritual world of Louis IX and notes his transformations. Working on the biography, Le Goff came to the conclusion that historical biography is one of the complex genres of historical research, which is a special way of historical analysis. "And this genre requires not only the usual methods of historical research: the formulation of the problem, the search and criticism of sources, the study of a phenomenon in a time span sufficient to reveal its evolution, the ability to express in the text of the study the proposed explanation and to reveal the contemporary significance of the issue under study (i.e., first of all, to show the distance that separates us from that era and its problems). The genre of biography forces the historian today to face the basic, so to speak 'classical' problems of his craft, only further deepening and complicating them" [40, 102-103].

Le Goff introduced the concept of political time, since the time of a king's life does not coincide with the time of his reign. The rejection of the traditional chronological structure is often applied in various genres of biography, including biographies of scholars and intellectual biographies. In such works, the emphasis is placed on the context, environment and significant moments in the life of the subject, which the author analyzes from a certain perspective. The aim is to show the origins of the worldview, the conditions of concept formation or scientific discovery, to convey the atmosphere of creativity and to trace the fate of the intellectual legacy after the death of the creator. This approach allows for a deeper understanding not only of the personality and achievements of the subject of the biography, but also of their impact on the surrounding world and subsequent generations. In such cases, losing its narrative character, biography becomes a multi-focus in-depth study, with the subject and contextual environment being equally important and complementary. A case in point is the work of Uta Gerhard, a biography of the famous American sociologist Talcott Parson. U.Gerhard brought to the fore the origin and evolution of Parson's sociological concept, his political views, his scientific environment, and his historical context. Such classical components of biography as origin, childhood, adolescence, and university studies were left out, as the goals of this intellectual biography were within a clear chronological framework in the 1930s-1960s.

The historical political environment is no less important context for the biographies of people whose lives fall on crucial epochs. The role of personality in history and the ruthless force of historical processes are vividly and tragically manifested in the years of turmoil, wars and revolutions. G.Z.Golovkov's work "The Female Face of the Russian Revolution" is an example of works united by the genre of collective biographies. The main task of the author is to show the role and fate of the individual in the revolutionary movement, revolutions and the Civil War. The author creates a large-scale picture of ideological and socio-political views of the revolutionary-minded strata of society, describes in detail the life and life of revolutionaries, political prisoners and convicts, and shows the spiritual and political atmosphere in the country. Golovkov pays special attention to the peculiarities of personal, family and intimate life of women revolutionaries as a factor determining their fate. The author provides a wealth of biographical information about both well-known revolutionary women and those about whom there are only brief mentions in specialized literature. He demonstrates that the revolutionary movement encompassed representatives of virtually all social strata, from poor local families to brilliantly educated ladies of the upper classes. The only exceptions were the daughters and wives of the nobility, officials, military officers, merchants, and clergy, while the poorest peasantry remained outside the revolutionary field [36, 24].

D.V. Mityurin used the method of comparative biographies. In his book "The Civil War: White and Red" he compared the fates of the participants of the Civil War in brief and vivid biographical sketches. In one of the chapters of his book he compares the fates of the army commander with the Red Army commander, in another he contrasts the characters and amazing intertwining of human destinies of irreconcilable enemies. It allowed looking at the events of the Civil War in a new way: each side fought for its truth and its country.

Interest in the individual in history has led to a broadening range of sources, including ego-documents such as diaries, memoirs, letters, and autobiographies. These materials have become heavily utilized in "personal history" to describe both great and ordinary people. The reconstruction of personal life and the development of the inner world become the main purpose of the research and an adequate means of knowing the historical society in which they lived and acted. As an example, the work of E.M. Rzhevskaya can be cited, a non-professional historian, "Goebbels. A Portrait against the Background of a Diary." The author, having access to the documents found in Hitler's bunker, aims to write a biography based on ego-documents and to show the influence of the ideology and practice of fascism on the process of forming the inner world of the individual. To recreate the setting and atmosphere of that time, the author uses not only ego-documents, but also archival materials, photographs, memoirs and scientific publications. The interest in the person in history broadened the range of sources. It began to include ego-documents: diaries, memoirs, letters, autobiographies. They are actively resorted to in "personal history" when describing both great and ordinary people. Reconstruction of personal life and development of inner world appear in several qualities. The main purpose of research is to study personal life of an individual, and inner world becomes the central objective of biographical research. Understanding a person in the context of his or her personal experiences, thoughts and emotions helps to better understand his or her actions and decisions. Reconstruction of personal life becomes an important tool for understanding the historical context. Through the history of private life one can immerse oneself in the atmosphere of the time, understand the customs, values and norms of the society in which one lived [25, 8]. "Goebbels. Portrait on the background of the diary" by Ye.M.Rzhevskaya can be an example. The author is non-professional historian. She was an interpreter at the Soviet Army Headquarters and had access to documents found in Hitler's bunker. In order to recreate the environment and atmosphere of that time, the author, along with ego-documents, the author used memoirs, archival documents, photographs, and scientific publications as well. Ye.M.Rzhevskaya wrote a biography based on ego-documents and demonstrated the influence of the ideology and practice of fascism on the process of shaping the inner world of an individual. However, it was the diaries that made it possible to trace how fascism accumulated in a person. Ye.M.Rzhevskaya called them "self-disclosing documents" [41, 6]. In addition to Goebbels' personal life, his diaries contain information about the private lives of his fellow party members. Goebbels recorded all facts and events, including confidential conversations with Hitler. As V.Y.Dunayeva writes, when working with sources such as diaries and records of confidential conversations, the biographer faces a number of professional and ethical challenges. Inevitably, the question arises of how to maintain impartiality and scholarly accuracy while avoiding retreating into the material or idealizing the person being studied. Professional biographers emphasize the importance of "keeping a distance" with both the material and the subject of the biography. This means that one must be able to critically evaluate sources without succumbing to the temptation to mythologize a person or his or her activities. The writer A. Varlamov also points out the importance of realizing that even the sources themselves may be biased or distorted. Therefore, a biographer must be extremely careful to analyze and interpret data, not blindly accepting everything that is described in documents or memoirs. Thus, when writing a biography, it is important to maintain scholarly impartiality, critically evaluate sources, and keep a distance with both the material and the subject. Another problem a biographer may encounter is the reluctance of family and friends to provide available material. The historian of science and psychiatrist Richard Noll has written extensively about this. In the introduction to his book "The Secret Life of Carl Jung" the author describes the situation: despite the availability of a large number of sources, autobiography, more than twenty volumes of his "Collected Works", the first 60 years of Jung's life remain unknown. Famous diaries, personal papers, letters of his wife, mistress are closed for access at the will of family members. In addition to prohibitions on access, the information necessary for historians-biographers can be deliberately falsified by the hero himself or his relatives. In his work on the biography of C.Jung, R.Noll went beyond the accepted rules of biography writing. To show the formation of the evolution of Jung's personality, he began his story not with the birth of his hero, but turned to the origins - the spiritual formation of his grandfather and father [36].

Ethical problems are another obstacle a biographer may encounter. S. Magarey writes about them in the article "Three Questions for the Biographer: Public or Private? Individual or public? Truth or embellishment?" [42, 13]. While collecting material about the heroine of her future book, a public figure, the author faced the questions put in the title of the article.

Like other civilized ethnic groups, Kazakh historical thought in the pre-revolutionary period created images of thinkers, rulers and people's batyrs. The oral historical tradition of Kazakhs depicts images of Korkyt, al-Farabi, Kazakh khans and steppe rulers. In Bukhar-zhyrau's works alone, in addition to Ablai Khan, the names of more than 20 batyrs who played an outstanding role in the fight against the Dzungar invaders are mentioned [43]. The works of A.A.Divayev and M.J.Kopeyev testify to the priority of the history of personalities and the role of personality in the Kazakh people’s history of in the oral historical tradition of Kazakhs. The materials of the newspaper "Kazakh" (1913-1918) testify not only to the awakening of the national consciousness of the Kazakhs at the turn of the late XIX - early XX centuries, but also record the first steps of institutionalization of historical research in Kazakhstan. The process of institutionalization of historical science in Kazakhstan was completed after the October Revolution of 1917, at the turn of the late 1920s - mid-1930s, when the cadres of professional historians began to be formed. Together with the formation of historical science of Kazakhstan during this period, modern historical biography began to take shape.

In the mid-XX century, Kazakh historians created historical images of Kenesary Kasymov, Srym Datov, Amangeldy Imanov and other leaders of liberation movements. The scientific biography of Ch.Ch.Valikhanov by A.Kh.Margulan [44, 5-77] became extremely importantin the historical science of Kazakhstan. Due to the originality and deep understanding of the research topic the author analyzed the direct contribution of the scientist-encyclopedist to the development of Kazakhstani science and convincingly and reasonably showed the deep historicity of Ch.Ch.Valikhanov’s thoughts and ideas. The author's focus is on the study of the personality of the scientist, focusing on his characterization and significance. In "Chokan Valikhanov, orientalist" [45] and "From the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII century (about foreign and internal policy of Ablai" [46] by R.B.Suleimenov and V.A.Moiseyev, the authors do not contrast the hero of biography from society. These works became significant events in historical science in the mid-1980s. The authors believe that biography acquires scientific and social significance only when it is possible to clarify what circumstances contributed to a person's activity, gave this activity meaning and direction, and what factors influenced the socio-economic and political development of society.

After the proclamation of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state, the historiography of the country began positive processes in the study of this issue. Historians have identified and collected new facts, mastered modern research methods and approaches to the analysis of historical events from different worldview positions. This led not only to the formation of original historical knowledge, but also to a deeper theoretical understanding of historical processes. In recent years, the works of domestic researchers are focused on revealing the role of personality in history. Some of these studies provide a characterization of the era, taking into account the activities of key figures and their influence on historical events. These works are devoted to A. Bukeikhanov [47; 48], M. Chokai [49; 50], T. Tynyshpayev [51; 52], J. Tashenov [53] and others. [54; 55; 56]. The studies of A.Kanayeva [57], H.M.Abzhanov [58], L.Y.Gurevich [59], R.B.Suleimenov [60], Sh.Y.Tastanov [61] reveal a detailed account of the epoch through spiritual and cultural relations and analysis of indicators of society, intellectuals.

The book of V.Z.Galiev about khan Dzhangir [62].monograph of I.Yerofeyeva about khan Abulkhair [63] are of no less interest. The work of J.K. Kasymbayev [64] is one of the first in domestic science to offer sketches of the most vivid pages from the biography of outstanding personalities. The biographical panorama of outstanding scientists, public and state figures of Kazakhstan was created by academicians M.K.Kozybayev [65] and Kh.M. Abzhanov [66].

The works on the study of the personalities of outstanding scientists and public figures of Kazakhstan, academicians A.S. Saginov [67], K.I. Satpayev [68] and Ye.A. Buketov [69] should be emphasized. The authors try to include in their studies not only individual historical events, but also to present them through specific personalities. They reveal the origins of ideas, describe the structure of social groups, and analyze the reasons determining the positions of individual figures. All these connections are presented in an overall framework that allows for a fuller and deeper understanding of the historical context and the role of individual figures in it.

Summarizing the analysis of the current state of historical biography, we can note that the discussion reflects national trends in the development of historical science. Each historian makes his or her own contribution, but it is possible to distinguish the main trends. In Russian historiography there is a wide recognition of the genre of biography as an important historical project. However, some Russian historians still hold a romantic idealistic view of the subject of biography, believing that only great and positive personalities can be heroes. While Russian historians discuss the place and significance of historical biography among new research fields such as personal history or intellectual history, foreign historians are focused on finding new subjects, sources, research and interpretation methods.

In the studies of American and British historians, there is an interest in biographies of women and representatives of previously underestimated ethnic and social groups. At the same time, Italian and French scholars pay more attention to analyzing micro- and macro-level issues in biographical studies. Although some members of the historical community have expressed fears about the crisis and decline of biography, in fact there is a constant discussion of theoretical and methodological approaches, the expansion of the sources used, the discovery of new subjects and the popularity of well-written biographies among readers.

Thus, having analyzed various theoretical and methodological approaches to biographical research, we came to the conclusion that the most appropriate for the purposes of this dissertation research, which aims to analyze the key stages of Nursultan Nazarbayev's life and career in the Karaganda region from 1960 to 1979, is biography in historical research. This choice is conditioned by several factors. Studying N.A.Nazarbayev's biography in the context of historical events in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979 will provide a deeper understanding of the circumstances in which he rose to the highest positions and shaped his career. This is important for analyzing his role in the political, economic and social life of the region in that period. N.A.Nazarbayev’s biography from 1960-1979 can provide a unique perspective on his early years, the formation of his political beliefs and the experiences that later influenced his decisions and actions as a leader. Examining the biography in a historical context will identify key moments and milestones in N.A.Nazarbayev's career in the Karaganda region. This may include his inclusion in politics, professional activities, and his rise to power. The study of biography in the context of historical events allows us to understand N.A.Nazarbayev as a person who actively participated in the historical processes of his time. This allows to evaluate his decisions, actions and ideas in the context of his time and circumstances. The study of his biography during his time in the Karaganda region will reveal the factors that shaped him as a political personality. This may include his views, strategies, management style and relationships with others. The approach of deeper context of historical development will provide an in-depth insight into Karaganda region’s history and development through the lens of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and work, which will help to better understand the context and characteristics of that time and place, help to better understand what factors and events shaped his career and personal development during that period, and what changes were taking place in Karaganda oblast in that context. The analysis of N.A. Nazarbayev's influence on the socio-economic development of the region will highlight the key moments and events in his career that had a significant impact on the socio-economic and cultural development of Karaganda oblast. The study of his biography will reveal his role in stimulating economic growth, improving social infrastructure and supporting the population. Such an analysis will help determine what specific measures N.A.Nazarbayev took to achieve these goals and what results they brought for the region. The study of N.A.Nazarbayev's biography will also reveal his influence on the cultural sphere of the Karaganda region. Identification of his interests in this area, supported initiatives and cultural projects conducted by him at that time will help to understand what changes were taking place in the cultural life of the region and what was his role in this process. The biographical approach will provide a deeper understanding of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and motivation in the context of his activities in Karaganda oblast. Analyzing his life path, personal beliefs, strategies and decisions will help to identify his contribution to the history of the region and the country as a whole, as well as his influence on the formation of the modern political and social environment.

1.2 History of studying the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region

Over the past twenty years, the Kazakhstani authors have published many collections dedicated to N.A. Nazarbayev. These are: "N.Nazarbayev is the founder of the Kazakhstan model of interethnic and interfaith harmony" [70], 2006; "Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev", the founder of an independent state" [71], 2010; "N.A. Nazarbayev: a phenomenon of leadership" [72], 2010; "Saryarka take-off of Yelbasy" [73], 2014; "Yelbasy and the People" [74], 2019. The value of these publications is in the description of the life stages of N. A. Nazarbayev, information on the social economic achievements of the country over the years of independence, and the unique photographs and documents published for the first time.

Of particular value are: the first volume of the retrospective bibliographic index "Nursultan Nazarbayev - the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" published in 2010 [75]. The index includes a bibliography of his works and speeches, as well as scientific and monographic studies, conference materials and other publications on the strategy and tactics of the President in building an independent Kazakhstan. This work is of interest for a dissertation research paper on N.A.Nazarbayev in several ways. First, the extensive bibliography includes both the writings and speeches of N.A.Nazarbayev himself, as well as scientific studies, monographs, conference proceedings and other publications concerning the President's strategy and tactics in building an independent Kazakhstan. This provides with access to different points of view and sources of information. Secondly, the official publication of the RK National Library is an authoritative source that ensures the reliability of the information contained. The third aspect is the uniqueness of the data presented in the retrospective bibliography, which can be particularly useful for researchers seeking an extensive literature review on a given topic. Finally, the use of such a source allows to analyze and evaluate N.A.Nazarbayev's contribution to the history of Kazakhstan, in particular, his role in the formation and development of the republic in the specified period of time. Thus, this bibliography can greatly enrich the dissertation research by providing access to a variety of sources and allowing for a deeper analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities in a historical context.

The numerous works by the head of the Office of the President of the RK, Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor M.B. Kasymbekov should also be specially mentioned. These are: "The First: Essays on the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" [76], published in 2008, was written in the genre of historical and journalistic narrative in the form of a series of essays on the activities and life path of the RK First President N.A. Nazarbayev. Based on the unique archival documents, significant factual material, personal observations, the book reveals various aspects of the personality of N.A.Nazarbayev as a national leader, citizen, person; "Leader and Independence" [77] was published in 2010. In a concise and generalized form, the author states the history of sovereign Kazakhstan through the prism of the activities of N. Nazarbayev, cites the original texts of the RK First President’s speeches; "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Biography" [78] and "Our Рresident" [79]. The works written by M.B. Kasymbekov are interesting for writing a dissertation on Nursultan Nazarbayev in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979. They possess an analytical approach to the consideration of Nursultan Nazarbayev's life and activities. They are not only a description of events, but also an analysis of various aspects of his personality and career. The books contain extensive factual material, including archival documents and the author's personal observations. This makes them a valuable source of information for researching Nazarbayev's life and activities. Kasymbekov's works reveal different sides of Nursultan Nazarbayev's personality, including his role as head of state, citizen and human being. This provides a fuller picture of his character and influence on events. Kasymbekov's works provide historical background and context to Nazarbayev's activities, which helps to understand the factors shaping his career and decisions during the period in question. The books contain original texts of Nazarbayev's speeches, as well as biographical data that can be used in the thesis to support and analyze the arguments. Thus, M.B. Kasymbekov's works are a useful source of information and analysis for a dissertation on Nursultan Nazarbayev, especially in the context of his early career in the Karaganda region. They provide a unique perspective on the leader's life and activities through the prism of his contemporaries and analysts.

The current RK President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev's books are of great interest. No other political figure of Kazakhstan has made such a real contribution to the assessment of the personality of the First President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, his activities for the benefit of the country and the people, as K.-J. Tokayev. In his work "Light and Shadow" [80], the author speaks about the history of the formation, development and strengthening of the foreign policy course of Kazakhstan. It contains an impressive array of valuable information and historical facts, little known to the general public. The book is replete with curious observations; its author used truly unique materials and information that were not published in the world political science literature, fascinatingly talks about meetings, negotiations and contacts at the highest level. The RK First President N.A. Nazarbayev's international activities are given the main role.

In the book "He makes history" [81], the outstanding role of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, Kazakh nation leader and a political figure of a global scale, is revealed. It was published in 2010. Based on specific historical facts, the author shows that it was N.A.Nazarbayev who initiated many political undertakings, integration in the post-Soviet space, the creation of confidence and security measures, and the anti-nuclear movement. The author shows the activity of N.A.Nazarbayev aimed at solving the most difficult economic and political problems that Kazakhstan faced both at the beginning of its path to genuine independence and in the process of strengthening the country's position as a regional power, having achieved the right to chair the OSCE and made a significant contribution to ensuring international security. For the first time in the political literature of Kazakhstan, the author talks in detail about the meetings of the RK First President and negotiations with the heads of the largest states of the planet, prominent figures on a global scale. At the same time, the author does not limit himself to stating the facts that he witnessed while being in the presidential team. He summarizes and analyses them, accompanying them with interesting and valuable discussions on the topic. It's worth noting that in all books by Kassym-Jomart Tokayev the main character is Nursultan Abishevich. The author has managed to create an expressive and integral image of the First President, to convey his irresistible charm or, as it is commonly said nowadays, charisma through the smallest details on the basis of notable facts and episodes.

The works written by RK President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev are useful for writing a dissertation on Nursultan Nazarbayev and his life and career as they provide a unique perspective on Nursultan Nazarbayev's life and activities from the inside, as the author is a contemporary and colleague of Nazarbayev. This makes it possible to present new views and assessments of his role and contribution to the history of Kazakhstan. The books contain extensive factual material, including historical facts, documents and testimonies that can be used to research Nazarbayev's career and achievements. The author analyzes the political and economic aspects of Nazarbayev's activities, which allows us to understand his contribution to the country development and the solution of important problems. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev describes the smallest details of N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and activities. This makes his work a valuable source for analyzing the personality of the leader and creates an expressive and integral image of Nursultan Nazarbayev. The books also contain an assessment of Nazarbayev's international activities, his role in strengthening the position of Kazakhstan on the world stage, which is important for understanding his influence and status in world politics. Thus, the works of Kasym-Jomart Tokayev provide a valuable source of information and analysis for a dissertation on Nursultan Nazarbayev. They provide a unique perspective on his personality and activities, as well as analyze his role in the history of Kazakhstan.

In 2012 the book "Nursultan Nazarbayev's Eurasian project, realized in life" by T.Mansurov was published [82]. The author consistently reveals the historical role of the Eurasian project of N.A.Nazarbayev as a key instrument of effective economic and social development, opening new opportunities and prospects for post-Soviet countries. "Nursultan Nazarbayev's Eurasian Project, brought to life" is a documentary study that analyzes in detail the historical role and implementation of the "Project on the Formation of the Eurasian Union of States" proposed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in 1994.

This book offers a valuable analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's role in the development of Eurasian integration, based on documentary data, which ensures the objectivity of the study. It also provides a historical perspective and significance of the Eurasian project, revealing its importance for the post-Soviet states and the prospects for the development of the integration initiative. The academic focus of the work emphasizes its value for scholars and specialists in public administration and international relations. A detailed analysis of the philosophy of Eurasianism, the main aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's project and the stages of its realization provides exhaustive coverage of the topic. In addition, the work demonstrates the practical significance of N.A.Nazarbayev's ideas on the integration of post-Soviet states within the framework of the Eurasian Union, showing their realization through the efforts of various leaders. Thus, this book is a valuable material for the study of N.A.Nazarbayev's influence on the formation and realization of Eurasian integration and its impact on the political and economic situation in the post-Soviet states.

It is necessary to highlight the book "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Biography" published in 2013 [83; 84]. This first experience of an official historical and biographical study of the life and activities of N.A. Nazarbayev is significant in the context of studying the modern history of Kazakhstan. It traces the life path from a simple rural youth to a national leader, with the main emphasis on the political biography of N.A. Nazarbayev. Prepared on the basis of archival materials, this historical and biographical work becomes an important documentary source on the modern history of the country. The reproduction of authentic copies of documents of personal origin and the presence of rich photo-illustrative material makes this work especially valuable. This work is of interest for writing dissertation research on N.A.Nazarbayev in several key aspects, enriching it with documentary base and giving credibility to the data presented in it. The book is an official historical and biographical study and is based on archival materials. It gives it authority and credibility, and enriches the dissertation with a documentary base. Its retrospective look at N.A.Nazarbayev's political biography allows to understand the historical context and the role of the leader in the development of Kazakhstan at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. Besides, the use of authentic copies of N.A.Nazarbayev's personal documents, which provides access to primary sources and personal materials, contributing to a deeper understanding of his life and career. Lasytly, the presence of rich photo-illustrative material complements the text and visualizes key moments from the leader's life. Thus, the use of this work enriches the dissertation research by providing access to the documentary material and photographs necessary for an in-depth analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979.

In 2017, the book "Kurysh tulga" (Steel Profile) was published [85]. It presents an extensive array of archival materials, memories of associates, as well as previously unpublished copies of unique documents. This book has several advantages that significantly enrich the analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev and his influence on the history of Kazakhstan. First, the book emphasizes archival materials, providing access to a vast array of unique information about N.A.Nazarbayev and his activities, which helps to penetrate more deeply into the history and political career of the leader. Memories of associates, presented in the book, are a valuable source of information about N.A.Nazarbayev's personality, his management style and decisions. In addition, the work contains previously unpublished copies of unique documents, including legislative acts, letters, minutes of meetings and other materials, which is particularly important for understanding the context and characteristics of his leadership. The use of such a source allows for a deeper analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career, as well as an assessment of his contribution to the development of Kazakhstan. As a result, the book "Kurysh tulga" (Steel Profile) is interesting for the dissertation research by providing access to unique documents and memoirs, and contributes to a deeper analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and activities.

The works of domestic authors, "Leader: A Documentary Narrative of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev" by G.I.Tolmachev [86], "Nursultan Nazarbayev: Portrait of a Man and a Politician" by O.Vidova [87], "Our Nazarbayev" by V.M.Mogilnitsky [88], "Nursultan Nazarbayev" by T.Mansurov and V.Mikhailov [89], "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Milestones of life" by S.Abdrakhmanov [90], "Kazakhstan and Nazarbayev: the logic of change" by Ye.Yertysbayev [91] allow to trace both the life path of N.A.Nazarbayev and his rapid career.

The book "The Leader: A Documentary Narrative of the RK First President.A.Nazarbayev" by G.I. Tolmachev covers a wide time period, starting from N.A.Nazarbayev's birthday and up to the year 2000, providing an extensive insight into his life and activities. This approach allows to consider various aspects of his biography, including the period of work in the Karaganda region and subsequent years. Due to the documentary style of narration based on facts and real events, the book provides additional credibility and authoritative information. The author emphasizes the significance and role of N.A.Nazarbayev in the history of Kazakhstan, calling him the Man of the Century and describing him as a reformer and leader of the country, which helps to assess N.A.Nazarbayev's influence on the development of the country during the period in question. Thus, this work is interesting for this dissertation research, providing access to information about N.A.Nazarbayev's life and activities during his time in the Karaganda region.

The book by Olga Vidova, Doctor of Philological Sciences and writer, is interesting in writing dissertation research on N.A.Nazarbayev during his life and career in Karaganda region in 1960-1979 for the following reasons: the book reveals a deep and complex image of N.A.Nazarbayev, which allows to understand his personality, motivation, strategies and leadership style. This is particularly useful for the researcher when conducting an in-depth analysis of the factors driving N.A.Nazarbayev's career and achievements. The book helps to understand the key factors underlying Nursultan Nazarbayev's success and unravel the phenomenon of his rapid ascent to political pedestal. It helps to understand the key principles and strategies that led to his success. The book is a unique primary source for the biography of the RK First President, presenting a detailed study of his life and career from childhood to the early 2000s. Using such a source allows access to new historical data and illuminates little-known aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's life. Furthemore, the book helps answer the question of what a true leader of a nation should be, which is useful for a researcher seeking to understand the qualities and characteristics of a true leader and their application in the context of N.A.Nazarbayev. Thus, the use of Olga Vidova's book is useful for this dissertation research by providing access to a analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career, personality, and leadership style.

The use of the book "Our Nazarbayev" by Valery Mikhailovich Mogilnitsky in writing the dissertation research on N.A.Nazarbayev and his life and career in the Karaganda region from 1960 to 1979 was also useful for the following reasons. First, the book is based on original essays about N.A.Nazarbayev, which provides unique information and perspective on the initial period of his life and career, including his labor activities in Temirtau and his work in the Komsomol and the regional party committee in Karaganda. Second, the book emphasizes N.A.Nazarbayev's creative role in the establishment and development of Kazakhstan's economy, industry, social sphere and spiritual life, which is useful for understanding his contribution to various aspects of the country's development. Third, the book includes eyewitness accounts from N.A.Nazarbayev's associates and colleagues, which adds credibility to the source by allowing access to a variety of opinions and assessments of his early career. Finally, the author's publications in Kazakhstani and CIS publications attest to the significance of his work and influence in public opinion, indicating the wide readership and diverse opinions expressed in regional publications. Thus, the use of Valery Mikhailovich Mogilnitsky's book "Our Nazarbayev" is of interest for the dissertation research as it provides access to unique information and point of view on the initial period of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career. It also provides a deeper understanding of his contribution to the development of Kazakhstan and the historical events of the period in which he played a key role.

The book "Nursultan Nazarbayev" by T.Mansurov and V.Mikhailov is undoubtedly useful for writing this dissertation research for several reasons. First, the book explores in detail the initial period of Nursultan Nazarbayev's life, describing his labor activity in Temirtau, his work in the Komsomol and party obkom in Karaganda using the testimonies of eyewitnesses, associates and colleagues. This approach enriches the picture of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and his path to political power, providing a deeper context for understanding his role in Kazakhstan's history. Second, the book analyzes N.A.Nazarbayev's political activities, strategies and initiatives that contributed to strengthening Kazakhstan's position as an independent state, which allows for a deeper understanding of his contribution to the political and social life of the country. Lastly, the book highlights the universal respect and recognition of N.A.Nazarbayev as one of the most prominent politicians of our time, showing his role and influence on the world stage. Thus, the use of this book provides information about N.A.Nazarbayev, his political career and international influence, which enriches the thesis research and allows for a deeper understanding of his role in Kazakhstan's history.

The use of the book "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Milestones of Life" by S.Abdrakhmanov is useful for several reasons. First, it presents a story from N.A.Nazarbayev himself, which gives it considerable authority and credibility. The autobiographical nature of the narrative allows for a direct first-hand view of events, which is important for the study of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and career. Secondly, the book contains N.A.Nazarbayev's own reflections on his life, times and himself, which gives a deep understanding of his views and beliefs, his thoughts on politics, development strategy and the significance of events in his life. Third, the book includes historical references and reminiscences of contemporaries, which helps to provide a context for understanding N.A.Nazarbayev's life and work, complementing the analysis and allowing a broad picture of his influence and role in Kazakhstan's history to emerge. Finally, the encyclopedic nature of the book covers a large swath of Kazakhstan's history, making it a valuable resource, providing a comprehensive overview of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career and his influence on the country's current state. Thus, the use of this book has enriched the dissertation research on N.A.Nazarbayev by providing access to his own thoughts, reflections and analysis of events, as well as contextualizing it within the historical and political context of Kazakhstan.

The following works are of interest: "Kazakhstan and Nazarbayev: the logic of change" by Ye.K.Yertysbayev who analyzes the specifics of personnel policy and technology of political decision-making and shows the activities of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev in the dynamic course of socio-economic and political changes in the country as well; the second volume of the retrospective bibliographic index "Nursultan Nazarbayev - the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" published in 2010 [92]; a new study "25 years of the idea of Eurasian integration of N.A.Nazarbayev in the assessments of experts of the KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" published in 2019 by the KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [93], containing key speeches of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, articles, interviews of KISI directors and employees. These were published earlier in scientific publications and mass media, as well as a bibliographic list of literature and studies of Kazakh, Russian and foreign authors on Eurasian integration.

Ye.K.Yertysbayev 's book "Kazakhstan and Nazarbayev: The Logic of Change" is useful in writing this dissertation research in several key aspects. First, it provides a description of N.A.Nazarbayev's biography, starting from his childhood and youth, to his presidency in Kazakhstan. This enriches the study with information on key stages of his life and career, which contributes to a fuller understanding of his contribution to the country's development. Secondly, the book analyzes N.A.Nazarbayev's activities under conditions of dynamic socio-economic and political changes in Kazakhstan, which allows to understand how he adapted to the new conditions and what strategies he used to govern the country during this period. Finally, the book reveals the specifics of personnel policy and political decision-making applied by N.A.Nazarbayev during his time in office, which is important for understanding his methods of governance and influence on political processes in the country. Thus, the book by Ye.KYertysbayev is a useful source of information for deep analysis and understanding of N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and activities during his work in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979.

The study "25 Years of N.A.Nazarbayev's idea of Eurasian integration in the assessments of experts of KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" presents a multidimensional approach, covering a wide range of topics from economic activity to IT-technologies. This provides a complete picture of the state and prospects for the development of integration processes in the Eurasian space. The authors of the book are researchers and academics from various Eurasian states, which ensures a high level of data analysis and interpretation due to their expertise and experience in science and education. The topics covered in the book are topical and relevant to contemporary society. Thus, this book is a valuable resource for studying the state and prospects for the development of integration processes in the Eurasian space in various fields of scientific knowledge.

The works of the Near Abroad authors include: "The Kremlin impasse and Nazarbayev. Essays-reflections" by D.Valovoy [94], "Eurasian mission of Nursultan Nazarbayev" by A.Dugin [95], "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Laws of leadership" by Zh.Saadanbekov [96], "Nazarbayev. Group portrait with the President" [97] and "Nazarbayev. Between a bear and a dragon" [98] by L.Mlechin, "The great leader of the country oYelbasy" by A.Gaforov [99], "The name that became the era. Nursultan Nazarbayev: A New Reading of the Biography" by N.Zenkovich [100], "Not a silk road. biography of N. Nazarbayev" by S.N. Plekhanov [101], "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Kazakhstan breakthrough and Eurasian project" by R. Medvedev [102].

Despite the excessive complementarity, these works are interesting as they reveal valuable historical experience of social, political and economic modernization of Kazakhstan, describe A.Nazarbayev's life path, as well as the traits that a leader of the state should possess. The authors make extensive use of speeches and interviews of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, RK First President.

The book by Russian philosopher, political scientist and leader Alexander Dugin offers an original interpretation and historical and philosophical portrait of N.A.Nazarbayev through the prism of the Eurasian worldview, which can enrich the understanding of his activities and influence on regional and global politics. In addition, the book contains a brief synopsis of Eurasian and neo-Eurasian perspectives on the most important events of our time, which helps contextualize N.A.Nazarbayev's activities in a broad political and philosophical context. The author provides a detailed analysis of the integration concept of the "Eurasian Union" and related ideas, which provide a better understanding of N.A.Nazarbayev's strategic goals and priorities. Consideration of the project of comprehensive rapprochement between Kazakhstan and Russia is also of interest for the study of regional political and economic relations within the Eurasian space. Thus, Alexander Dugin's book can become an important resource for analyzing the historical and philosophical context in which N.A.Nazarbayev's political position was formed, as well as for understanding his role in the processes of integration and development of the Eurasian region.

The book "Nazarbayev. Group Portrait with the President" by L.M.Mlechin offers an exciting immersion into the historical milestones of the development of the personality and political career of the outstanding statesman N.A.Nazarbayev. The author, a renowned master of political biographies, lends his work credibility through in-depth analysis and extensive research. "A Group Portrait" of N.A.Nazarbayev presents a new perspective on his personality, motives and goals. Consideration of possible scenarios of N.A.Nazarbayev's career development in the context of the Soviet political system allows us to better understand how the years spent in the Karaganda region could have influenced his subsequent actions and decisions. Special attention is paid to relations with Russia, which is relevant given their importance for Kazakhstan. The author reveals N.A.Nazarbayev as "Russia's most important ally" and provides information on key moments and aspects of his foreign policy activities. Thus, L.M.Mlechin's book is of interest for this dissertation research due to new data, in-depth analysis and interesting interpretations of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career.

The book "The Name that Became an Era. Nursultan Nazarbayev: A New Reading of the Biography" by N.Zenkovich is a useful resource for conducting research on Nursultan Nazarbayev for many reasons. It contains extensive information about his political career and decisions, providing the researcher with sufficient material to analyze. In addition, the book reveals the broad context of historical events, which helps to understand the influence of external factors on his decisions. The credibility of the information presented is supported by facts and sources, and the unique facts and analysis of events help to see new perspectives on his activities. The study of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career acquires historical significance for understanding the processes that took place in Kazakhstan and the USSR. The book also helps contextualize the events in which Nazarbayev participated and provides material for analyzing his role in the history of Kazakhstan and the post-Soviet space, including his contribution to state formation and international relations.

The book "Not a Silk Road. The Biography of N.Nazarbayev" by S.N.Plekhanov contextualizes N.A.Nazarbayev's life and activities during the rise and decline of the Soviet Union, allowing to understand the impact of historical events on his political views. The book also provides an overview of N.A.Nazarbayev's work biography, analyzing his political strategies and contributions to the region development. N.A.Nazarbayev's international influence and his role in peacekeeping initiatives are emphasized, and his personality and politics are analyzed in depth. The inclusion of interviews and eyewitness accounts gives the book authenticity and credibility. Overall, this is a wide-ranging and insightful source of information on Nazarbayev that will prove very useful for researching his life and career, including his period in Karaganda oblast.

In his book "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Kazakhstan's Breakthrough and the Eurasian Project" R.Medvedev presents a reasoned analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's success in ensuring stability and prosperity in Kazakhstan without the use of violence and repression. The author has considerable authority in historical scholarship, which gives his opinion of N.A.Nazarbayev weight and significance. R.Medvedev contextualizes N.A.Nazarbayev's activities in the contemporary political environment, which allows to understand the influence of external factors on his strategies and decisions. In addition, the book contains an assessment of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and his role as a leader of the state, which is of interest for the study of his political career. Lastly, the analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's reforms and ideological framework provides material for analyzing his influence on Kazakhstan's development. Overall, R.Medvedev's book is a useful source of information for an in-depth analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities in Kazakhstan's political history.

There are few works by authors from the Far Abroad: "The Light of Power in Kazakhstan" by Majid bin Abdulaziz al-Turki [103] - the first book about Kazakhstan and its President in Arabic; "Nursultan Nazarbayev and the Creation of Kazakhstan" [104; 105; 106] and "Kazakhstan. 20 Years of Independence. Surprises and stereotypes" [107] by J.Aitken. The authors expressively and truthfully, with philosophical generalizations tell not only about the personality, fate, victories and defeats of N.A.Nazarbayev and the formation of independent Kazakhstan, but also touches on many aspects related to the drama of the last years of the USSR.

"The Light of Power in Kazakhstan" by Majid bin Abdulaziz al-Turki is the first book in Arabic on Kazakhstan and its First President N.A.Nazarbayev. It broadens the international perspective by providing Arabic-speaking audiences with new insights into Kazakhstan's role in world politics and economy. The book's author, Majid bin Abdulaziz al-Turki, is an academic authority on political science, which adds weight and significance to his work. The author provides a cultural analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and his role in Kazakhstani society through the lens of Arabic culture and language, and analyzes the significant transformations that have taken place in Kazakhstan under N.A.Nazarbayev's leadership, helping to understand important aspects of the reforms and their impact on the country, as well as the international aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's leadership and Kazakhstan's role in world politics. The book presents an interdisciplinary approach to analyzing N.A.Nazarbayev and Kazakhstan, bringing together political, cultural and historical aspects. This work is a useful source of information for a dissertation study on the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev.

The first English-language biography on N.A.Nazarbayev "Nursultan Nazarbayev and the Making of Kazakhstan" by Jonathan Aitken is compelling for its innovative approach and detailed analysis. Aitken provides an objective examination of the political and economic aspects of Kazakhstan's development, backed by exceptional access to N.A.Nazarbayev and 35 hours of interviews. The book not only describes N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career, but also contributes to the understanding of historical events such as the collapse of the Soviet Union and the formation of independent Kazakhstan. Its international perspective and invitation for discussion make it a useful source for studying the political and historical situation in Kazakhstan.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the tradition of writing biographies of the first persons who headed the CIS countries became systematic. In this regard, we should mention the works on the Russian Federation first president B.N.Yeltsin, "The First Life" of Boris Yeltsin by A. D. Kirillov and G. M. Kayota [108], "Yeltsin: a life" by T.J.Colton [109], "Boris Yeltsin: Different Lives" by N.Zenkovich [110], on the first president of the Republic of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, "Conquerors of the peaks of world politics" by N.Mammadov and J.Kadyrov [111; 112], "Heydar. The rise, fall and rise again of Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijan" by G.H.Wilson [113], "Lukashenko: political biography" by Feduta A.I. [114].

The activity of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev became the subject of research of two dissertation works: 1. "Works of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev as a source on the history of statehood of independent Kazakhstan (1990-2006)" by S. Salkynov [8] for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences (code-07.00.09); 2. "The Phenomenon of Political Leadership of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev" by B.T. Yespolov [7] for the degree of Candidate of Political Sciences (code-23.00.02). In these dissertations the author's approaches to the problem of the phenomenon of political leadership of the RK First President of sovereign Kazakhstan are proposed, the political institutions and mechanisms existing in the country, namely the institution of presidency, the role of political parties, etc., are investigated.

Since 1993, the RK National Library has been maintaining an electronic database on the RK President N.A.Nazarbayev, which is daily updated with new information published in the press. This includes his writings, reports and speeches, messages, addresses, greetings and congratulations, articles, statements and other publications of N.A.Nazarbayev, interviews and press conferences, materials about his life and political biography: public administration, domestic and foreign policy activities.

In general, the entire array of works devoted to N.N.Nazarbayev, in addition to the above classification, can be systematized by thematic areas, namely: studies of biographical nature, studies of labor activity (Election of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Inauguration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Political portrait of the President; International awards and prizes, academic and honorary titles of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan; About the books of the President of the RK; About the Addresses of the President of the RK; The President and Public Administration; The President and the Parliament; The President and the Government; Constitutional and Legal Policy of the President; Intra-state activity of the President of the RK; Nur-Sultan - the new capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Economic Policy of the President of the RK; Investment Policy; Entrepreneurship and Business; Live broadcast with the President; The President and the Media; Foreign Policy of the President of the RK; International Relations with the CIS countries; Visits of the President of the RK abroad; Meetings of the President of the RK with the heads of foreign states and governments of international organizations who came on visits to the Republic of Kazakhstan; Participation of the President of the RK in international forums; N.Nazarbayev - the initiator of the idea of the Eurasian Union; President's policy in the field of state security' defense and development of the armed forces; President's policy in the field of nuclear and environmental security of the country); studies of socio-political orientation (Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030"; Fighting corruption and crime; Social policy of the President; Health care and medicine; Science and education; Culture and sports; The President and social and political institutions; The President and the public; works of moral and patriotic character (President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the founder of Kazakhstan's model of interethnic and interfaith harmony; Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan; Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions; "Nur Otan" - People's Democratic Party; President and Youth; The World about Nursultan Nazarbayev; About books and films dedicated to N. Nazarbayev). Nazarbayev) [92].

Since 2007 on the basis of the Museum of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan studies of biography and historical heritage of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan -N.A.Nazarbayev have been conducted. Their purpose is to research and study the processes of socio-political modernization of Kazakhstan society, the main results and patterns of development of the republic during the years of independence, the factors of formation and development of personality and career of N.A.Nazarbayev.

The implementation of complex systemic research work on the program "The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Yelbasy N.A. Nazarbayev: the strategy of public administration and the phenomenon of leadership" began in the late 2010s. This program included four projects: 1. "The RK First President Yelbasy N.A.Nazarbayev and the new Kazakh patriotism as a basis for inter-ethnic and inter-confessional interaction"; 2. "Kazakhstan at the present stage"; 3. "The RK First President Yelbasy N.A.Nazarbayev: personality and history"; 4. "The role of social institutions in the education of leadership qualities and professionalism of the individual" [114].

All the above-mentioned works are of publicistic nature and only "Nursultan Nazarbayev. Biography" is the first and so far the only historical and biographical study of the life and activities of N.A.Nazarbayev. The Karaganda period of life and activity of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960 - 1979 is covered in it very fragmentarily. The presence of some copies of personal documents published for the first time adds interest to this work. There are no special studies devoted to the Karaganda period of N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and activity.

Thus, as a result of a thorough analysis of existing materials and literature, it becomes obvious that, despite the extensive body of works devoted to Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, his biography and contribution to the formation and development of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh and foreign historiography paid insufficient attention to the initial stage of his career in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979. In this dissertation study, we have sought to fill this gap by presenting not only a detailed description of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev's biography, beginning with his childhood and youth, but also an extensive analysis of his role in regional politics and economics during this period, tracing the impact of these early experiences on his subsequent steps and decisions in power. Despite the importance of this topic for both Kazakhstani and foreign historical science, we have identified a significant lack of studies devoted to a systematic study of the initial stages of his life and career in the specified period and in the specified region. Therefore, our study is designed to contribute not only to a deeper understanding of the personality and activities of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, but also to offer a promising direction for subsequent research in this area, which will help to more fully illuminate the historical vicissitudes of the formation of Kazakhstan and the role of its outstanding leader.

1.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF SOURCES ON THE HISTORY OF LIFE AND CAREER OF N.A.NAZARBAYEV IN 1960-1979.

In order to solve the set tasks, the research collected and used a large set of sources, which formed the basis of the study. Information on N.A. Nazarbayev’s labor and political activities in Karaganda oblast is available in Kazakhstani archives such as the Central State Archive of the RK (TsGA RK), Archive of the RK President (APRK), the State Archive of the Karaganda region (GAKO), Temirtau State Archive (TGA), State Archive of the Nurinsky district, the funds of the Historical and Cultural Center of the RK First President in Temirtau, the RK First President’s Museum in Astana, the Museum of the First School of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev and the Museum of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev in Chemolgan.

The main body of the documents was collected in the GAKO, covering the following funds: No 1p Karaganda obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan (KPK), Karaganda; No 457p Gorkom of the Lenin Communist Youth Union (LKSM) of Kazakhstan, Temirtau city, Karaganda oblast; No 178p Temirtau gorkom of the KPK, Temirtau, Karaganda oblast; No 698 KMK of the Metallurgical and Mining Industry Enterprises of the Kazakh SSR (Kazchermet) in Temirtau city; No 658 Karaganda Metallurgical Plant of the Kazakh Republican Association of Metallurgical and Mining Enterprises (Kazchermet) of Temirtau. The documents of the GAKO are the most informative, as they contain the bulk of information about N.A.Nazarbayev’s political and labor activities in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979.

Analyzing the historical sources used in the work, we can distinguish a number of typological groups: In general, 9 groups of sources can be distinguished: 1. legislative documents; 2. office records; 3. periodical press; 4. documents of personal origin; 5. speeches of state and political figures; 6 interview materials; 7. photo and video documents; 8. reference literature; 9. statistical reference books.

The first group of sources includes: the USSR’s laws and decrees adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and other organs of state power concerning economy, culture, politics, education and other spheres of public life; Decrees of the USSR’s Presidium of the Supreme Soviet - the highest legal acts in the country - concerning important political and economic issues; Resolutions of the USSR’s Council of Ministers, which include government decisions on various issues such as economic policy, social security, industrial development, etc.; Decisions and resolutions of the KPSS TSK and Politburo, which reflected the official policy of the Communist Party of the USSR and had a significant influence on the social and political life of the country; Laws and decrees of union and republican authorities, which had their own system of legislation adopted at the republican level; normative acts regulating various aspects of social and economic life, such as resolutions of ministries and departments, instructions, orders, etc.

A significant part of the documentary base of the study includes the record keeping documentation of party, state, and economic institutions. This group can be divided into 5 subgroups: 1) administrative documentation (decisions, orders, instructions, etc.); 2) protocol documentation (minutes of meetings, congresses, conferences, etc.); 3) current documentation of local institutions; 4) information documents (summaries, certificates, acts, messages, memoranda, etc.); 5) reporting materials (reports, conjuncture reviews).

The administrative documentation is presented by the following documents: decisions and resolutions of the plenary meetings of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (GAKO F.1, In.26, 33.), the Karaganda obkom of the Komsomol (GAKO F.22p, In.1), Temirtau gorkom of the LKSM (GAKO F.457, In.1); meetings of the bureau of the of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (GAKO F.1, In.29, 33), the Karaganda obkom of the Komsomol, the Karaganda obkom of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan (GAKO F.457, In.1), Temirtau gorkom of the Komsomol (GAKO F178p, In.2, 9, 10), the TsK of the Komsomol (GAKO F.22p, In.2), the Party Bureau of the KMK (GAKO F.1808, In.4); meetings of the Secretariat of the Karaganda obkom of the Communist Party (GAKO F.1, In.33), the Party Organization and Committee of the KMK (GAKO F.1808, In.4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13), the executive committee of Temirtau city council deputies of workers (GAKO F.18, In.1); USSR and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees (GAKO F.18, In.1); orders of the management of the Kazmetallurgstroy trust (Temirtau State Archive F.116, In.14).

The second subgroup consists of published party documents of that era. The use of these documents was one-sided. They were abundantly quoted, commented, but not subjected to critical verification. The first group of sources includes the following decisions: the decisions of XXII Congress of the KPSS (the KPSS Charter containing the Builder of Communism Moral Code, the Third Program of the KPSS), October 17-31, 1961; the decisions of XXIII Congress of the KPSS (Election of the members of the KPSS TsK and the Central Auditing Commission.), March 29 - April 8, 1966; the decisions of XXIV Congress of the KPSS (Report of L.I. Brezhnev and the resolution adopted on it, "Peace Program", a system of measures aimed at radically improving the international situation and fundamentally restructuring relations between states.), March 30 - April 9, 1971; the decisions of XXV Congress of the KPSS (Election of the members of the KPSS TsK and the Central Auditing Commission, approval of the national economy of the USSR main directions of development for 1976-1980), February 24 - March 5, 1976; speeches of the Chairman of the Kazakh SSR’s Cabinet of Ministers in 1962 - 1964, as well as the first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party’s TsK in 1960 - 1962 and 1964 - 1979 D.A.Kunayev.

A special group of protocol documents consists of the meetings protocols of the regional party organization membership (GAKO F.1 In.33), Temirtau party organization members (GAKO F.178p, In.9), the meetings of workers for socialist obligations (GAKO F.1, In.33), reporting and election party meetings of the city Party Committee (GAKO F.178p, In.39), protocols of city and regional party conferences (GAKO F.1, In.25, 33, F.178p, In.9, Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan F.708, In.51, 58, 63, 80), meetings protocols of the republican party economic membership (APRK F.708, In.3), protocols of the Congresses of the TsK of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan (APRK F.812, In.26), protocols of the TsK of the KPK (APRK F.708, In. 46, 51, 56, 80, 86, 139), protocols of the plenary meetings, sessions, bureau of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, In.46, 51, 54, 56, 58, 63, 74), protocols of the meetings of the secretariat, plenary sessions, meetings, bureau of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, In.80,86), meetings protocols of the Karaganda City Party Economic membership (APRK F.708, In.80), Karaganda City Party membership (APRK F.708, In.80).

The remaining subgroups of records management, current documentation of local institutions; information documents (summaries, certificates, acts, messages, memoranda, etc.); reporting materials (reports, conjuncture reviews), were involved from the funds of Kazakhstan archives, the characteristics of which will be presented in more detail in this section.

The following documents of the funds No 708 – KPK TsK and No 812 - the TsK of the LKSMK in Alma-Ata of the materials of the APRK were used: transcript of the XXIII Temirtau city party conference (APRK F.708, Inv.51, C.890), protocols of the meetings of the Temirtau city party members (APRK F.708, Inv.51, C.893), protocols of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.46, C.704, 705), minutes of the plenary sessions of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.51, C.895, Inv.58, C.846), minutes of the meetings of the bureau of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.51, C.896, 900-903, Inv.54, C. 893,894-897, Inv.56, C. 985,987), minutes and materials of the meetings of the Temirtau city party members (APRK F.708, Inv.56, C.990), minutes of the plenary sessions of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.80, C.534), minutes of meetings of the bureau of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.80, C.538, 539, 548), minutes of meetings of the secretariat of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan (APRK F.708, Inv.80, C.551, 553, Inv.86, C.130), of meetings of the bureau of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK (APRK F.708, Inv.86, C.123, 124), minutes of the meeting of the republican party economic members (APRK F.708, Inv.83, C.173, L. 30-34), the transcript of the X Congress of the TsK of the LKSMK (APRK F.708, Inv.83, C.173, L. 30-34).

This group of sources is of significant interest for the dissertation. Examination sheets for different years of N.А.Nazarbayev's study reflect the degree of his success in mastering knowledge and provide a picture of his academic achievement. Graduation certificate, diplomas of higher education, characteristics and certificates shed light on the time of study and help in the study of the professional development of N.A. Nazarbayev. Employment history and personal file of N.A.Nazarbayev reflect the changes of his career. Reviews of the colleagues allow characterizing the personality and activities of N.A.Nazarbayev from different points of view.

The texts of N.A.Nazarbayev's reports at conferences, plenums, and meetings of the bureau helped to more fully illuminate his social political views and to observe his reports level upgrowth. Reports of the Secretary of the KMK Party Committee, as well as the Secretary of Karaganda obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev reflect his activities with its main directions and transformations in the economic, social and cultural spheres of the cities of metallurgists and the regional center as well, and are valuable source for the study.

This group of sources also includes published collections of documents and materials. In 2016 the collection "He was tempered by a real fire" [14] was published. The issue is valuable as it contains the first systematic collection of the archival documents and materials on N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political activities in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979. The collection comprises the official party and political documents, documents of republican and local executive and economic bodies, photo documents of the archival funds and museum collections of the GAKO. Some of them are first introduced into scientific circulation.

The same year, a collection of documents and materials from the collections of the personal archive of the RK First President "The World of the Leader of the Nation: Personality. Politician. Creator" [115] was published. The collection of documents and materials includes 152 documents and 64 photographs. The collection is interesting because most of the materials are introduced into the scientific circulation for the first time. Among the presented documents there are exclusive documents with edits and notes of the RK First President.

In 2010 the KazISS under the RK President issued a collection of materials and documents "The President Nazarbayev and modern Kazakhstan" in three volumes. The first volume [116] of the publication includes the speeches by the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev on current issues of social economic development and foreign economic activity of the country at interstate summits, international and republican forums, meetings of the Parliament and RK Government, the articles, interviews and lectures in leading universities of Kazakhstan. The second volume of the collection [117] presents selected speeches, articles, interviews of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev, containing the conceptual foundations of the Kazakhstan strategy for reforming the political system and ensuring public harmony. The third volume [118] of the publication contains the materials, speeches, articles and interviews of the RK First President N.A. Nazarbayev, dedicated to the foreign policy of Kazakhstan between 1991 and 2009.The collection contains the materials, speeches, articles and interviews of the RK First President, allowing highlighting the current issues of social economic and foreign-political spheres of the activity of N.A. Nazarbayev. This group of sources allows making a general description of the era under the study and provides an opportunity to observe the main USSR social, economic and political developmental directions in 1960-1979.

This group of sources also includes the chronicles of the activities of the RK First President in the Kazakh and Russian languages [119-172]. Chronicles provide an opportunity to get acquainted in detail with the main events with the participation of the RK First President domestically and abroad and to study the texts of the most significant speeches of N.A. Nazarbayev. These contain a variety of background information and a list of laws and decrees of the RK First President.

The documents collected in the archives and related to N.A.Nazarbayev's political and labor activities and career in the Karaganda region between 1960 and 1979 have a number of significant values for the thesis. They are a valuable source of information for the thesis in several key aspects. They are official and documentary, reflecting N.A.Nazarbayev's activities in various organizations and committees, which lends credibility and authority to the study. These documents contain an extensive body of information on various aspects of his political and labor activities during the time period in question, including reports, minutes of meetings, correspondence, and other official materials, allowing for an in-depth analysis of his role and influence in the region. The third aspect is the contextual importance of these documents, which allow to reconstruct the setting of the political and socio-economic conditions in the Karaganda region at the time, contributing to a deeper understanding of the factors influencing the formation of N.A.Nazarbayev's career and political views. Finally, these documents also contain illustrative materials such as photographs, award documents, and reports that can be used in the thesis to illustrate and support arguments. Thus, the archival documents represent an important source of information about N.A.Nazarbayev's first steps in politics and his professional activities in the region, and they can be a key element for analyzing his life and career in the mentioned period of time.

The third group of source materials represents periodicals, which we found it necessary to divide into periodicals of the period of 1960-1979 and periodicals after 1979. The press materials allow establishing the events chronology. They give their primary explanations and carry out several functions. These are: 1) information for the public and government agencies; 2) social integration of individual; promoting education; 3) means of entertainment; 4) psychological therapy. Newspaper materials are basically referred to as the press, and the journals mainly publish the research results. Official reports and speeches of state and public figures published in newspapers are classified as other types of sources.

The periodical press was a powerful ideological lever of the state and party. As the result, daily life was often embellished. Therefore, the materials of the central and local periodical press serve as an important source for studying N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political activities in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979.

In the course of our work, we used the materials of the following newspaper: Komsomolskaya Pravda [174], Metallurg Temirtau [175-183], Metallurg [184], Komsomolets Karagandy (the newspaper was published until 1963) [185], Sovettik Karagandy (since April 30, 1963 the newspaper began to be called Ortalyq Qazaqstan [186-235]), Temirtauskiy Rabochiy [236-263], Sotsialisticheskaya Karaganda [264-267] (since May 1, 1963 the newspaper began to be called Industrialnaya Karaganda [268-334]), Kazakhstanskaya Pravda [335].

In the 1960s, articles about a Kazakh boy from an aul, metallurgist, and a drummer of socialist labor N.A.Nazarbayev began to be published. Some of them were written by him. Newspapers of that time with enviable frequency printed articles containing the name of N.A.Nazarbayev, a "remarkable man", a Soviet worker and Komsomol activist. In the process of research, we have identified 164 publications in city, regional and republican periodical press about N.A. Nazarbayev. All media publications of the period of 1960-1979 can be divided into three groups: 1. Publications 1960-1969; 2. Publications 1969-1977; and 3. Publications of 1977-1979.

In the first group of publications, covering the period 1960-1969, articles about N.A.Nazarbayev and his activities usually focus on his metallurgical career and his rural background. These articles describe him as one of the best blast furnace operators at the KMK, as an exemplary communist and labor striker who started his career from a simple auld boy to an evening student at the Polytechnic Institute. They emphasize his active participation in Komsomol activities. Photos of N.A.Nazarbayev in overalls and a felt hat are often published in these articles, as well as excerpts from his speeches at congresses of the Komsomol.

The first group of publications has significant benefits for writing dissertation research. Publications of this period represent the initial materials that serve as an important source of data for the study of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career during this period. They contain information on his background, early career in metallurgy, participation in Komsomol activities and other aspects of his life and activities in the region. These publications allow to immerse oneself in the context of the time and place in which N.A.Nazarbayev acted. By analyzing the articles and materials of that time, one can understand the socio-economic environment, political conditions and major trends that influenced his life and career. The study of publications of this period allows to assess N.A.Nazarbayev’s contribution to the development of Karaganda region metallurgical industry, his role in organizing social programs and infrastructure projects, as well as his influence on the local community and political environment. The analysis of these publications helps to identify key moments and events in the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the specified period, which can serve as a basis for structuring the dissertation research and defining its main topics and directions. Thus, the group of publications on N.A.Nazarbayev’s life and career in Karaganda oblast from 1960 to 1969 is a valuable source of information and analysis for the study of his early activities.

The second group of publications about N.A.Nazarbayev includes materials related to his Komsomol and party career in Temirtau. These publications describe how N.A.Nazarbayev was elected as the first secretary of the LKSM Kazakhstan City Committee and became a member of the city committee bureau. They also describe his active participation in Komsomol plenums and his supervision of various aspects of the social and economic life of the city, such as industry, capital construction and transportation, especially in the context of the metallurgical plant. N.A.Nazarbayev gained wide respect and authority due to his personal qualities and merits, including his status of the head of production and a drummer of communist labor. He actively participated in public life of the plant, city, region, republic and country. The usefulness of this group of publications for writing the dissertation research is as follows: these publications provide information about his activity in Komsomol and Party bodies, his role in directing various aspects of the social and economic life of the city and region, as well as his contribution to the development of industry and other sectors. The analysis of materials of this group helps to understand the personal qualities of N.A.Nazarbayev, which contributed to his success and influence on public life in the region.

The third group of publications about N.A.Nazarbayev covers the period of his work as Secretary of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK in the city of Karaganda. These materials talk about his participation in the plenums of the obkom, active work in the economic, socio-political and social spheres of life of the population. New housing, significantly improved infrastructure and public utilities of the city was built under his leadership. Karaganda oblast gained all-union importance due to his efforts. The usefulness of this group of publications for writing the dissertation research is as follows: these publications provide a better understanding of N.A.Nazarbayev's contribution to the region’s development and his involvement in important economic, social and political issues. Materials from this group demonstrate specific results of N.A.Nazarbayev's work, such as improvements in housing conditions and infrastructure in Karaganda, which helps to analyze the effectiveness of his activities. Analyzing these publications helps to assess the personal qualities and professional skills of N.A.Nazarbayev that have contributed to his success in leading the region.

The periodicals after 1979 include articles that contain memories of N.A.Nazarbayev’s eyewitnesses and associates or are devoted to memorable and significant dates, anniversaries or commemorations of important events of the Soviet era of the period under study. These allows a new look at the personality of N.A.Nazarbayev and the stages of its formation.

When writing the dissertation, a large volume of periodical press materials of the period under study was widely used, from which significant information was extracted.

The availability of archival documents and memoirs does not allow recreating the correct picture of the events in their entirety. That is why press materials are of particular value, allowing to eliminate this drawback and to contribute to a holistic understanding of everything that happened.

The fourth group of sources - documents of personal origin - is one of the most valuable historical sources, allowing us to see the development of many events and facts through the personal life of a person. This group of sources includes memoirs, diaries, notes, any documents of personal origin and is an important source for this dissertation research.

The most important sources for studying the life path and understanding of an individual's personality are those that were created by this individuality oneself. And first of all, these are this personality's memoirs, containing the description of the personality's actions, feelings and aspirations, presented from a certain author's point of view. It is the author's position of the memories, often not impartial, that reveals the true face of a person, a living person within the framework of the natural conditions of this person's existence, since the center of the memories is primarily the person's "I". In fact, each autobiography is a kind of phenomenon, since it is a cast of a person's soul, the person's uniqueness. It is human uniqueness, set in the context of a certain era that turns any narration about oneself into a phenomenon of human thought. The brighter the person is, the richer this person's autobiography will be, the more unique the phenomenon of this person's memories becomes.

Memoir literature can be divided into two subgroups: 1. memoirs about N.A.Nazarbayev; 2. memoirs of N.A.Nazarbayev himself. The first subgroup includes

those of D.A. Kunayev, the Soviet party and state leader, the First Secretary of the KPK TsK (1960-1962, 1964-1986) [336]; the memoirs of A.S. Saginov, the academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Science and rector of the Karaganda State Technical University in 1955-1987 [337]; the memorials of S.K. Dosmagambetov, the Soviet and Kazakh party leader, rector of the Karaganda Pedagogical Institute (1982-1996), partially contained in his book devoted to the study of Central Kazakhstan: nature and natural resources, events and people, reforms and development [2].

Memoirs of Kunayev D.A., Saginov A.S., Dosmagambetov S.K. are of interest for writing a dissertation on N.A.Nazarbayev. They provide a unique opportunity to learn about the personal views, beliefs and experiences of the mentioned party and state figures who had an influence on the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev. Memoirs contain detailed descriptions and analysis of events that took place during the period when N.ANazarbayev began his career in the Karaganda region, i.e. descriptions of the political situation, social changes, key decisions and reforms. The memoirs of experienced political and public figures provide valuable insights and advice on decision-making, leadership and management that can be applied to N.A.Nazarbayev's career and his activities in Karaganda oblast. They also provide an insight into N.A.Nazarbayev's personality through the eyes of witnesses of the time. This helped to better understand his character, leadership qualities, working methods and relations with others. Thus, the memoirs of these figures provide a valuable source of information and analysis for the thesis on N.A. Nazarbayev and his early career in the Karaganda region. They helped in creating a fuller and deeper portrait of his personality, as well as in understanding the context of political and social processes of the time.

A valuable source are the memories of relatives, friends, coworkers and associates of the RK First President. Memories of relatives, friends, coworkers and associates of N.A.Nazarbayev are useful for writing a dissertation about his life and career in Karaganda oblast in 1960 - 1979. Family, friends and associates can provide unique personal experiences and perceptions of N.A.Nazarbayev as a person and as a leader. Their recollections can cover various aspects of his personality, character, habits, and ways of working and communicating. Memoirs may contain evidence of specific events in which N.A.Nazarbayev was involved during his time in Karaganda oblast. This can help to see his activities and contributions from within and in the context of the time. Family, friends and associates can provide context and analysis of the events they observed from the inside. This provides a fuller understanding of the factors influencing N.A.Nazarbayev's activities during the period. Memoirs may contain additional details and aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities that may have been missed in official documents or sources. In addition to professional aspects, memoirs can also reveal the human factor, including N.A.Nazarbayev's attitudes, feelings, personal qualities and characteristics, making them a valuable source for understanding his personality and motivations. Thus, the memoirs of N.A.Nazarbayev's family, friends, coworkers, and associates represent an important source of information and analysis for research on his life and career in the Karaganda region. They can complement the official documents and provide a fuller and deeper understanding of the personality and activities of this outstanding politician.

Addressing to the historical memory of participants of historical events with the help of interviews and "create" historical documents themselves. And no matter how modern researchers (Ye.Senyavskaya, A.Blum) call the sources obtained through interviewing, they contain anthropological information that is almost not recorded in official documents and serve as a source revealing various aspects of life and unique episodes of life, work, recreation of a historical character.

The second subgroup includes articles and speeches of N.A.Nazarbayev during his life and career in Temirtau and Karaganda. They are of undoubted interest as evidence of deliberate efforts made by N.A.Nazarbayev to form positive perceptions of himself in the eyes of his superiors and his attempts to create an image of a fighter for justice and order in the eyes of his colleagues in the labor collectives where he lived and worked.

A special place in the source complex is occupied by the works of N.A.Nazarbayev himself, giving the full information on his activities and life path from the RK First President point of view. N.A.Nazarbayev is the author of about three dozen books, 22 letters, more than four hundred reports and speeches, 83 of them were made before 1991. According to the calculations of the professor of the Shymkent University Nurali Utkelbayev, in 2013 the works of N.A.Nazarbayev, his speeches, reports, messages to the people, interviews, scientific and sociological articles, books on current issues amounted to 101 volumes. According to N.Utkelbayev, they cover the political, economic, social sociological, historical aspects of the formation and development of a new independent state. And sometimes they have a global-planetary character [338]. In these works, N.A.Nazarbayev reflects on the turning points in the history of Independent Kazakhstan. They contain the thoughts about the past, the problems of our day, as well as the look into the future.

In the book "Steel Profile of Kazakhstan" [9] he considers the activity of the KPSS in the creation of the metallurgical base in the Kazakh SSR. The author, who began his labor biography at the metallurgical plant, being a participant and witness of many achievements at this young enterprise, talks about Kazakhstan Magnitka’s construction and development, the formation of its cohesive multinational team. The book "Steel Profile of Kazakhstan" covers the historical context, including the year of 1960 to 1979, when the metallurgical base in the Kazakh SSR was being built and developed. It helps to better understand N.A.Nazarbayev's labor and political career in this region. The book contains testimonies of N.A.Nazarbayev himself, who began his labor biography at the metallurgical plant. His stories enrich the study with valuable information about technical, organizational and social aspects of the enterprise construction and development. The book addresses the formation of a multinational team at the enterprise, which helps to understand the social and cultural aspects of the working environment at the time, as well as the impact of this experience on the formation of social relations in the region. In addition, it analyzes the development of the metallurgical base in the Kazakh SSR, providing information on the strategy of industrial development in this region and the role that N.A.Nazarbayev played in this process. Thus, the use of the book "Kazakhstan's Steel Profile" seems important for the research as it reveals a significant stage in the industrial and social development of the region. In addition, the book helps to understand the context in which N.A.Nazarbayev began his labor and career.

The book "Without Right and Left" includes N.A.Nazarbayev's autobiographical essays and his reflections on the past and the problems of our day [13]. The book "Without Right and Left" contains autobiographical essays by N.A.Nazarbayev himself, which makes this source very valuable for obtaining primary information about his own views, experiences and worries during that period. This allows for a better understanding of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality, motivation and formation as a politician. The book includes N.A.Nazarbayev's reflections on important historical events and challenges of the early nineties, which provides additional context for exploring his life and professional path. In his autobiographical essays N.A.Nazarbayev expresses his personal views and understanding of current events, which helps to see them through the prism of his own experience and assess his role in certain situations. Considering the past and the present, N.A.Nazarbayev puts his experience into a historical context, which allows to better understand his activities and decisions within the framework of temporal and socio-cultural conditions. Thus, the book "Without Right and Left" is of great informative value and is a useful source for analyzing the stages of N.A. Nazarbayev's life and career in the Karaganda region, as it contains his own thoughts, views and experiences of important events and periods of his life.

The book "In the stream of history" [339] is dedicated to the history of the Kazakh people and its unique history, saturated with the greatest tests for quality check, resilience, courage and dignity. In the book "Critical Decade" [340] N.A.Nazarbayev talks about the changes and events that occurred in the world and in the RK over the decade period of 1993 - 2003. In the book "On the Threshold of the 21st Century" [341] N.A.Nazarbayev reflects on the one of the most important for both Kazakhstan and all other post-Soviet countries problems in the early nineties, i.e. the necessity to choose a path in transition. The book "The Kazakhstan Way" [342] speaks about the most difficult and bright moments in the modern history of Kazakhstan. Each of the nine chapters reveals landmark steps towards the formation of a young independent state. The book "Era of Independence" [343] was published in 2017. The most important attention is given to the characterization of new Kazakhstan construction stages, analyzing the internal logic and decision-making mechanisms in response to the most complex internal and external challenges of the first decades of independence. It covers all life aspects, from economic and political to spiritual modernization and provides all the main points of the three modernizations.

Works written by N.A.Nazarbayev himself contain valuable autobiographical data revealing his personality, motivation, goals and ideas, which allows for a deeper understanding of him. In addition, in these works Nazarbayev expresses his political and economic ideology, outlining the main principles and strategies of Kazakhstan's development, which contributes to a better understanding of his contribution to the formation and development of the country. The analysis and evaluation of historical events, including turning points in the history of independent Kazakhstan, provide his own vision of the country's past and future. Moreover, N.A.Nazarbayev's works are global in nature and address important issues of world politics, economy and society, which allows his activities to be viewed in the context of global trends and challenges. Finally, their relevance lies in their coverage of contemporary problems and challenges, which makes them a valuable source for analyzing the state of affairs in Kazakhstan and globally. Thus, the works written by N.A.Nazarbayev himself are interesting and useful as they reveal his personality, ideology, contribution to the country development and his vision of world processes.

In 2023, the book "My Life. From dependence to freedom" [344] was published. N.A.Nazarbayev shares his memories of his life, periods of formation and development of the country in it. The book is written in two languages, Kazakh and Russian. In his memoirs, combining historical accuracy and personal attitude, N.A.Nazarbayev shares his memories of his life path, periods of formation and development of the country. The book speaks about complex and epochal political events, large-scale economic transformations, international relations and strategic decisions made while N.A.Nazarbayev was in power. The book is also notable for the fact that in it the First President for the first time frankly talks about his family and shares his views on the events of tragic January. The book "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom" makes a significant contribution to this dissertation research in several important aspects. First of all, it provides valuable insight into the evolution of N.A.Nazarbayev's thoughts, approaches, and perceptions of past events over time. Particularly valuable is the approach to historical events, which allows to compare how Nazarbayev describes and analyzes them, including his own actions and decisions. These comparisons can reveal changes in his views and interpretation of events depending on his development and experience. Compared to his 1991 book "Without Right and Left," "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom" offers a more detailed description of many events, giving new details and particulars. Here, Nazarbayev recalls his teachers and describes scenes from his life related to them [Ibid, 42-44]. He details various important moments, such as the day he participated in the smelting of the first pig iron [Ibid, 78-79], his first engagement, meeting his future wife, and much more [Ibid, 89-90]. In the book "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom" N.A.Nazarbayev quotes from the book "Without Right and Left" and then supplements old memories with new data or details. For example, describing his brigadier Boris Vasilievich Yagovitiy [Ibid, 85] or the Temirtau events of 1959 [Ibid, 69-72]. Whereas in "Right and Left" Nazarbayev narrates, in the new book he gives more analysis of the events that took place, as, for example, in the situation with L.Katkov, who was going to reprimand N.A.Nazarbayev [Ibid, 99].

In this new book, N.A.Nazarbayev expresses his personal reflections and emotions, which helps to understand his emotional and psychological development. It also allows us to evaluate and analyze N.A.Nazarbayev's achievements and failures at different periods of his life and career, as well as changes in his political views and strategies. A comparison of his political views and strategies expressed in earlier works and in the pages of "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom", helps to understand how N.A.Nazarbayev adapted to the changing political environment and how his strategies for the country's development changed according to new challenges and circumstances. Thus, "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom" represents a valuable source of information that can deeply illuminate the researched aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev and his role in the history of Kazakhstan. Comparison of this book with earlier works provides a more complete picture of the development of N.A.Nazarbayev's thoughts and perceptions over the decades, as well as his views on key events and processes in the history of Kazakhstan.

In general, the entire mass of the works of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev can be divided into the following thematic areas: books; reports and speeches; reports, speeches and interviews made before December 1991; messages of the President; greetings, congratulations, addresses, statements; interviews, press conferences; articles, sayings and other publications.

Memoir sources are of particular value for carrying out this study, since they allow to feel the uniqueness and totality of the characteristics of the era under the study. They also reflect the most specific and characteristic peculiarities of the society. These materials are very important and necessary for historical research conducting. It should be taken into consideration in getting an opportunity to study and analyze the historical process from the perspective of a review of the past events. The authors of memoirs and recollections personally knew N.A. Nazarbayev, participated with him in the preparation and implementation of the documents and decisions important for the country. The authors of the memoirs and recalls personally knew N.A.Nazarbayev, participated with him in the preparation and implementation of documents and decisions important for the country. In addition to the description of daily activities, the memories carry an assessment of N.A. Nazarbayev's personality traits and describe his behavior when making complex political decisions. The memoirs of N.A.Nazarbayev's classmates and associates help to better understand the features of studying period and the specifics of the life of young metallurgists of that time.

Although memoirs about N.A.Nazarbayev and those of N.A.Nazarbayev himself may be of some value for this research, their use in the dissertation is also subject to a number of drawbacks. First, memoirs can be subjective and biased, as they are based on the author's personal memories and views, which can distort the objective view of N.A.Nazarbayev and his political activities. In addition, memoirs may contain elements of mythologization and ideological propaganda, which makes them less reliable as a source for historical analysis. Secondly, the use of memoirs as the main source of information may lead to insufficient depth of research, as they cover only certain aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career, missing other important aspects of his activities. Finally, it is not always possible to be sure of the reliability and authority of memoirs, as they may be subject to censorship or the influence of political ideology. In this regard, it is necessary to critically analyze and verify information from memoirs on the basis of other sources to provide a more objective and comprehensive approach to the research of N.A.Nazarbayev and his role in Karaganda oblast development.

The fifth group of sources is represented by the speeches of the RK President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. In these speeches the RK President emphasizes that it is necessary to recognize and keep in memory the contributions and efforts of the RK First President. This is not only an act of respect for history, but also a recognition that Nursultan Nazarbayev laid the foundations of our modern state and made a significant contribution to its development. At the same time, it is important to give an objective assessment of his activities, realizing that any leader has his shortcomings, which should be seen as a lesson for future generations of leaders. K.-J.Tokayev emphasizes that patriotism and devotion to the nation should be an eternal model for future generations, and in this context it is important to adhere to historical justice, in particular, noting the contribution of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev in strengthening the independence and foundations of Kazakhstan.

The sixth group of sources is represented by interview materials, including those collected by the author in the course of the thesis research. The respondents were Nazarbayev's coworkers who worked with him during different periods of his life and career in Karaganda oblast. In the process of research, we managed to interview the following Nazarbayev's colleagues and associates: Nina Timofeyevna Vakhitova (Nazarbayev's colleague in party work. N.T.Vakhitova began working with N.A.Nazarbayev in 1971, when he was the second secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom. She, in turn, was the head of the office of political education of the Temirtau Party gorkom. In May 1973. N.T.Vakhitova was appointed secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom on ideology), Kuanysh Omashevich Omashev (friend and colleague of N.A.Nazarbayev, began his labor activity in 1961 at Karmetkombinat. Since 1986, K.O.Omashev held the position of the head of the shop of sprucing plates), Viktor Alekseyevich Nikonov (a classmate and colleague of Nazarbayev. V.A.Nikonov studied at Karaganda Polytechnic Institute in 1962-1967. His specialty was foundry production. During his student years, worked in a construction team (stroiotryad) together with N.A.Nazarbayev. From October 1962 to February 1964, he worked as a steelmaker's apprentice in the open-hearth shop. From July 1978 to June 1983, he was a heat-treater of rolled products in the LPC-3), Toktarkhan Ibraevich Iskakov (a classmate and colleague of N.A.Nazarbayev, a veteran of the plant, an honorary metallurgist. He worked at the plant since 1968), Yermek Ibragimovich Tuleubayev (associate of the First President, studied together with N.A.Nazarbayev and worked with him in the construction team).

Having studied the interview materials, we can trace the stages of life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev during his work in Temirtau and Karaganda. The first block of questions on which the interview was based contained general information: surname, name, patronymic of the respondent (the one giving the interview), year of birth, place of birth, who the parents were and how many children there were in the family. The next block of questions concerned education and reasons for the chosen profession. The third block of questions, the most important for us, concerned N.A.Nazarbayev: the circumstances under which the respondent met N.A.Nazarbayev, time period, first impression about him, characteristic features, etc.

The inclusion of interviews with N.A.Nazarbayev's associates and coworkers in a dissertation on his life and career is an important source of information and analysis for several reasons. First, such interviews provide an additional perspective on N.A.Nazarbayev's personality and activities, providing a unique opportunity to examine him from a variety of angles. Associates and coworkers can reveal aspects of his personality, management style, and contributions to various fields of endeavor that may not be available from other sources. Second, the participation of N.A.Nazarbayev's colleagues in the interviews ensures the authenticity of the information, as they can provide more reliable recollections and assessments that will complement and confirm data from other sources. Third, the interviews will help contextualize the events in N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career by explaining his decisions, strategies and the circumstances in which they were made. Fourthly, through interviews it is possible not only to obtain factual information, but also to see the features of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality through the eyes of his closest colleagues, which includes his leadership qualities and relationships with others. Finally, the analysis of N.A.Nazarbayev's relationships and influence on his associates and vice versa can be done through the stories of his coworkers about their interactions with him, which allows to reveal the dynamics of relationships in the political and professional environment. In general, these aspects make the dissertation on N.A.Nazarbayev more fundamental, comprehensive and interesting, and will help to better understand his personality and contribution to the development of Kazakhstan.

The seventh group of sources, photo and video documents, visually and clearly record any events, giving them greater value. In the thesis, photographic materials used were taken from the funds of the Historical and Cultural Center of the First President in Temirtau, the official website of the RK First President [345], the official web portal on the history of Kazakhstan [346], from works dedicated to the RK First President, from the personal archive. The thesis photo material is presented in the appendix. Video material is taken from the video hosting site "Youtube" that provides video storage, delivery and display services [347]. In "The Unfamiliar Nazarbayev (five evenings)" (1999) the RK First President talks about his life (parents, childhood, youth, adolescence), about the fate of our country since Soviet times. N.A.Nazarbayev frankly speaks about the years of work in Temirtau, the time of the formation of his personality. "The Sky of My Childhood" (2011), the first part of the biographical film "The Leader's Way", is the first feature film of the epic about the RK First President life. The film was based on the literary memoirs of N.A.Nazarbayev in his "Without Right and Left", "In the Center of Eurasia" and "Epicenter of the World". The film is about the first steps to the adult life of the future leader of the nation. In "The Big Game of the President" (2012) the closest people speak about N.A.Nazarbayev: his children, grandchildren, history teacher and classmate. N.A.Nazarbayev himself speaks about inner feelings and motives when making important decisions, tells when and why he had to cry with no embarrassment for his tears. "The River of Fire" (2013), "Iron Mountain" (2013), the continuation of the biographical film "The Way of the Leader", reconstruct the period of the late 1950s - 1960s. These contain the scenes of the first iron casting, the international festival in Helsinki, the unique shots of the 11th Congress of the Komsomol TsK in Moscow with a speech by N.A.Nazarbayev. "Nazarbayev. Live" (2013) presents N.A.Nazarbayev not only as the leader of the country, but also as an ordinary person who has his hobbies, passions and memories. "Breaking the vicious circle" (2014) - the fourth film of the epic about the RK First President, who presented himself as the head of a party organization, showing courage and determination. His analytical outlook and stamina allow him to cope with obstacles and gain universal respect. "Nazarbayev, Person-Epoch" (2014) reveals the important role of the personality of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev in the formation of an independent state of the RK, talking about the Soviet Union collapse, perestroika, independence, the introduction of the national currency, the transfer of the capital. "With Nazarbayev on the Essentials" (2015) is noteworthy as archival records of past years were shown to the RK First President. The film contains revelations not previously spoken in any interview. "The stars were formed this way" (2016), the fifth part of the film about the head of state, re-create the USSR collapse and perestroika periods. "The Head of State" (2016) - is an honest interview of N.A.Nazarbayev, in which he admits that he was scared, but pleased to become the president of the country, that he would like to pay more attention to his children when they were small, that he loves the sea and receives inspiration from it. "Chosen by Time" (2017) is based on L. Mlechin's book "Nazarbayev. Group portrait with the President". It reveals unknown pages in the history of Kazakhstan, Russia's most important ally. "Designated by Time" (2018) talks about the unknown stages of development of the modern capital, about the main role of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev in the embodiment of little-known details of the formation of independent Kazakhstan. "Nazarbayev's Model" (2018) highlights the effective system of governance of the young state, examining the key stages of its formation, strategic reforms, important decisions and initiatives implemented by the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The system is called the "Nazarbayev Model". "The Capital of the Great Steppe" (2018) clearly and accurately narrates the events and decisions that accompanied the transfer of the administrative center of Kazakhstan to Astana. The value of the film is that it contains archival footage of the old look of the capital that few people already remember.

The value of this group of sources lies in the ability to record an event exactly when it occurs, capturing the small details that fall into the frame and make them unique historical sources. This type of document appears at the place of events and at the time of events, reflecting various facts and events of reality. Photographic documents reflect the daily life of N.A.Nazarbayev, as well as the stages of his formation. This includes the family and school photos, the photos from holiday demonstrations and special occasions, the photos with friends and colleagues, leisure time, etc.

Many photo-documents and video materials, which we present for the first time, are valuable for writing the dissertation research. These are the milestones of N.A.Nazarbayev's life and career in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979. The use of photo documents and video materials in the dissertation about Nursultan Nazarbayev is not only a way of visualizing events, but also additional sources of information. They provide a visual representation of the time and environment in which Nazarbayev acted, and provide additional details about people, places, and events. These materials corroborate the facts described in the thesis, making it more convincing. Visual materials make the work more attractive and interesting, and the use of various sources enriches its content and gives it credibility.

The eighth group of sources includes reference books: encyclopedias. These include: the Great Soviet encyclopedia [348], Karaganda. The Karaganda region: encyclopedia [349], Karaganda. The Karaganda region: encyclopedia [350], Karaganda. The Karaganda region: encyclopedia [351], Kazakhstan National Encyclopedia [352], Kazakhstan. National Encyclopedia [353], The Republic of Kazakhstan. Encyclopedic Reference [173].

Reference literature helped to obtain brief data on the life and activities of N.A.Nazarbayev at the initial stage of this study: to trace the main significant dates of his life, to get acquainted with the names of the works of the RK First President and the works dedicated to his life and activity, to receive the information about N.A.Nazarbayev's awards and titles, and to find useful links as well. In addition, reference books contain information about the Karaganda region, its administrative division, population, industry, agriculture, construction, and education of the period under the study.

The use of reference literature in writing a dissertation on N.A.Nazarbayev and his career in the Karaganda region between 1960 and 1979 represents a meaningful addition to primary sources and archival materials in several key ways. First, the encyclopedias provide extensive information about Kazakhstan in general and the Karaganda region in particular, including information on the geography, history, economy, politics, and culture of the region, which helps understand the overall context in which N.A.Nazarbayev operated. Secondly, statistical compilations contain valuable data on the economic and social development of the region during this period, which is useful for analyzing the changes and their relationship to N.A.Nazarbayev's activities. The third aspect is the historical background that encyclopedias and reference books can provide. It includes important events, political changes, and social trends of the period. This helps to understand the context of the time and place where N.A.Nazarbayev began his career. Finally, reference literature can provide an analysis of the political and economic background in Kazakhstan and the Karaganda region as a whole, which can help the researcher analyze the impact of these factors on N.A.Nazarbayev's career and activities. Overall, the background literature is a valuable addition to the study, providing an overview and context for analyzing N.A.Nazarbayev's career during this period in the Karaganda region.

The ninth group of sources is represented by statistical reference books on changes in the population and socio-economic indicators. They allow analyzing social and economic changes during the period of N.A.Nazarbayev's work in the Karaganda region, which provides a basis for an objective assessment of his activities. These reference books can confirm or refute hypotheses and conclusions drawn from other sources and provide additional statistical support for the arguments in the thesis. The analysis of socio-economic data can help to understand the impact of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities on the welfare of the population and social development of the residents of the Karaganda region, which provides an in-depth and comprehensive overview of his contribution to the development of this region.

Thus, the dissertation work used a large set of sources, which allows to systematically study N.A.Nazarbayev’s labor and political activity in Karaganda oblast in 1960-1979. Legislative documents provide a basis for analyzing the legal context and legislative changes related to N.A.Nazarbayev's activities. Business records contribute to the study of organizational aspects of his work and leadership. Periodical press reflects public opinion and reactions to N.A.Nazarbayev's activities at different periods of his career. Documents of personal origin provide a unique perspective on the personality and motives for the actions of the person under study. State and political figures' speeches complete the picture of N.A.Nazarbayev and his role in the political life of Kazakhstan. Interview materials with N.A.Nazarbayev's associates and coworkers provide valuable insights into his personality and working methods. Photo and video documents supplement textual information with visual materials, creating a more complete picture of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities and public perception. Reference literature and statistical directories serve as a basis for contextualizing and analyzing data related to various aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev's activities. All these types of sources together provide a wide arsenal of tools for studying the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev, making the dissertation research more comprehensive, in-depth and informative. In the aggregate, the used complex of sources provides a sufficiently complete picture of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the specified period and allows to carry out an in-depth analysis of his contribution to the development of Karaganda region and the formation of his political career.

2 Kazakhstan Magnitka and the city of Temirtau in the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev

2.1 Development of N.A.Nazarbayev's Personality

The formation and evolution of the personality of the RK First President N.A.Nazarbayev took place in the period of Soviet Kazakhstan. In this regard, it is necessary to identify the features of his formation and development, as well as his worldview and culture in the period of childhood and adolescence.

Given that the selection of leaders depends on the presence of certain qualities such as intelligence, responsibility, energy, determination, the ability to interact effectively with subordinates and communicate with the public. A deeper understanding of these qualities in the context of specific social situations is necessary. In this regard, this dissertation research requires tracing the stages of future Kazakhstani leader socialization.

Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev was born in 1940, on July 6, in a mountainous area of Almaty oblast, in the village of Shamalgan, Kaskelen district. His life's journey began in a shepherd's yurt. Until the age of five, the boy was rarely taken to the village, located in the foothill lowland. The height of the mountains and the breadth of the steppe had a strong influence on his worldview and character. Science has long proven that both climate and landscape are involved in the process of human and personality formation [344, 26].

Nursultan's physical development and stamina from childhood emphasize that his lifestyle, linked to nature and traditional steppe values, had a marked impact on his character formation. These experiences likely contributed to his development of qualities such as adaptability and resilience, which may have later influenced his leadership path. Nursultan's ability to music showed up in childhood as well. The boy easily mastered the ability to play dombra. Playing dombra helped him brighten up hours of leisure time in childhood, and then in adulthood. Nursultan went through a hard-working school. He was the eldest son. He was looked upon as the breadwinner. He had to feed his big family that consisted of a father, mother, grandmother, him, younger brothers and sisters, as well as the nieces of the father and the niece of the mother.

The elder Nazarbayev survived as he could: he learned to cross fruit trees and supplied selected apples and pears to the collective farm market in Almaty. He grew potatoes and clovers; it was a small income in the family budget. As N.A.Nazarbayev wrote, his father Abish lived and worked simply and modestly, labored all his life. He herded cattle, plowed the land and gardened. He supported his family with his honest labor. When Nursultan was a year old, there was a fire at their mountain wintering site due to someone's negligence. Fighting the fire, Abish got a burn on one arm up to the shoulder. Therefore, when the war started, the medical military commission recognized him unfit for service because of this disability and issued him a so-called white card [Ibid, 33].

While Nursultan was a child, the family grazed cattle in the mountains, constantly moving from place to place. Therefore, they did not have a house of their own. Later they built it themselves. The main quality of the father was diligence. N.A.Nazarbayev called his father the most hardworking man and adopted all his instructions, learned from his personal example. His father instilled in his son the simplest, but most sacred truth - to work tirelessly, not to be lazy. Only in this case happiness comes. N.A.Nazarbayev admits, he is eternally indebted to his father for this truth. It was labor that brought his parents together, they met in Ushkonyr. There in the mountains there is a road, which is still called the Arrestants' road. This road was built by bais, kulaks and evicted mullahs! Among them were those who graduated from madrasah in Bukhara. N.A.Nazarbayev's mother, as a mullah's daughter, was evicted together with her father. And Abish was a foreman of three hundred prisoners. Mother came there from the Shu side and worked as a cook. A year after their acquaintance they got married. The main occupation of Abish, Nazarbayev’s father was cattle breeding. He worked from morning till night. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, his father did not sleep and worked all the time: he cut firewood, uprooted stumps and withered trees, and went to the bazaar to sell something. Since his father was brought up in the Russian wealthy people, he knew farming perfectly well. Almost illiterate, he was a master of crossing fruit trees. Everyone came to their garden and looked as if at a miracle, at the outlandish fruits or at the grafted trees, some branches of which were studded with aport apples, and others hanging under the weight of ripe pears. N.A.Nazarbayev had never seen such apples grown by his father. Abish was able to keep his favorite aport apples fresh until the following spring [Ibid, 34].

Thus, as N.A.Nazarbayev writes, his labor path began in childhood. From small years he grew up in a labor family. It seemed to him that his father did not know fatigue. He was not a stranger to hard work. His mother always worked hard. Having done all the housework, she went to help the neighbors. Not only members of his family, but also all inhabitants of aul were hardworking. N.A.Nazarbayev grew up in such an atmosphere [Ibid, 36].

Learning is also labor, says N.A.Nazarbayev in his new book "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom". The school was six to seven kilometers from home. In the fall and spring, he did not even notice how he overcame that distance. In winter it was difficult. There were no clocks. The boy woke up with the singing of a rooster and sleepily went out on the road. Sometimes the same rooster woke up too early, and little Nazarbayev came to school a few hours before the lessons started. After school he had to work: to feed the cattle, remove manure, fetch water, weed the garden and vegetable garden [Ibid, 37].

As the eldest child in the family, the young Nursultan dreamed of getting a job and giving the earned money to the family. In the years of childhood, when character traits in a person are laid for life, Nazarbayev grew up in a multinational environment, which was firmly entrenched in his mind. His father Abish spoke not only the Kazakh language; he could also easily communicate with the Balkars, who were deported to Kazakhstan. Nursultan himself easily spoke Russian. Later, it was not difficult for him to communicate with Chechens, Balkars, and Turks who lived in the neighborhood.

When the immigrants, the Balkars and Karachais, arrived, the family of the Balkar Hazret was settled at the Nazarbaevs' place. They had 4 children. The Nazarbayevs gave them 1 of 2 rooms. They were scared, frayed, without clothes. The Nazarbayevs shared the last with them, although they themselves had nothing to eat, no clothes, they wrapped them. Together with those children N.Nazarbayev grew up, studied at school together [354]. This fact was extremely important for Nazarbayev’s personality formation. He lived among multinational society. Its members were all equal and created their common statehood together. Studying in a multinational class along with many other aspects of N.A.Nazarbayev’s biography laid a solid foundation for the interethnic consent of N.A.Nazarbayev in the political consciousness of the future political leader. At school there were classes with both Kazakh and Russian languages of study. The boys fought on different reasons. National basis was never the reason for the fight.

N.A.Nazarbayev recalls, his parents were very close to people. Since they grew up in a multinational environment, they were able to find a common language with representatives of any nationality, lived with all neighbors in a friendly manner. This had only positive influence on him. Balkars, Chechens, Germans, Meskhetian Turks, Karachais, Kurds evacuated to Kazakhstan during the war years were added to its long-time residents - Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians. Kazakhs found place for all of them in their small houses. In the Soviet period, different peoples and nations lived together under one shanyrak. Internationalism was, is and will be. And it is good. The fact that Kazakhstan has managed to preserve its unity during the most difficult years of independence is the result of the sense of brotherhood, the foundation of which was laid during the Soviet period [344, 46-48].

Thus, the RK First President personality formation was laid. It was developing among multicultural society. All its members were engaged in hard work no matter what nationality they were. Multiculturalism was the characteristic feature of the culture of the Kazakhs. The status and freedom of self-realization of each ethno cultural subject was greatly respected by the Kazakhs [355, 109].

Physical labor was the main core of people's life. Hence, people were aimed at a brighter future that they sincerely believed in. Due to all these a large part of life hardships was regarded as temporary. In his study Nazarbayev demonstrated the same sense of responsibility as in the work that he was engaged in. Accustomed to perform the work in good faith, the boy studied at school with serious and responsible attitude. He was not an exemplary child. Being strong, healthy and physically hardened, he asserted himself in fights more than once. As N.A.Nazarbayev recalled he was always eager to be the best in everything. It concerned both physical strength and strength of the mind.

In the Soviet times education was free. Schools had libraries full of books. N.Nazarbayev had no difficulties in study. The problem was to get to school. It was about 7 km from the village. Yesimbay Saduakas, a classmate of Nazarbayev, recalled that in Chemolgan, they were well taught in their small class, the teachers worked hard. Nursultan was smart, he worked a lot and did not seem so mischievous as most of the mates. He was best in mathematics. The strict elderly teacher of mathematics Karasayev treated them sternly at the lessons. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, he was very demanding and repeated that if one did not want to remain an unhappy person, one must comprehend mathematics at any cost. It was him who awakened the desire to solve mathematical problems. And if it were not for his math teacher, it is unlikely that he would have become a metallurgical engineer, because math was needed everywhere. It developed thinking abilities of any person [344, 42-43].

Nursultan was also the best in reading aloud [104, 26]. He was engaged in reading aloud not only at school. His father used to invite guests and asked his son to read aloud to the guests. The boy was tired; sometimes he even fell asleep with his face on the book. He tried to avoid this kind of occupation but it was not always possible.

Thus, the childhood years of N.Nazarbayev vividly demonstrate his desire for knowledge, hard work, etc. After all, he didn't see anything else. It is this fact, as well as studying in a multinational class and many other aspects, that laid the foundation of interethnic consent of N.A.Nazarbayev, tolerance on many issues and aspects in the political consciousness of the future political leader.

By the age of twelve, Nursultan became a real book lover. Amazing pictures were painted in children's imagination. His younger brother recalled how his mother shouted at a teenager Nursultan one day that he read too much. She said that his brain was boiling. It would be better for him to go to fresh air. Nursultan was excellent at school. His classmate Yesimbay Saduakas recalled that it was no doubt, he was the best pupil. He constantly asked questions to teachers, he worked a lot at home. He repeated the homework tasks that they were given. He did his best to answer questions clearly. The teachers' opinion was also favorable. N.Nazarbayev was the smartest of tenth graders. The deputy school director Seitkhan Isayev said that he taught the history of ancient Greece and the modern history of Europe. The boy showed a rare desire for knowledge, asked difficult questions and after school he often took books to read in the evening. As a rule, those books went beyond the school curriculum. He always wanted to know more than it was required [Ibid, 27-32].

N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, Seithan agai awakened in him a love for history. The boy often talked with his teacher, sharing his opinions and discussing certain historical topics. While studying at school, N.Nazarbayev took up sports. He became fond of wrestling and boxing. He later admitted that he felt the benefits of sports throughout his life. Sports hardened not only his body, but also his soul. Sport taught him to fight for personal dignity and always strive for victory [344, 48].

In 1954 when Nursultan Nazarbayev graduated from a seven-year school with a certificate with almost all marks being excellent. He was the eldest son in the family and was eager to help his parents. At that time his only aim was to find a job to earn money for his family. N.Nazarbayev graduated from school in 1958. At that time residents began to move to cities. It was connected with large-scale industrial development. The young man was to make a decision whether to work or to study. It was hard to decide but he did it. He decided to study. It was very important for him to feel his father's support, who sold his only bull and gave his son 2800 rubbles [13].

N.Nazarbayev decided to enter the chemistry department of the Kazakh State University. But after passing the chemistry exam with a perfect score, he was not able to enter the university because there were those who entered through connections. This way Nursultan became convinced that there was injustice in the world [344, 48]. N.Nazarbayev managed to pass the exams to the Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation. When he told his parents, they were not happy to hear the news. They forbade him to go away as it was very dangerous to be a pilot. It was very disappointing but still he was eager to change his life, to break out his usual environment.

In March 1956, the USSR Ministers’ Council made a decision about the KMK construction. Young people who were in need began to arrive at Temirtau construction from all over the Soviet Union. The first 7,000 envoys from different parts of the country came to Temitau in 1956. More than a thousand workers from Bulgaria arrived here in July 1957 [356]. The TsK of the VLKSM declared Karmet the All-Union shock Komsomol construction site on April 18, 1958 from the rostrum of the XIII Congress and appealed to the youth to support the initiative [357]. Therefore, a big number of youngsters reacted and came to the construction site. In addition to the Soviet youth, a number of people came from socialist Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Poland [358].

The information about the all-Union construction was posted in "Leninskaya Smena" newspaper. Nursultan read the message and the decision was made immediately. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, he had actively participated in the work of the Komsomol organization while still at school and had been always interested in its affairs. He had inherent romance and excessive energy of youth [344, 52]. The announcement said that the profession of metallurgist was a noble and honorable profession. That was a job for real men, it provided the highest salary. After reading about the plant construction in Temirtau, Nursultan, after a few days, applied for a job, appearing at the nearest employment bureau on the Komsomol committee on Stalin Street in Almaty.

That day Sabit Zhadonov was on duty in the committee. He recalled that he remembered young Nazarbayev well when he first saw him in June 1958. Nazarbayev was dressed in simple clothes of a village boy, loose cotton trousers, a shirt with an open collar and sandals. Zhadonov talked to him, found out that he had just graduated from school with excellent grades. Zhadonov told him that a young man with his abilities should go to Moscow University, study there and become a diplomat or specialist. But he turned out to be very stubborn, he even quoted the Komsomol slogan that a member of the Komsomol must be the first to deal with problems on the front line and the last one who enjoyed the rewards and privileges of an easy life. Zhadonov ensured that the young man firmly decided to become a steelworker in Temirtau and included him among the first ones in the list of workers [104, 38-39].

Two conditions attracted Nursultan in a special way: firstly, it was necessary to study for only one year and, secondly, full state support was guaranteed. Nursultan made a decision, which became fateful for him. He could not assume that fate would connect him with metallurgy for a long time, but he firmly told his father that he wanted to go to Temirtau to the plant construction. The father thought for a long time, took a deep breath and told the son to go and see the world, but if he would have difficulties, he could always come back home, to the family. The parents didn't try to over-persuade or oppose. They agreed with their son's decision and future metallurgist arrived at Temirtau in September 1958.

In order to get to Temirtau, Nursultan worked for three months in Alma-Ata in one of the banks as a watchman. It was with this conscientiously earned money that he overcame the path from his native Chemolgan to far Temirtau. N.A.Nazarbayev’s parents took part in the construction of Turksib, the very first 20th century grand transport project in Kazakhstan. Their son was called to stand at the origin of Kazakhstan's flagship steel industry. His choice unexpectedly marked the continuity of generations and a kind of repetition of fates in their dynasty.

Although Nursultan received his father's blessing for the trip to Temirtau, but frankly, this idea did not inspire the parents. Karaganda and its environs, including Temirtau, had ill fame at that time. In the opinion of all Nursultans's fellow villagers, these were places of camps, exiles and all sorts of gatherings of bandits from all over the world as well as the labor armies that were formed and sent there on mobilization during the war. By the way, they had their own "Black cat" terrifying the locals. It cannot be said that Nursultan made his choice consciously, but he wanted complete independence, he wanted change and self-assertion. Only in the train, communicating with fellow travelers, he learned that the work of metallurgists was very hard, and the earnings were quite high. The latter circumstance warmed the soul, because his elderly loved parents, younger brothers and sisters stayed at home. And he was not afraid of hard work. He learned all the burden of peasant labor living with his father and mother. And the generation of Nursultan was unusually ideological, even fanatically ideological in some ways.

That time the country was going through a period of economic modernization. An experiment was made to catch up with the level of development of the countries of Western Europe and North America. However, this was possible in the economic sectors (primarily heavy industry) that were associated with the functioning of the USSR military-industrial complex. In other economic sectors with their production aimed at meeting the needs of the country's population (agricultural sector, mechanical engineering, processing industry), the task failed to catch up with the main indicators of the developed capitalist countries. The raw, extensive economic orientation of Kazakhstan put some industries on the brink of collapse, the industries that determined scientific and technological progress, especially engineering, consumer sector of the economy. Deformations of the structure of social production increased. The possibilities of social orientation of the economy were sharply limited. The Soviet model of the economy was built according to the laws and characteristics dictated by the ideological and political interests of the KPSS. The main content of the country's economic development was determined by the needs of the party's domestic and foreign policy. It tactically changed depending on the situation on the moment. Total nationalization of the economy meant that only the state was the owner of productive resources and only the state made economic decisions. The worker was completely alienated from the property. Total centralization and total unification pervaded all vertical and horizontal structures. The command nature of the economy was determined by the fall of the management system that functioned in the Soviet model of the economy. It is no coincidence that this management system was called the administrative-command. The Soviet model of economic development was based on forced labor, which, first of all, determined its low efficiency. The difficult work, that is, the creative side of any work, was replaced by the following: the economy was confronted with the historical tasks set for the country by time; everything was decided not by the creative potential of each person but by attracting large masses to work. It is these features that substantially determined the essence of the Soviet model of the economy that was developed during the emergence and strengthening of the Soviet State. The Soviet model of the economy that functioned in the USSR had an adequate management system as well. The administrative-command system of economic management was built not just on one-man management, but on the concentration of complete and unlimited power in the same hands. In order to maintain power, a suppression apparatus was needed that became an indispensable element of this system. The administrative-command system did not manage through knowledge; it did not require special knowledge from its officials. The main selection criterion was not professional competence, level, depth of knowledge and intellect or a creative approach to solving a problem, but the ability to clearly and most importantly, unconditionally fulfill the instructions issued from above. Resigned submission and unconditional diligence became the dominant principles for selecting managers in the system. Initiative, creativity, individuality became a vice, there was a selection of personnel, i.e., the elements of the system being rather obedient than capable. Administrative-command methods of economic management led the country to a global economic crisis. The Soviet economic model and its characteristic management system determined the content of social economic development of the country in the period under study. The Soviet economy model was based on four verticals of a rigid management system: the party, economic, regional executive power, and power structures. The main vertical, the main tool for building a new society, was the party, or rather, the party apparatus. In Soviet society, all four managerial verticals were constantly strengthened. The Soviet economic model and the administrative-command system of economic management created an adequate type of public consciousness. On the basis of economic inefficiency and equal distribution caused by the administration, there were deep shifts in social psychology, deformation of life values and priorities.

An almost religious faith in organization, a purely administrative view of economic problems, as well as unwillingness and inability to see that it was impossible to achieve strategic long-term results by force, pressure and calls for consciousness in economic life, all these deeply rooted in people's minds. Among the population, there was a widespread mood of apathy and indifference, dependent confidence in guaranteed work and social security, and at the same time a firm conviction that giving all the best, working with full dedication of forces was useless, pointless and even shameful. A part of the nation spiritually degraded on the basis of drunkenness and idleness, mass theft, disrespect for honest work, persistent rejection of entrepreneurship, initiative manifestations of bright personal qualities. At the same time aggressive envy of any increased labor incomes was manifested, disbelief in the declared goals and intentions, including the possibility of a more obvious, more rational organization of economic life became more tangible. However, this system of economic management, despite significant flaws, had a high degree of mobilization, being one of the main system advantages. Supported by a powerful apparatus of ideological and political pressure, this system was relatively stable during the studied period and ensured rather stable functioning of the entire economic mechanism of the country. As a result of the functioning of the party-state system of economic management, the agro-industrial potential of Kazakhstan significantly increased. The state of collapse in which agriculture was located gave the party-state apparatus reason to believe that measures of influence on the peasants were insufficient. The labor remuneration system operating on collective and state farms of the republic was completely deprived of the ability to stimulate the economic activity of production workers. The labor costs of the peasants in the social economy and the level of their payment were nonequivalent and were in a glaring disproportion. The size of the workday in both its monetary and natural equivalents did not closely correspond to the individual's energy spending. Therefore, the post-war village was balancing on the verge of starvation. But it was precisely such a system of labor remuneration in agriculture that made it possible to constantly reduce prices for food and keep prices for the main consumer basket in the city at a level more or less consistent with the meager wages of industrial workers. The level and quality of the villagers’ life under the existing wage system on collective and state farms were extremely low. Personal subsidiary plots were often the only source of livelihood for rural residents, but their potential was limited by the efforts of the authorities by levying burdensome in-kind and cash taxes. Thus, the post-war village was put in a hopeless position. The collective farms did not provide their workers with wages adequate to their labor, which forced people to increase labor costs in private households. At the same time, the state in every way impeded the attempts of rural residents to expand production in individual plots, constantly increasing in-kind and cash taxes. The enslaving, serfdom policy of the state in relation to the agricultural sector (peasants did not have passports, they were not entitled to leave, pensions, work certificates, etc.) was associated with the need to provide the expanding military-industrial complex with food, while maintaining and strengthening the existing management system and distribution. The main methods of this policy were non-economic and ideological instruments of coercion, including outright terror. Only through ideological manipulation of the masses and constant state terror did the regime manage to force the population of a vast country to make countless sacrifices in the name of a bright communist future. The extensive nature of the economic model determined the main factor in the Kazakh SSR national economy development. Only an increase in investment in the economy could be this dominant factor. However, in the postwar decade, due to the need to restore the destroyed economy of the USSR, investments in agriculture of the republic could not be global in nature. There were no material incentives for highly productive labor of farmers. A slight increase in the quantitative characteristics of the agrarian structure of Kazakhstan was explained by the fact that the heaviest consequences of the Great Patriotic War contributed to the consolidation of the post-war sacrifice syndrome in the mass consciousness of society. Society, annihilated for a long time, squeezed in the grip of prolonged pressure, was immanently capable of accepting any ideological doctrine that promised all benefits in the near future and the majority of citizens sincerely expected the appearance of a communist paradise. The ideological machine during the difficult post-war years intensively introduced into the mass consciousness the installation of the next round of labor asceticism, patriotic enthusiasm, aimed at strengthening mobilization opportunities as in extreme war years. The concept of maximum sacrifices was instilled in society in the name of the motherland in peacetime as well. All significant social economic actions carried out during the period under review were accompanied by demagogic statements by party and state leaders that they were being performed for the good and in the name of the Soviet people and were initiated by the people's urgent desire. In all the decisions of the post-war decade and the ideological campaigns accompanying them, the system directly or indirectly indicated the need for sacrifice on the part of the people for their future good [359].

The specificity of the Kazakh SSR was as follows: during the war the industrial development of the republic did not stop, on the contrary, it continuously expanded. Unlike the industry of some republics of the Union, that needed a recovery period, the industry of Kazakhstan did not feel its need. Reconversion processes did not affect the republic. The growth rate of the gross industrial output of the Kazakh SSR was outstripped both by all-Union indicators and the growth rates of many Union republics during the entire post-war decade. The Kazakh SSR ranked fourth in the Union in the terms of growth in gross industrial output. Priorities in the industrial development of the republic were the branches of heavy industry. The primary industries were developed primarily in the mining industry of Kazakhstan; therefore, the republic occupied an insignificant place among the other regions of the USSR in the production of many types of final products. The exclusively raw nature of these industries led to the absence of a complete production cycle in them. Neither the ferrous or non-ferrous metallurgy of the republic, nor the coal industry, nor the oil industry played a significant role in union integration; the share of the products of these industries in the all-Union production was insignificant. The virgin lands did not justify themselves economically, created significant social and environmental problems. However, in general, positive aspects prevailed in the process of developing virgin lands for the Kazakh SSR. These advantages were in the huge flow of investments that the agricultural sector of the republic received due to the virgin campaign with this agricultural sector being on the periphery as a secondary segment of the economy and territorially as well. This component allowed the following: to reach the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan at a new, if not qualitatively, but at least quantitative level. Large investments in the agricultural sector of the republic contributed, albeit temporary, to its noticeable revival. Tselina also played a huge role in creating an extensive social and industrial infrastructure in the region, the emergence of new and flourishing old cities. Reforms of the Khrushchev decade period also affected the industrial sector of Kazakhstan. First of all, they touched the managerial structure of the economy. The transition from a management sectoral principle to a territorial one proved to be positive for a short period of time. Disunity and departmental limitations were partially overcome. The operational management was somewhat approximated to the established industrial centers. The costs of transporting raw materials and products decreased. The cooperative ties of enterprises located on the same territory strengthened. However, two or three years later, there was a lack of preparedness and thoughtfulness, contradictions in the voluntarism of these reforms. The fragmentation of industry led to the loss of unity of technical policy, strategy in managing the industry of the country and the republics, fragmentation in the management of industries. More than half of the economic potential of the republic was under the jurisdiction of the Union ministries, which pumped out raw materials from the republic. Investments in the republican budget were inadequate to exported resources. Kazakh SSR was not the only donor in the USSR. Kazakhstan in the all-Union integration was assigned the role of an agro-industrial raw materials appendage. The growth of the quantitative characteristics of the industry of the republic was carried out, as before, on the basis of extensive development methods, global investment in the industry. The industry structure of Kazakhstan was formed on the basis of the dominant development of heavy industry. Huge mineral resources led to accelerated growth, primarily of its extractive structures. The resorption of the main investment volumes allocated to the industry of the republic took place by extractive industries. The raw material nature of the industry was consolidated. The non-ferrous, ferrous metallurgy and fuel industries, coal and oil, became a determinant in the industry of the Kazakh SSR. In industrial development, there was a tendency for a disproportion in the distribution of the industrial potential of the republic: the industrialized north and the less industrialized south. Significant industrial potential of Kazakhstan, created in the 1950-1960s, was concentrated in the northern region of the republic: all ferrous metallurgy, most non-ferrous metallurgy, more than 70% of the electric power industry, most of engineering, whereas in southern Kazakhstan only the chemical and light industry developed in the studied period [Ibid].

The construction of the KMK in Central Kazakhstan was realized due to a successful combination of the main components of the metallurgical cycle. This included rich deposits, the proximity and reliability of reserves with the possibility of long-term exploitation, and the favorable geographical location of Karaganda oblast in relation to the main consumers of products. The idea of building a full metallurgical cycle plant in Kazakhstan was proposed by a commission of the State Defense Committee (GKO) in 1941. The Commission on mobilization of resources of the Urals, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan for the needs of national defense was headed by Academician V.L.Komarov. It included Academician I.P.Bardin, E.V.Britske, S.G.Strumilin and others. Academician K.I.Satpayev joined the Commission in 1942.

The beginning of ferrous metallurgy in Kazakhstan and the predecessor of Karmet was the Kazakh Metallurgical Plant, built in Temirtau in 1944 under the decision of the USSR State Defense Committee to restore ferrous metallurgy enterprises. It was intended for the production of long and sheet rolled products and successfully fulfilled its tasks both in the war and post-war years. However, it could not fully satisfy the country's growing demand for metal. To meet these needs a new plant, more powerful and modern, was required. This is what became the KMK, the construction of which was conditioned by geostrategic, economic, political and ideological factors. At that time, Temirtau was a working village on the background of a huge construction site near Samarkand Lake, surrounded by steppe grass. The plant itself had not yet been built, but construction had begun on the power plant and the first blast furnace. The workers, including Nursultan and others, were temporarily housed in the workers’ hostel of the Tokarevka settlement across the Nura River, where they lived for two months. In 1958, Temirtau looked like a small town surrounded by construction sites and filled with construction material, equipment and temporary housing.

In his new book "My Life. From Dependence to Freedom," N.Nazarbayev writes that upon arriving in Temirtau, he came face to face for the first time with the nature of Soviet ideology, which was capable making mountains out of molehills and something out of nothing. If the press wrote about the construction of a giant plant and its scale, in Temirtau there were only the rudiments of future construction. Everywhere were trenches, mountains of sand, stone, construction waste. There were no roads at all. There were no dwellings either. For the first three days they slept in some dugout. Then they were assigned a place in a dormitory in a settlement on the other bank of the Nura River. But the most interesting thing was the lack of work. Nothing had started yet. It was the point, - emphasizes N.A.Nazarbayev. If there had been work, they would have joined it at once and, maybe, everything would have gone differently [344, 53].

Nursultan became an unskilled laborer at the department of Domenstroy. He dragged bricks, kneaded clay, and dug the ground under the first blast furnace foundation. And he did everything with great enthusiasm; the romance of the new construction embraced him in full, although the living and working conditions were unbearable. Tulegen Adam-Yusupov, Kabidulla Sarekenov, Toleutai Suleimenov and others worked at the plant with Nursultan Nazarbayev. He remembered and wrote about them in his book "Steel Profile of Kazakhstan" with great warmth [9].

Soon after the government of the Kazakh SSR had decided to send a group of young people of indigenous ethnicity for vocational training. The decision was made within the framework of the personnel policy pursued in KazSSR at that time. In 1946 Zhumabai Shayakhmetov became the first secretary of the KPK TsK. Shayakhmetov stood out for his authority, business qualities, was demanding to himself and others. Being on this post, Shayakhmetov solved all kinds of issues and problems that faced the republic in the post-war years: personnel and economic ones, development of science and education, etc. In personnel policy Shayakhmetov was adamant. He gave priority to strong personnel, first of all, from the representatives of his own people. He was convinced that the Kazakhs could not prove themselves well in other republics. They could show themselves at their best only in their native republic. Zh. Shayakhmetov contributed to the formation of administrative staff of the Kazakh SSR. During the war years, he searched for educated Kazakhs outside Kazakhstan, including all over Russia, to attract to work in his historical Homeland. He was particularly concerned about the creation of the Kazakh administrative nomenclature and raising the educational level of Kazakhs. In 1944, during one of his business trips, Zh. Shayakhmetov obtained Stalin's consent to use part of the conscripts mobilized into the army not to replenish the front, as the areas liberated from the Nazis could provide these replenishments. Kazakhstan needed young people to increase the pace of construction of the metallurgical plant in Karaganda and other industrial enterprises. As the head of the republic, Shayakhmetov had long supervised personnel policy and knew a lot about the employees who were appointed to certain responsible positions. In 1941 Kanysh Satpayev was transferred to work in Alma-Ata from the position of chief geologist of the geological exploration department of the Karsakpai copper smelting plant to the position of director of the Institute of Geological Sciences, and since 1943 simultaneously fulfilled the duties of the chairman of the Kazakh branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. When in Moscow, Shayakhmetov visited the Higher Party School to familiarize with the performance of students from Kazakhstan and the Kazakhs in general. It was Shayakhmetov who promoted the career development of D. Kunayev, who in 1942 lost the position as general director of the Leninogorsk/Ridder plant due to production difficulties and could have been sent to the front. Having made several personnel changes, Shayakhmetov appointed him to the Kazakh SSR government [360, 326].

After a special letter that Shayakhmetov wrote personally to I.V.Stalin about assistance in training national staff in the best educational institutions of the Soviet Union, 16 November 1947 the TsK of the VKP(b) adopted a resolution "On measures for further development of higher and secondary education in the Kazakh SSR". This was an important decision. According to it, groups of Kazakh youth were sent to the central universities: 195 people were sent in 1946/47 academic year [361].

In the article “An important task of the party organization of Kazakhstan” on personnel policy in the Kazakh SSR, printed in the party magazine “Party life”, Zh. Shayakhmetov reported on the success in the nomination and cultivation of national cadres, noting that by 1947, 395 or 54% of 729 secretaries of gorkom and raikom of the Party as well as 36 or 51.4% of 70 secretaries of obkoms of the Party and collective farms were Kazakhs. The Kazakhs made up 87.5 per cent of the chairmen of region collective farms' executive committees and 57 per cent of the chairmen of the executive committees of city and district councils. In Party educational institutions 1135 Party, Soviet and Komsomol workers were trained and retrained. 672 of them or 59 per cent were Kazakhs. However, Zh.Shayakhmetov also had to admit shortcomings in the personnel work of the TsK of the KazSSR VKP(b). These were of a nationalistic nature committed by historians and literary critics in covering a number of issues of history and art. He did not call for punishing those responsible, but giving them the opportunity to correct the omissions, as these were quite understandable patriarchal vestiges. So far, Shayakhmetov referred to the discourse of patriarchal vestiges, and even pointed to the propaganda and agitation department, which overlooked them for an understandable reason - Kazakh society still seemed as traditional. Lack of criticism and self-criticism, lack of courage in assessing the mistakes and perversions made were pointed out by Shayakhmetov as a kind of justification and acknowledgement of his omissions. Further, the first secretary still noted serious problems in personnel work, as the leading positions were recruited primarily on the basis of questionnaires, which did not give a true picture of the candidates and their business qualities. As a result, many management employees could not cope with their responsibilities, which led to turnover: over the course of two years, 3,681 people or 67.30% out of 5,730 key management employees were replaced due to violations of directives of higher authorities; 29% failed to cope with the work. Of these, 34.5% held their positions for less than one year. High turnover was characteristic of Alma-Ata, Jambul, Kyzyl-Orda, Taldy-Kurgan and South Kazakhstan regions. Shayakhmetov noted that there were few Kazakhs working in senior positions in the republic: in the former Ministry of agriculture, they made up 8 per cent, in the Ministry of Local Industry there was only one Kazakh out of 494 employees. There were few Kazakhs in republican professional organizations, and in regional and economic ones. The first secretary of the KPK believed that it was necessary to nominate young, growing Kazakh workers for leading positions, finding them not only in the nomenclature of the TsK, obkoms and ministries, but also outside that nomenclature. But at the same time Shayakhmetov warned that it was necessary to be guided by the Stalinist principle of selection and nomination of cadres, to carefully weigh the political and business qualities of the nominated comrades. Shayakhmetov cited negative examples of leadership in the Kazakh SSR. As one of the reasons for the poor supply of personnel in Kazakhstan, Shayakhmetov noted the lack of educated specialists, especially Kazakh engineers, which was caused primarily by the lack of a base for their training in the republic. In 1945-1946, 35 thousand people were trained in labor training schools and craft schools. Only 4300 of them were Kazakhs. In 1946-1947, 1687 specialists graduated from higher educational institutions of the republic. Only 142 of them were Kazakhs. In 1944-1947, technical schools trained 2 thousand specialists of average qualification. Only a few dozen people of them were Kazakhs. Thus, there were serious shortcomings in that area. The question: "What to do?" was solved simply by Shayakhmetov: to train specialists, and for this purpose to open new universities and technical schools in the republic and to allocate quotas for students from Kazakhstan in the central universities [362].

Tanekeyev S.N., RK honored worker, member of the Union of Writers of Kazakhstan, who worked for a long time as a secretary of several raikoms, Almaty and Kyzylorda obkoms of the Party, recalled the promptness, exactingness of Zh.Shayakhmetov, who supported initiative members of the Komsomol and the Party, monitored the growth of young cadres, did not divide them on any grounds, treated all nomenclature workers of production, education and culture equally [363, 181]. Thus, Shayakhmetov Zh. opened the way for national cadres in all echelons of power in Kazakhstan, as well as leaders of different levels in science, culture, national economy. The young Kazakh fellows were sent to the Dneprovsky Metallurgical Plant named after Dzerzhinsky. It was located in Dneprodzerzhinsk city, the Ukrainian SSR. There was a Technical School No 8 of the Main Department of Labor Reserves at the USSR Council of Ministers at the plant.

Thus, in November 1958, a group of young Kazakhs including N/A/Nazarbayev were sent to study for their future profession to the Ukrainian SSR. None of them, even in general terms, had no idea in what conditions and in what mode the workers of industrial enterprises worked. The steppe boys were at the metallurgical plant for the first time. Everything was rumbling around; sparks were raining fire. It seemed that everything was flying and falling. Molten pig iron was flowing like water in a ditch - it was scary to approach. The very thought of having to spend the rest of the life in that hell made them lose their temper. And then there was an embarrassment. Apparently, one of the guys fainted from nervous overstrain or swallowed gases out of habit, so the first familiarization tour had to be urgently interrupted. A few days later, some of them asked permission to go home. After those events, a sense of dignity - a sense of national dignity - boiled up in many of their hearts and minds [344, 54].

During the studies in Dneprodzerzhinsk, news about the revolt in Temirtau came from native country. But it was not clear, and asking was a crime. One of the shop workers had a radio tube and secretly listened to the Voice of America. Nursultan thought about many things. Even though he was young at the time, he realized that without reliable information the US President Eisenhower would not ask Khrushchev, who was travelling around the United States, questions about the riot in Temirtau. It was clear that there was a real revolt or, even worse, an uprising there. When he returned home in the summer of 1960, he learnt first-hand the whole truth about the events in Temirtau and drew the appropriate conclusions for the rest of his life [86].

The living conditions in Dneprodzerzhinsk were much better than in Temirtau, and Nursultan has the warmest memories of those years of study at the local school. The technical school was spacious, bright, multistoried, with wide staircases and well-equipped classrooms. There was a hostel and a dining room in the educational building. There were rows of beds on the third floor of the dormitory. Flowers grew on the windowsills in pots. The smell of tasty Ukrainian borscht always came from the dining room and tickled the nose. Immediately after the arrival in Dneprodzerzhinsk: those who were healthier were assigned to the blast furnace operator, i.e. to the mining group, while the rest were assigned to other sections. There were such specialties as crane operator, operator of heating furnaces. At six o'clock in the morning the factory horn woke up them, and yesterday's aul guys, wiping their eyes, having made morning exercises, quickly gathered for classes. After the lesson, having had a hearty meal, they rested a little and ran to the factory. There they worked for 4 hours on the real production. They all were exhausted very often. But youth was youth - after a nap they were again in a cheerful state, as if the hard-working day had never happened [344, 55].

Nursultan had good physical endurance and psychological stability. He was sent for training as a furnace worker, where he was actively involved in his studies. He studied both general and special disciplines, mastered the technique of working with the blast furnace, the processes of melting and casting metal, as well as learning to work with equipment and mechanisms. In the course of training, students received theoretical knowledge and professional skills through daily practice at the plant. Their schedule was busy, and during the day they practiced at the plant for 8-10 hours. Vocational training was one of the most significant inventions of the Soviet system. He said later that school No 8 was the basis of bases. Throughout his life he keeps the memory of the years of study there. It was there, probably, that he began to become what he became later [357, 14].

At that time, Nursultan did not know that belonging to working class gave a tremendous advantage over others in social success, first of all, in possession of an imperious position and career growth. The party did not let out of its control all that was connected with the preparation of a new replenishment to the politically dominant working class. Professional skills, as well as the attitudes about the working class privileged, leading position in society were introduced into the consciousness of workers; Nursultan fell into the ranks of the dominated class.

Those years freestyle wrestling was especially popular in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Sturdy working guys were happy to go to the sections even after a hard labor shift. Young Nazarbayev and his boys also came to the gym just to watch. And when they saw the guys fiddling on the wrestling mat, they immediately realized that freestyle wrestling was their native Kazakh kures, which was known to every boy in any aul. But the athletes were not wearing their usual belts. However, this circumstance did not embarrass them at all. A young white-haired guy, strong and well-built offered Nazarbayev to measure strength. Nursultan did not hesitate for a second, although he hardly looked like a sportsman: instead of tights, he wore an ordinary T-shirt and shorts. The present in gym burst out laughing. He did his favorite hook, as his father had patiently taught him. The laughter subsided, cheering cry of fellow countrymen loudly sounded excitement under the vaults of the hall. The rival, upset by the first blunder, got hot, began to get hot. Young Nazarbayev instantly threw him over his hip, laying on his shoulder blades. Soon other guys also began to enroll in this section. Later they created their own team, participated in the factory city competitions. Sport helped to get rid of feelings of excessive shyness, having such a magical power to raise the human spirit. Nursultan continued to practice sports. He attended wrestling section of the coach L.R. Yezhevsky. He even gained the first category, participated in different level competitions: of the school, city, region and won them. Recalling the coach, N.A.Nazarbayev wrote that Jezhevsky had left a deep trace in his life. When on the carpet, he had trained the guys to the seventh sweat. He had led them through the school of diligence, perseverance, firmness. The lessons of that school helped in all life [344, 57].

He was active in everything, in study, in public and Komsomol life, trying to be the best. As a result, he was rewarded with a Certificate of merit by Dneprodzerzhynsk committee of the Ukrainian LKSM on November 4, 1959. In Ukraine they were treated amiably, but national dignity became a very specific concept for them. Nursultan helped weak students, maintained order in the classroom and dormitory and tried to serve as an example to follow for his fellow countrymen. Altynbek Asanov recalled that Nursultan Nazarbayev stood out among the rest with special leadership qualities. Only Nursultan chose the fiery profession of a blast furnace man. The whole group of future metallurgists studied well, as Nursultan Nazarbayev controlled their study [364].

Many of the Kazakh students who came from remote villages faced difficulties due to their lack of knowledge of the Russian language, which hindered the learning process and affected their academic performance. In such an environment Nursultan volunteered to take on the role of interpreter, for which he earned the gratitude and respect of both his classmates and teachers. His constructive approach, diligence and initiative were also evident in the fact that when he found himself in a hot and noisy workshop during his internship, he quickly overcame his insecurities and was the first to fulfill the production and training tasks of the masters. Nina Filippovna Bykovskaya, a teacher at Technical School No. 8, recalled that most Kazakh fellows did not know the Russian language, while Nursultan was fluent. He also acted as an interpreter. The guys had difficulties in this respect. Nursultan always came to help. He even explained metallurgical terms to his friends in Kazakh [344, 58]. Nazarbayev demonstrated his leadership qualities in a number of episodes that occurred during his studies at the school. Nursultan was elected the head of the group. The fellows began to cluster around him. Thus, in 1959 B.A.Tulegenova came to Dneprodzerzhinsk. Later she became People's Artist of the USSR. Nursultan decided to support the compatriot and informed the factory workers and the residents of the city about the upcoming tours. Together with his classmates Nazarbayev posted announcements all over the city. The concert hall was filled to capacity. Nazarbayev handed the singer a huge bouquet of flowers after the concert and thanked her mixing Kazakh, Russian and Ukrainian words. A sense of national dignity prompted Nazarbayev to take these actions. It was the sacred duty of man to fight for the dignity of his nation, his native people, to glorify it. Both the nation and the people consist of individuals. If each person believes that he/she holds the banner of the country, then this country will be happy. It is no wonder that Kazakhs say: "The dignity of the country lies in worthy men". People's wisdom also says that "love, dignity and honor are valuable to a dzhigit", - writes N.A.Nazarbayev in his latest book [Ibid, 56].

A few months later, on New Year's Eve in a restaurant, a second case occurred. Several Kazakh guys were taken to the militsiya (militia) after fighting with visitors. The situation became so serious that there was even a question of expelling all the offenders back to Kazakhstan. Nursultan Nazarbayev stood up for them, going to their aid. Thanks to his oratorical skills and gift of persuasion, the incident was completely resolved with full reconciliation between the parties. Satyboldy Ibragimov, a friend of N.A.Nazarbayev, recalled that in Dneprodzerzhinsk, on New Year's party, a conflict arose, several people fought with the local guys. A criminal case was started. The local administration, security agencies, law enforcement agencies, all came to the conclusion that the guys who came from Kazakhstan were ill-bred, they should be sent back, and they had no place there. Those times everything was decided at the Komsomol meetings. The guys from Kazakhstan sat on the first row, as the culprits. And about 500 teachers were behind them. But after a five- or ten-minute speech, Nursultan managed to change the opinion of those 500 people completely, and after his speech, the teachers began to go to the podium and say how talented and smart they were. On the contrary, they should be left there [365].

The group was mentored by Dmitry Izotovich Pogorelov, a specialist in metallurgy and a candidate of technical sciences. He taught the natives of the auls everything: how to dress, keep clean, how to behave in society, etc. The guys loved their mentor very much, shared their innermost thoughts with him. Some Kazakhs could not stand the difficulties of the first days of study and wanted to go back. Then Dmitry Izotovich gathered everyone and told them about many things in his simple language. He said that the factory hardened not only steel, it also hardened people. Many Kazakhs fought heroically in Ukraine. They were true batyrs. Pogorelov asked what if the parents find out that their children have decided to run away after being frightened by the first difficulties. How would they take such news. And those who wanted to return were ready to burn with shame [344, 59-60].

The industrial training master D.I. Pogorelov was the first one who had noticed the obvious and far-reaching potential of a leader in a talented young man and in a friendly atmosphere discussion predicted to Nursultan to lead the government. This prediction inspired Nursultan to an active life position in all actions and undertakings with greater force. For a moment, his program suddenly became clear and precise; his life highlighted a clear perspective. He was not even twenty, and he was respected by his peers, adults, masters, teachers and mentors in the workshop, where Nursultan was striving for any work. In all spheres of activity, he wanted to achieve the greatest success: to be excellent in study, to have the first category in free-style wrestling, to show organizational skills working in the Komsomol committee.

He came to the committee of the Komsomol school and said that Komsomol meetings were dry, bureaucratic, uninteresting and followed a hackneyed pattern. Therefore, Komsomol members did not want to participate in them and that the work of the Komsomol organization should be revived. He organized several meetings with labor veterans on the construction of a house for young metallurgists, arranged community work days and invited the honored folk-dance ensemble of the Metallurgists' Culture Palace to the concert.

He often spoke at the Komsomol meetings, enjoying public speaking. At that time already he was more pragmatic and flexible than could have been supposed. Participation in the work of the Komsomol committee helped him learn to speak in front of people. Nazarbayev often recalled the Dneprodzerzhinsk period and considered it important in his life. Those were the years that could be called the best and unforgettable, the years of youth, manhood and first love. Dneprodzerzhinsk also became a great school of internationalism for Nazarbayev. Kazakh boys and girls of different nationalities socialized with young men and girls, striving to keep on an equal footing with them. Studying at the school and working at the plant hardened his character, defined his life positions, served as a strong foundation. Practically there his life path began. Years of study in Dneprodzerzhinsk, then work in Temirtau formed him as a dzhigit, a citizen, learned to live freely in an international environment. As a future leader and statesman Nazarbayev was formed in those years, he was hardened like steel. Those years were the beginning of his great path [Ibid, 65].

Nursultan was deeply decent in his dealings with people, reliable in business and prudent in his actions. During his time at school he made many good and loyal friends. With some of them he went through life. Among them were M.S.Narikbaev, S.T.Ibragimov, K.Z.Sarekenov, A.Abduramanov, K.M.Islamkulov, A.Asanov, M.B.Tatimov and others. Subsequently, some of them became first-class specialists in the field of metallurgy, major leaders, as well as prominent public and political figures. According to Satybaldy Ibragimov, they meet every year. The initiator of the meetings was Nursultan Nazarbayev. The first one was devoted to the 45th anniversary of the Komsomol call-up of young people to the Magnitka. And then they began to meet in Temirtau, in the heart of Kazakhstan Magnitka. The first meeting was attended by 68 Kazakhstani metallurgists and only 20 members of the adolescence team participated in 2012 and promised to meet in the future [366].

Yermek Tuleubayev, who studied and worked with N.A.Nazarbayev, recalled the first meeting. He said, he was afraid and did not know how to behave, because so much time had passed. N.A.Nazarbayev became an outstanding person on a global scale; that was not the same Nursultan with whom they bawled songs in the hostel. Tuleubayev saw the others invited being frightened. They sat around the rich dastarkhan, at the head of the table there was a big chair for the hero of the occasion. They waited. Nazarbayev came and said he was the same as he was before. He told to remove the chair and sat among his mates. Besides, N.A.Nazarbayev didn't like when they called him by his patronymic name or behaved shyly in his presence. With his friends and colleagues Nursultan Abishevich was as cheerful and happy as he was decades ago. When the silence came, he always urged Yermek to sing as they did it in the past [367].

Another Nazarbayev’s colleague Vladimir Kolbasa recalled that in 1975 as the leader of production, he was given the "Moskvich". He was waiting for it, but there was no car. He went to the plant Trade Union Committee chairman Strinzhe, his institute mate. He politely asked what his name was and added that there was no "Moskvich", it was lost somewhere in the way. He suggested to Kolbasa to take the "Zhiguli". Kolbasa was upset. "Zhiguli" was fashionable car, but he needed a hard worker, strong "Moskvich." "When Strinzhe cheated my math, he knew my name, but now he forgot it". Kolbasa was walking along the corridor of the plant and suddenly saw Nazarbayev, secretary of the Party Committee, leaving the office. N.A.Nazarbayev asked him why he was upset. He even laughed when he heard that Strinzha suddenly forgot the name. He said that he would help Vladimir. In the fall, the obkom first secretary V. Akulintsev called Vladimir and said that his "Moskvich" was brought [368].

In Dneprodzerzhinsk, Nursultan Nazarbayev established a strong male friendship with Ukrainian Nikolay Litoshko, which lasted throughout their lives. Leaving home, Nursultan invited his friend with him, and later Nikolai traveled to faraway, uncharted Kazakhstan. They lived and worked in the hostel inseparably. However, life divorced them when Nikolai was drafted into the army, and after that they lost contact for many years. They met again almost 30 years later, when Nikolay Litoshko and his family finally moved to Kazakhstan to be near his friend.

Nursultan was a final year student when the events in Temirtau took place. When he returned to Kazakhstan, he learned about the mass demonstration of people that took place in Temirtau on July 29, 1959. Soon the information taboo was imposed on this topic, the authorities tried to remove it from the people's minds forever. It all started as a petty episode, later qualified as hooliganism. A large number of young workers were brought to Temirtau from all over the country. They could not be equipped. They had neither work nor place to be settled. Young people did not know what to do, and went crazy with the heat. Fifteen thousand people, who came to the Komsomol construction, were placed in army tents with poor nutrition. In the insane heat characteristic of the Karaganda steppe, there was not even enough drinking water. It began to boil in tanks under the sun. In the evening of August, 1 a group of young people, dazed by the heat, broke locks and drank kvass from a tanker truck standing near the dining room. Apparently, the workers were really tormented by thirst, and there was no way to quench it. The crowd entered the dining room, someone opened a stall. But when the police arrived in the middle of the night, the crowd calmed down and dispersed. Perhaps this would have ended everything, but the police officers overdid and detained two guys. And after a few hours this detention provoked a real pogrom under the slogan "Let's free our comrades!" Mass riots took place in the city, young people after alcohol consumption robbed and set fire to shops, seized the building of the regional department of internal affairs and attacked policemen and soldiers who were brought to restore order. After the events in Temirtau in 1959, Nursultan Nazarbayev took a long time to learn lessons that had a profound impact on his philosophy of life. He began to attach great importance to respect for people of labor, striving to provide them with a decent standard of living. He also actively supported the elderly, the disabled and children, who he felt needed special attention and assistance because of their circumstances. All of this shaped his views on public policy and formed the basis for many of his later decisions. And when he worked as a secretary of the party committee of the plant and as a secretary of the party gorkom, he tried never to forget about the life and living conditions and production conditions of a man of labor [344, 72].

April 13, 1960 Nursultan Nazarbayev was repeatedly awarded a certificate of commendation from the TsK of the LKSMU for excellent studies and active participation in the social and Komsomol life of the school in Dneprodzerzhinsk. Having graduated from the school on April 26, 1960 with honors, he was awarded the qualification of "second furnaceman of the 8th category" in ferrous metallurgy, which was a high assessment of his academic achievements. Nursultan Nazarbayev later assessed his experience at the Dneprodzerzhinsk School as extremely valuable, noting that the practical skills he learned played a key role in his further education and career, making him trained and competent in metallurgy. Years of study in a technical school with its strict routine even more disciplined Nursultan. In Dneprodzerzhinsk he felt the craving for social work in the Komsomol committee. This work was often called ungrateful, as it did not give any privileges, but created a lot of additional difficulties. But for Nursultan that practice was very useful: he acquired the first skills of organizational and ideological work.

In spite of the age of eighteen he educated his peers in the communist spirit and participated in the process of preparing highly skilled workers and, as a result, deserved authority among both students and teachers. The raikom and gorkom of the Komsomol of Dneprodzerzhinsk noted the Komsomol principality and exactingness of Nursultan Nazarbayev. Later, he stated that it was during the years of study at Dneprodzerzhinsk technical school that solid knowledge and rigid self-discipline were laid in his character. The GAKO fund contains the Komsomol school committee's characteristic description of Nursultan Nazarbayev. Nazarbayev's active position was noted in the description. It was of paramount importance in order to achieve success in life. After graduation Nursultan returned back and looked forward to the opening of the plant. He was eager to apply his acquired professional knowledge and skills. Komsomol characteristic description of the member of the Komsomol, Nazarbayev Nursultan Abishevich, born in 1940, member of the Komsomol since 1956, the Komsomol card No15456802 informed that the Komsomol member N.A.Nazarbayev had shown himself as an active, disciplined Komsomol member during his time in the primary Komsomol organization of Dneprodzerzhinsk technical school. From the first day of the study, he had taken the most active part in the Komsomol organization work. Since 1958, he had been twice elected a member of the Komsomol committee of the technical school. He had been awarded diplomas of the Regional and Central Commettees of the LKSMU for participation in all the activities of the Komsomol. As a member of the committee, Nazarbayev had proved himself to be a skillful organizer of the Komsomol members and young people to fulfill the tasks of the school to train highly skilled workers, educating them in a communist spirit. For two years of study, Nazarbayev had been an excellent student. He systematically worked on increasing his political knowledge. He had deserved authority among young people and senior college comrades. Komsomol integrity, demanding of himself and his comrades were his characteristic features. He was betrayed to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. Komsomol characteristic description was signed by the secretary of the Komsomol organization of the technical school No 8, secretary of the obkom of the LKSMU Belik, dated April 23, 1960 [369].

Thus, the formation of moral principles of N.А.Nazarbayev began in childhood, when he entered the active process of socialization, the process of the individual's assimilating social norms, patterns of behavior, psychological attitudes and values. Subsequently, his individual features transformed into a personality, a human individual with a set of socially significant qualities that he realized in the course of social life and his activity. The sources of social psychological, political and cultural qualities of N.A.Nazarbayev were laid by his parents, microsocium (Chemolgan land), the expanses of the Kazakh steppe, people, country and macrosocium (society), in which the formation of the future national leader, his tolerant worldview, culture and stable political consciousness took place. Years of study in Dneprodzerzhinsk strengthened his discipline, sparking his interest in participating in social activities in the Komsomol and acquiring initial skills in organization and ideological work. Nursultan Nazarbayev's bilingualism had a huge impact on his formation as a future leader. With an excellent knowledge of both Kazakh and Russian, he managed to attract many supporters. He gained authority among both students and teachers. District and city Komsomol committees of Dneprodzerzhinsk noted his principled and demanding attitude. Nazarbayev's active role was reflected in the Komsomol characteristics: he showed himself as a skilled organizer of young people in the performance of tasks to train highly skilled workers and their education in the spirit of communism; he was an excellent student and systematically improved his political knowledge, earned authority among young people and senior comrades at the school, was demanding of himself and others, was devoted to the cause of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. These qualities were crucial for success in his later life.

2.2 N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960-1969: path from laborer and furnace man to Komsomol leader

On May 9, 1960, on the 15th anniversary celebration day of the USSR Great Victory over fascism, which is very symbolic, under the Kazmetallurgstroy trust order No 616, signed by the deputy manager of the trust I. Tkachenko, Nursultan Nazarbayev was hired in the construction department of Domenstroy as an unskilled worker. For 1.5 months he worked as a concrete worker and participated in the completion of the blast furnace construction [370].

N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, he had to urgently master the specialty of a concrete worker, to learn how to accept concrete for the foundations of metallurgical units. They worked in shifts, around the clock, because it was necessary to accept concrete in hot form, ensuring continuous concreting. Living conditions left much to be desired. They were transferred from a damp and dirty basement to an unheated dormitory. Then, having taken their main tools - a sledgehammer and a wide shovel - they went to work. In the evening, they were exhausted, and when they came back, they fell on the bed and slept soundly. When they woke up at half past six in the morning to get ready for the day shift, he often felt broken, not rested. Every day it took a lot of time to get to work. He had to rely only on his youth, on the strength of his young body. No one thought of organizing a simple human rest. The main occupation of the youth was group fights. Eternal conflicts over the confrontation between Dnepropetrovsk and Odessa, Sverdlovsk and Cherepovetsk, Gomel and some other city. As a result of fights there were fatalities. They had to defend themselves and be always ready to repel attacks. Classes of boxing in aul school and wrestling in a college were very useful [344, 72-73].

On June 27, 1960, under the order No 960 of the Kazmetallurgstroy trust, N.Nazarbayev was transferred to the KMK to work as a blast furnace worker [371]. There N.Nazarbayev worked in the brigade of Boris Vasilyevich Yagovitiy, foreman and senior miner. It was him who taught the young metallurgist all the subtleties of ferrous metallurgy. A real specialist in his business. N.Nazarbayev recalled that was a real Bolshevik. The example of outlook, attitude to life of that simple working man, his devotion to his work served as an impetus for the young metallurgist to join the Party. He gave N.Nazarbayev a recommendation. Nursultan joined the party with full conviction that organization was a force demonstrating justice, opposing lies and shortcomings. Despite his small education B.V.Yagovitov knew the metallurgical process better than other engineers with higher education. For example, he could determine the chemical composition of the current smelting process at a glance with a surprising accuracy. He came to Temirtau from Magnitogorsk (Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works) with his family [344, 73-74].

On July 1, N.Nazarbayev began to work as an iron casting machines operator of the 5th category of the blast furnace shop of Karmet. In the plant Nursultan Nazarbayev's personal file there is an autobiography written by his own hand. The document contained the information on N.A.Nazarbayev’s date and place of birth, his parents, education and career [2, 117].

July 3, 1960, together with experienced masters B.V. Yagovitov and K.P. Gerashchenko 19-year-old furnace man assistant Nursultan Nazarbayev took part in the operation start of the blast furnace, the only one at that time in Kazakhstan and Central Asia and smelted the first Kazakh cast iron [238; 239; 344, 77]. It was an unforgettable day, July 3, 1960. The third brigade that Nursultan worked in on filling machine had the great honor of making the first smelting of cast iron. The first blast furnace named after the 40th anniversary of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan went into operation [250]. That moment was exciting, unforgettable, the young fellows were proud that they were the first young men, young Kazakhs from the villages, they gave out the first cast iron in the history of Kazakhstan. It was unbelievable for them! Nursultan Nazarbayev still keeps that ingot somewhere. In one of his interviews, he said that when a person did something for the first time there were always mistakes, but there was always pride because he was the first! And he experienced that feeling in full [357]. This date went down in history as the birthday of Karmet. So, Nursultan Nazarbayev began his labor career in the period when a significant historical epoch began in the republic - the launch of the future flagship of Kazakhstan's metallurgical industry. The classmates of Nursultan in Dneprodzerzhinsk technical school, A.Sokbekov, M.Kistaubayev, A.Abduramanov, D.Balmurzayev, S.Batyrkhanov, R.Zhanarbayev, T.Kurbanov, T.Kurmanbayev, A.Krykbayev, K.Sarekenov, T.Orinbayev, T.A.Salimov, J.Sultanbekov were also honored to participate in the first melting [371].

In honor of this event, leaders of different levels arrived in Temirtau. There were D.A.Kunayev, First Secretary of the TsK of the KPK, and Z.A.Tashenov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, M.S.Solomentsev, First Secretary of the Karaganda obkom, as well as leaders of party, Soviet, Komsomol bodies of the region and Temirtau. In 2010 at the anniversary of Karmet, N.A.Nazarbayev emphasized that its fate and the fate of Magnitogorsk are inextricably linked [357, 14; 344, 79]. Many veterans were awarded with state awards and received them personally from N.A.Nazarbayev. For over half a century he did his job in a proper way. In his latest book, N.A.Nazarbayev writes that he is very proud to have taken part in that truly historic smelting and that he is satisfied that he chose the specialty of a metallurgist at that time. At the plant he hardened his character and gained very important life experience, found new faithful friends [350, 79].

The period of the late 1950s and early 1960s saw significant events for Soviet society. This period was marked by a powerful spiritual and emotional upsurge, which was accompanied by the "thaw" of the Khrushchev times in public and cultural life. An important event was the flight into space of the first man, Yuri Gagarin, which aroused the enthusiastic pride of Soviet citizens for their country and emphasized the superiority of the socialist system. In addition, this period was characterized by uniquely large-scale constructions, which became a symbol of technical progress and power of the country.

N.Nazarbayev became the fourth 7th category furnace worker in August 1960. Therefore, he was transferred to the blast furnace No 1. In 1961, he became the third 8th grade furnaceman [237]. Two years later he became the second 9th category furnaceman and worked there for years [236; 237; 245]. In June 1961 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper wrote about a group of furnacemen. Norsultan Nazarbayev was among them [236].

In November 1961, a note appeared in Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper. It stated about two furnacemen Nursultan Nazarbayev and Khamibulla Sarekeyev, their study and work. They were respected by their friend and coworkers [237].

The same issue contained Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper’s article stating about the early fulfillment of socialist obligations by the collective of the team of the first blast furnace named after the 40th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol. N.Nazarbayev was among them [237].

Due to the selfless work N.Nazarbayev was awarded the honorary title of the communist labor shock worker in December 1961 [264; 265; 245]. This event was mentioned by Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper in 1962 [245].

N.Nazarbayev worked as a furnace worker of the 9th category two years, from February 1962 to February 1964. The work was very difficult, working conditions were hellish. Not a minute to rest, the temperature was about 2 thousand degrees. A real hell. Those who could not bear it, quit their jobs and left the profession [354; 344, 75].

However, there is a second side of the coin. The salary was like that of a minister, 400 rubles. He sent half of it to his parents. Living conditions left much to be desired. There was no heating. There were not enough blankets, they had nothing to cover themselves with. They had to use mattresses. They slept in twos or even fours. Harsh living conditions [357]. Didn’t sleep enough. It was too far from work. In leisure time they had nothing to do. The main entertainments were mass fights. Every day was full of other heavy emergency or even a murder. But they had their youth and physical strength.

T. Iskakov recalled that they had been very tired after every shift and had gone to the dining room near the hostel. They had bought pies with cabbage, carrot, cottage cheese, etc. He emphasized the taste and flavor of those pies. Pies and kefir those days were much tastier and fatter than nowadays sour cream [372]. The conditions were harsh, but Nazarbayev and his friends were too tired to complain. At the end of each day, they were so tired that they just fell on the bed and slept like a log. When they were woken up at 5:30 the next morning to prepare for the day shift, Nursultan Nazarbayev often felt that his body had not rested after the previous working day. Nazarbayev had rest during two weekends provided to the blast furnace operators after four day and four-night shifts in a row. After the end of the fourth shift, each group of workers traditionally went to a local cafe, where the group senior ordered two or three bottles of vodka and a chicken dish. After that, they came to life after vodka and accumulated fatigue, and the rest of the weekend was spent in simple entertainment. Vladimir Kolbasa, Nazarbayev's colleague recalled that he rested as all the guys did. He recalled that sometimes they had gone fishing for pikes in a local lake. And sometimes they had been engaged in sports. Everyone regularly went for walks around the hill in the center of Temirtau, that they called the "mountain of love" because they met girls there. Free time seemed monotonous for the factory workers in Temirtau. But unlike his other colleagues, Nazarbayev had three ways to avoid routine. The first one was the love of reading. The second one was his habit of visiting the family. The third one was the talent of the organizer. Owing to good education got from the teachers in the schools of Chemolgan and Kaskelen, N.Nazarbayev had large reserves of intellectual and literary interests that he developed through reading. Being a schoolboy, he read everything that came to his hand, namely books by Gorky, Leo Tolstoy Pushkin, Lermontov, as well as by the Kazakh classics, namely Auezov, Mustafin, Musrepov and Mukanov. But fiction and adventure were in great demand with him and his peers. Nazarbayev's friend Argen Yunusov recalled that he often saw N.Nazarbayev immersed in a book or a newspaper. He was happy to retell what he had read during the smoke breaks [104, 47 - 48].

Another colleague, Tokhtarkhan Iskakov recalled that those labor breaks showed another side of the character of the future president. N.Nazarbayev always showed curiosity. During the smoke breaks, he constantly asked questions. What was the guys' opinion about such a movie or if they read the article in a newspaper. The work of thought was constantly felt in it. Everybody saw that he was very intelligent and active [372].

Resilience has become a key element of the young Nazarbayev's developing character. He needed physical stamina to stand the work shift at the blast furnace. He also needed mental perseverance to concentrate on lectures at the Karaganda Polytechnic Institute. In 1960-1963 that was his usual schedule, the load was heavy, but he withstood it, explaining later that he was overwhelmed by ambition. In the short term the work was boring: the only satisfaction was to hear after a certain number of shifts that they had smelted 100,000 tons of steel of iron ore. But in the future Nursultan was going to become a highly qualified metallurgist, that's why he studied hard and passed examinations at the institute. In addition, he wanted to be recognized as a good steelworker [104, 49].

Viktor Alekseyevich Nikonov, N. Nazarbayev's colleague and classmate, emphasized his purposefulness saying that from a young age, after graduating from college, N.Nazarbayev set the goal of not only mastering the profession of furnaceman, but going further to learn the profession thoroughly to become an engineer [373].

Kuanysh Omashev, N.Nazarbayev's friend and colleague, recalled it was very difficult to work with metal. And there were moments when many young men gave up difficulties and returned to their parental homes, to quiet work. However, it was Nursultan Nazarbayev who dissuaded many of them from such a move. Nursultan always got along with any person. He greatly possessed to himself. It was his conviction that affected decision of many guys to stay at Karmet in the early 1960s.

Omashev frankly told Nureke about his decision to leave metallurgy. Nazarbayev asked him about the reasons. Omashev did not hide anything. He said that it was much easier to work in an aul. He could, for example, rest when he wanted to. Nazarbayev said to his friend Kuanysh that if everybody would leave then who would work at the plant. They, the Kazakhs, have honor! That was their Magnitka. That was their future. It was giant production worthy of the pride of generations. They had to take the future of the Magnitka into their own hands. Recognition came to Nazarbayev from one more side. His colleagues noted his organizational skills. During a two-day break between shifts, he became an activist who organized fishing trips, events with feasts or evenings of amateur songs. Omashev recalled that N.Nazarbayev loved to organize people and did it well. He arranged the weddings of his colleagues in the workshop. He remembered all the details and could follow everything from ensuring a sufficient amount of booze to performing the role of a toastmaster. A friend and coworker of Nursultan Nazarbayev, Omashev Kuanysh, in his memoirs said that Nursultan loved to sing, and everyone started singing with him. When Nursultan wanted to marry Sara, the guys arranged a wedding for them in the Komsomol way. They even begged the authorities to provide the newlyweds with a new apartment. Nursultan worked as a blast furnaceman and stood the whole shift facing the fire in the infernal heat, but he always remained cheerful and was the soul and leader of the young metallurgists. Nursultan was a sensitive person and got along with any person. He was organized and demanding at both production and party work and sincere at home. That is why, Nursultan Nazarbayev always remained the leader in everything and the soul of young metallurgists as well [374].

Nursultan Abishevich's colleague and classmate Yermek Tuleubayev recalled that already in the university years Nursultan had been distinguished by erudition and political savvy, had been a good organizer, he had known perfectly well the subjects of the ideological direction. Often, he had been the one who had spoken at the classes [367].

Nazarbayev's organizational skills were noticed not only by his friends. The Communist Party machine was constantly in search of talented activists in the work environment. In 1960, when the plant was opened, there were fewer than 2,000 workers in its staff, but after three years, 30,000 people already worked in 40 workshops. In each workshop there were 800-1000 people, but only about a hundred of them were accepted into the party. Nursultan Nazarbayev intended to become a member of these elite. Nazarbayev recalled that he was an ambitious young man, and party membership opened the way to growth. If he thought in those days that Buddhism would help his ambitions, he would become a Buddhist. But it happened so that he became a member of the Communist Party, its good member [104, 50]. Later in 2023 N.A.Nazarbayev wrote that it was not a desire to make career growth. One should not take everything so lightly. There was such a policy - to attract more working-class people to the party [344, 85].

B.V. Yagovitov and V.K. Veretennikov, advanced workers and veterans of the plant, gave recommendations to N. Nazarbayev to join the Party. And at the meeting of the bureau of the Temirtau Party gorkom on October 13, 1961 N.A.Nazarbayev became a candidate for membership in the KPSS. [376].

Temirtau events of 1959 left a trace in the mind of Nazarbayev. He began to take an active part in public life. On February 27-28, 1962 N. Nazarbayev spoke at the X Congress of the LKSMK and talked about the problems of youth. He began with the greetings, and then spoke about the comrades, living in his young city of Temirtau, as well as its builders, metallurgists and chemists. He said that the whole city, each house was built by the hands of young people. About 300 of the 800 people who came to the city and got specialties left the plant over the past year and a half. Some comrades left because they were afraid of difficulties. That was especially true of the envoys of the Semipalatinsk, Almaty and South Kazakhstan regions. Apparently, the Komsomol leaders of those regions did not work well with their members and the youth, did not prepare the youth for work in difficult condition. Despite the fact that they had great success, they had many shortcomings, some of them were solved by own strength, but they could not solve the other part themselves. That concerned such issues as the absence of the Palace of Culture. They needed a Palace for the organization of the youth's good rest and amateur performances. They had a lot of talents that their comrades knew about. They had a lot of athletes. Only in 1961 there were three masters at the plant, there were many dischargers, but they didn't have their own stadium to make sports mass pastime, and all the workers of the factory wanted to do sports. On behalf of the Komsomol members of the city, Nursultan Nazarbayev asked to help them solve that task difficult for them. 35 of the city's 80 thousand young people studied. Young people wanted to study, and there was nowhere to study. They were promised to build a factory technical institute, but nothing was done. It was time to solve the issue. Temirtau boys and girls wanted not only to raise technical culture and get technical knowledge, but also wanted to know more about art and literature, wanted to get an aesthetic education. But they still had few real creative teams, performances in the Kazakh language, and songs in the Kazakh language were not enough. He asked whether the noble, deserved masters of art wouldn't come to Temirtau. Artists, poets, writers from Alma-Ata and other central cities, where a certain cultural life had already taken shape, rarely came to the city. Then Nursultan Nazarbayev invited the writers and poets to come to Temirtau to look for the heroes of their contemporaries. He said that the actors of the Moscow Theater "Sovremennik" came to Temirtau; they visited the construction site, the plant, and were presented with mounting belts. They left and did not remember the city. The aesthetic education of the young builders of communism was of no small importance. They built communism and lived under communism. That was the reason why it was necessary to take care of children from the cradle so that children were brought up in conditions that corresponded to the time. Every year more than 4 thousand children were born in Temirtau. For 1962 it was planned to build only two children's institutions. They had to even accommodate some of the hostels for childcare facilities. But there were not enough of them. Another problem was the large number of young men. There were not enough girls and N.Nazarbayev appealed to Kazakh girls to come to Temirtau, to Kazakhstan Magnitka. At the end of the report, Nursultan said that in its work, the city Komsomol organization paid great attention to the education of young people. Many clubs had been created in the city: "The Club of the 20th Century", "The Club of Communism", the youth cafe "Dream", where young people argued, had fun and rest. Those disputes created confidence that they would build communism themselves. The youth of the city could think, had fun and could work. They were confident that their generation would live under communism, that they would build it themselves [12].

An exciting start immediately attracted the attention of several hundred delegates and guests of the congress. Frankly, the delegates by that time were tired of the numerous state speeches of the functionaries. Nazarbayev’s manner of speech instantly attracted attention, for he tried to speak as simply as in a personal conversation. Many delegates later recalled Nazarbayev's speech, stressing that there was a certain strength and charm in this young metallurgist, he made an impression. Coverage of negative aspects and criticism became a characteristic feature of Nazarbayev's public speeches, and he did this all the time, regardless of authority. The Komsomol obkom secretaries of the mentioned regions had sour faces, but Nursultan was good as an orator, a very good one. His speech was constantly interrupted by applause and loud applause, as it was indicated in the transcript of the congress. He felt no stiffness but complete naturalness even when he stated to the TsK. In contrast to the other speakers, there was a clear sense of vitality, liveliness and energy in Nursultan. Relevant humor is the most appropriate way to end a speech. And concluding the speaking, Nursultan demonstrated that he was an experienced speaker. The twenty-year-old young man with no higher education made his speech following all the rules and principles of an outstanding speaker. It had everything: an excellent start, fascinating content, compliments to the listeners with criticism of the authorities, and a culmination that made an impression on the listeners. When in the early 1990s the central press raised the question about the Nazarbayev phenomenon, many wondered: where did this distinctive and bright politician come from? When did his ascent begin? Without exaggeration, it can be said that his political activity began in February 1962 when he was not yet 22 years old. No doubt, at that congress he was noticed by Moscow authorities and elected a member of the TsK of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan. That was the beginning of the future RK First President entry into power [344, 75].

April 16-20, 1962, Nursultan Nazarbayev was delegated to the XIV Congress of Komsomol from Kazakhstan to represent the Komsomol and youth of Temirtau. V. Mikhno, brigadier of the management "Stalstroy", and R. Gibadullin, secretary of the Komsomol committee of the KMK went there together with him [244]. At the congress Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected a candidate for membership in the TsK of Komsomol [377]. In the same year, 1962, N. Nazarbayev was awarded two certificates: the Certificate of Honor of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR and the Certificate of Honor of the Central Committee of the Komsomol. [378]. N.Nazarbayev recalled in his latest book, those were quite weighty awards. He began to be noticed. Newspapers often wrote about him. At that time many people said that Kazakhs were poorly adapted to farming. In the Soviet times, Kazakhs were especially not allowed in large production sites for professional specialties, for jobs with big salaries. At the factories built in Karaganda, Balkhash, Ekibastuz, Temirtau, specialists were invited only from various parts of Russia. In that period, Kazakh youth were collected from different regions and sent to major centers of metallurgy. For example, N.Nazarbayev and his group went to Ukraine, others went to the factories of the Urals, Kuznetsk, Cherepovets. In Ukraine there were such large centers of metallurgy as Zaporizhstal, Krivorozhstal. According to the data of that period, it was known that up to ten thousand representatives of Kazakh youth were involved in production. Among them there were builders, ordinary workers. Involvement of Kazakh youth in production in that way, of course, was the first time. The importance of that measure was enormous. The fact that they were noticed, the fact that they became excellent workers and appeared in the media served as an example for other young people. However, only a small part remained in metallurgy of the whole number of those who responded to the call "Kazakh youth - Kazakhstan Magnitka!". In Temirtau in the first years the share of the Kazakh youth was only three percent. It should be taken into account that it was unusual for Kazakh people to work only in ferrous metallurgy, but also in industry in general. Besides, appropriate conditions were created first of all for workers who were invited from other countries and regions, for example, houses were specially built for Bulgarians in Temirtau. Envoys from Russia, Ukraine and other republics were provided with apartments, lifting money, jobs, and great care. In addition, the special love of Kazakhs for children had negative consequences. On the one hand, it was a positive trait - parents took care of their children and tried not to let them experience any difficulties. The negative side was that they were not prepared for future difficulties in life, they were not hardened. It was not a secret that for that reason many Kazakh guys left the plant. Friends of N.Nazarbayev were among them as well. They could not stand the hard and dangerous work, longed for the wide steppe, for native auls, where they lived a quiet, carefree life. Some fainted right at work and were taken away by ambulance. Black work in ferrous metallurgy was not an easy thing. Due to his stamina and determination Nursultan managed to keep his dignity. He had to persuade many guys to stick to the end, to stop them from rash step. One of them was Kuanysh Omashev, with whom Nazarbayev worked together [344, 81-83].

The testimony of such a rapid ascent of a common working guy can be found in the documents of those years. On May 28, 1962 II plenum of the Karaganda obkom of the Komsomol was held. It was devoted to summarizing the results of socialist competition among Komsomol and youth brigades. The First Secretary made a report and talked about N.Nazarbayev and his labor biography, social work and labor successes, noting that in those days hundreds and thousands of young men and girls lived and worked among them. They carried the moral qualities of people of communist society. The work and life of those remarkable people were an example to follow. Komsomol should promote such deeds more widely [379].

In April 1962 Sotsialisticheskaya Karaganda newspaper published the article "Nursultan is a working man" speaking about his life and career [264].

In April 1962 N.Nazarbayev was delegated to the Komsomol XIV Congress. The XIV Congress of the Komsomol was such a significant event for the youth of the country, for the youth of the whole world, that the delegates of the congress said that the event would remain in the memory of everyone for life. The delegates of the congress suggested to make the following note in the column "Rewards and Incentives" of their personal files: "A delegate of the XIV Congress of the Komsomol".

The role of the Komsomol in national economic construction was particularly evident on the example of the city of Temirtau. From the first days of the existence of the soviet people, the youth worked in the most critical areas. It was them who built the Karaganda GRES and the reservoir. The construction of Karmet was the heroic feat of the youth throughout the country. Hundreds and thousands of young men and women from all over the USSR came to Temirtau at the call of the party to build a metallurgical plant in the boundless Kazakh steppe. Soviet guys and girls went through everything, severe snowstorms and frosts, unbearable heat, ubiquitous dust, life in tents, lack of the most basic amenities and many other difficulties! In June 1960, the first Kazakhstan cast iron was obtained. That feat of youth went down in history. Russian and Kazakh, Tatar and Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Belarus worked side by side, shoulder to shoulder. It was difficult to find a more vivid manifestation of the friendship of the peoples of the country. The Komsomol of the Magnitka was listed in the "Chronicle of the Glorious Deeds of the Seven Years" by the Komsomol TsK for its labor successes. After the cast iron, the country produced the first Kazakhstani coke, then the first Kazakhstani rubber. The republic was rightfully proud of the youth of Temirtau. The construction team leaders, Nikolai Yantsevich, Heinrich Shpenst, Petr Fomin, Terentiy Tripolitov, Boris Chechukov and many others were the pride of the country. The best of the best were delegates to the X Congress of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan. Builders Sergey Duba, Nikolai Grishechkin, chemist Valentina Nechesa, master of sports Oscar Shurayev and others. They were Temirtau youth representatives at the congress. N.Nazarbayev was one of the glorious Komsomol representatives. Here, he was was elected as a candidate member of the Komsomol TsK. The youth of the city were given all the opportunities for the development of their creative capabilities. The city had 16 comprehensive schools, 9 clubs and palaces of culture, evening building and chemical technical schools, several cinemas, a medical school, 33 libraries, 3 vocational education schools, an evening polytechnical institute, an educational and consulting center of the correspondence building institute, a chemical technical school, hundreds of sports grounds, 6 pioneer camps for 1,500 persons. All these were provided to young people [239].

In June 1962 Sotsialisticheskaya Karaganda newspaper published the article "The Kazakh is a brother to the Ukrainian". The article spoke about friendship between young metallurgists from Kazakhstan Magnitka and their friends from Nizhny Tagil, Magnitogorsk, Cherepovets, Chelyabinsk and other cities [265].

Nazarbayev worked and earned "hot experience" at the blast furnace, studied at the Polytechnic Institute. He established himself as a person. And that was very necessary in the party and the Komsomol. He constantly reminded of himself, working in production, but not breaking away from the party and Komsomol life. July 27 - August 5, 1962 Nursultan Nazarbayev was a participant of the VIII World Festival of Youth and Students. The festival was held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland. More than 100 countries from all continents sent there their representatives. It was the first foreign trip of N. Nazarbayev. The program of the festival was rich: meetings and discussions about the advantages of communism and capitalism. [241; 274; 277].

N.Nazarbayev clearly remembered the meeting with Y.A.Gagarin. The report about this meeting was published in the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" [174]. One of the congress participants recalled that the Congress had been a real holiday. The guests had made themselves at home. When the word had been given to the delegate of the Komsomol members of Temirtau, the second furnaceman Nursultan Nazarbayev, the citizens of Temirtau were worried. And when Sultan Nazarbayev had handed over the first cast iron, the first coke and the first Kazakhstan rubber to the Komsomol congress, a standing ovation had erupted [239].

Returning home, he spoke about the festival in the article "10 days in Helsinki", published in Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper in August 1962 [241; 274].

In his latest book, N.A.Nazarbayev wrote that the organization of world festivals of youth and students began immediately after the war, in 1947. In his youth years, of course, the Moscow Festival of 1957 was held with great scope. 34 thousand young men and women from 131 countries came to the Moscow Festival. And in the Helsinki Festival 18 thousand people from 137 countries participated. They were representatives of 1,500 organizations. The festival was held on July 28 - August 6, 1962. The Soviet participants were thoroughly prepared for the World Forum. The Komsomol members received appropriate ideological training in the Komsomol TsK and in the Central Komsomol School. The point was that in Helsinki the International Club of the Festival was being opened for the first time and discussions were to be organized there along with competitions, concerts, exhibitions. And the most important issue in the political program of the Soviet delegation was active participation in the discussion on the theme "Advantages of Socialism over Capitalism". As a result of careful preparation in Moscow, the belief was to be introduced into the consciousness that in capitalist countries the bourgeois exploiters were constantly sucking the blood of the working people, while the progressive youth of Western countries lived only with the thought of quickly throwing off this heavy yoke. And upon arrival at the festival, the Soviet young pepole were surprised that, as it turned out, their peers in the West were concerned about the communist threat coming from socialist countries primarily from the USSR. Allegedly, the USSR was ready to establish communist ideas by force wherever possible. He still remembered such events as the arrival of the American ship "Matilda" in Helsinki, the opening of a "student bar" there and the sale of whiskey, the distribution of various anti-communist literature, the stoning of buses with delegates from socialist countries. That was carried out by bribed Finnish guys. Explosions of plastic bombs and other sorts of episodes. The enemies asked the same question "What are the Soviet people rich in?". They knew the size of Soviet salaries, scholarships, pensions, and apartment areas. In response, they heard that Soviet people did not measure happiness with money, lived a just life for the sake of the future and built a new society. An interesting case happened to him during a meeting with American students. The Soviet side prepared him for the discussion as a worker. When choosing him, it was first of all taken into account that he was from Kazakhstan, a Kazakh, a national cadre of metallurgy. Beforehand he was armed with various "iron" facts about the achievements of socialist society, about the shortcomings of capitalist society, all of them he tried to use as much as possible in speech. In answering questions asked, he sometimes even became oratorical. A guy named Peter Horn from Columbia University in New York began to accuse him that he was not a steelworker, but a man specially prepared for the discussion, because he was too literate for a worker, with a broad outlook. Next to him was a girl Karen Lagoda from Brooklyn University, who also picked on him as best she could. In her opinion, Nursultan got to the festival only because he was probably the son of some high-ranking communist. Nazarbayev ostentatiously showed them his rough palms, on which the calluses rubbed with a crowbar and a bucket were prominently displayed. Only then did Karen believe he was a metallurgist. She stroked her calluses with her thin delicate fingers and looked at the guy in surprise. The most interesting thing was that was published in Finnish newspapers as the most impressive moment in the discussion between Soviet and American youth. The local and international press published pictorial reports of the skirmish, siding with Nazarbayev. Such publicity raised his profile at the festival, and the organizers invited him to be photographed in Helsinki's Senate Square together with the superstar of the Soviet delegation, the world's first cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin. Gagarin was carried by the whole planet in their arms. However, his modesty was striking, And, of course, his unforgettable smile! At all kinds of meetings, when they sometimes faced difficult situations, it always helped to have Yuri Gagarin in the delegation. His modesty and charm always attracted people around him. In those days "Komsomolskaya Pravda" published a photo report about those events. [344, 92-94].

After the festival N.Nazarbayev came back to Kazakhstan. Here he decided to marry. His future wife, Sarah Alpysovna Kunakayeva, a native of the Karaganda region, worked as a dispatcher at the plant. Soon N.Nazarbayev decided to study further in his profession. In September 1962, he enrolled in the branch of the Karaganda Polytechnic Institute in Temirtau at the metallurgical faculty, choosing the specialty of ferrous metallurgy. Here he studied on-the-job [175; 237]. The personal file contains a positive characteristic recommendation issued to him upon admission to the institute [2, 118].

Speaking at numerous meetings and conferences, N.A.Nazarbayev did not think that he would become a politician. Metallurgy was the only goal of the young man. He improved in his profession so that he learned to determine the composition of metal by eye. After metal casting, they usually took a sample and sent it to an express laboratory to find out how much iron, phosphorus, manganese, and sulfur it contained. But Nazarbayev could determine the percentage of silicon, sulfur, etc. by the spark that rose above the channel, by the color of the spark, by the height of the spark, and by the color of the metal. His inaccuracies were minimal [354].

N.Nazarbayev’s photos began to appear in the newspapers of that time. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda newspaper dated July, 15 1962 wrote that there were a lot of wonderful people in Temirtau. N.Nazarbayev and K.Sarkenov, Karmet furnacemen, were such wonderful people [335].

In September 1962 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper published a very short note with the photo of the KMK blast furnace workers [242]. The same month Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper contained the article"The guy from South Kazakhstan", devoted to the anniversary of the furnaceman Rakhimzhan Mirzakhmetov. N.Nazarbayev’s name was mentioned in the article. [243].

In November 1962 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper mentioned the name of N.Nazarbayev in the big article. The article stated that day and night the blast furnaces of Karmet operated and produced metal. At the beginning of the year, the blast furnacemen pledged to give three thousand tons of super planned cast iron by the 45th anniversary of the Great October Revolution [244].

On November 15, 1962, N.A.Nazarbayev became a member of the KPSS by the decision of the primary party organization of the blast furnace shop of the KMK. Here he was given a party card N 11054052 (later N 02637097). He kept it until August 1991.

The press of those years widely covered labor successes of N.A.Nazarbayev, periodically publishing articles about him, enclosing his photos in his uniform felt hat: Komsomolskaya Pravda [174], Metallurg Temirtau [175-183], Metallurg [184], Komsomolets Karagandy (the newspaper was published until 1963) [185], Sovettik Qaragandy (since April 30, 1963 the newspaper began to be called Ortalyq Qazaqstan [186-235]), Temirtauskiy Rabochiy [236-263], Sotsialisticheskaya Karaganda [264-267] (since May 1, 1963 the newspaper began to be called Industrialnaya Karaganda [268-334]), Kazakhstanskaya Pravda [335].

In February 1962 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper published the article, stating that Karmet metallurgists had taken part in the pre-election meeting to nominate candidates to the supreme body of state power of the republic. The blast furnaceman Nursultan Nazarbayev had supported the candidacy of comrade N.V. Podgorny. [246].

In January 1963 Socialisticheskaya Karaganda newspaper published the photo of Karmet metallurgists, the first blast furnacemmen, Valentin Toropov, Karym Akhmetzyanov, Alexey Klimov, Vasiliy Mazula and Nursultan Nazarbayev. Nazarbayev's surname was printed with a mistake - Nazyrbayev. [266].

In March 1963 Socialisticheskaya Karaganda newspaper wrote about Karym Akhmetzyanov's brigade of the KMK. It was one of the first plant brigades to be awarded the honorary title of the collective of communist labor. Metallurgists hold their mark with honor. Each team member constantly covered shift tasks, strictly monitored the quality of products [267]. The same year the Metallurg newspaper published the photo of the team of communist labor: V. Toropov, K. Akhmetzyanov, A. Klimov, V. Mazul and N. Nazyrbayev [184]. In 1963 the September issue of Industrialnaya Karaganda newspaper published the photo of N.Nazarbayev with few lines below it, stating that Nursultan Nazarbayev was one of the best blast furnace workers at the KMK. His team had issued hundreds of tons of super planned cast iron [268]. A month later the same newspaper published the photo of N.Nazarbayev and a small note about him [269]. In December 1963 Metallurg-Temirtau newspaper published the article about the unprecedented craving of the Soviet people for knowledge. N.Nazarbayev’s name was mentioned in the article. All communists were engaged in one type of study. The party bureau decided to get every worker in the workshop to study. K. Sarekenov, Karimov, Nazyrbayev, Dzhumabekov, I. Zapuskalov, K. Kupayev were among those who combined work with study. All of them were great production workers [175]. The same month Industrialnaya Karaganda newspaper wrote that the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant blast furnacemen had already produced thousands of tons of cast iron in the fifth year of the seven-year period. A large contribution to the early completion of the annual production program had been made by the first blast furnace team: Valentin Toropov, Karim Akhmetzyanov, Alexey Klimov, Vasiliy Mazula and Nursultan Nazarbayev [270].

Since February 1964 Nazarbayev fully devoted himself to study, going to full-time education. According to the former rector of the Karaganda Polytechnic Institute, Hero of Socialist Labor Abylkas Saginovich Saginov, Nursultan Nazarbayev was unusually diligent and very talented in science. Saginov tried to persuade him to stay in Karaganda in order to be engaged in scientific work. However, Nazarbayev did not accept the proposal and transferred to Temirtau.

His classmate Zhaksylyk Askeyev recalled that Nursultan had stood out among his classmates with his extremely serious attitude to classes. He had been focused, persistent, had spent the nights reading textbooks. He mastered both special and social sciences. Unlike many future engineers, Nursultan perfectly studied historical and dialectical materialism [88, 12-13].

In January 1964 Industrialnaya Karaganda newspaper wrote that good labor successes were achieved in the first days of 1964 by the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant blast furnace workers. They had already produced a lot of cast iron in excess of the plan [271]. In December 1964 the production commission of the plant union committee appealed to the plant staff from the pages of Metallurg-Temirtau newspaper in order to discuss the candidates of workers in the network and substation workshop for the title of shock workers of communist labor. N.A.Nazarbayev’s name was mentioned among them [176].

1965 was the year of five-year anniversary of the KMK first blast furnace start-up, when the country had received the first Kazakhstan cast iron. That day was the birthday of Karmet, the day when its team had begun its labor path. The Technical Inventory Bureau (BTI) of the plan aimed to dedicate a poster to the event. The poster was to clearly reflect the stages of the long road of the plant’s construction, the commissioning of its main facilities, and short notes about people who came to Temirtau, those who received an assignment to working life at the plant, as well as people who became metallurgists in Temirtau and loved their profession. The poster contained interesting figures and facts about the builders. After the XX Congress of the KPSS, where the question of creating the third metallurgical base of the country was decided, the question of the construction of the KMK was raised in a new way. The trust Kazmetallurgstroy, replenished by specialists, concentrated its forces on the construction of the plant. In addition, dozens of specialized construction and installation organizations were involved. The whole country helped build Karmet. Construction orders were carried out by 389 enterprises, 75 economic councils; the countries of people's democracy, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, participated in the supply of some equipment. The ceremonial laying of the foundation of the first blast furnace took place on December 3, 1957. The success of the matter depended on builders and installers represented by more than 50 nationalities. July 3, 1960 was the day of a great holiday for builders, installers, and maintenance workers, the great joy of many thousands of people. In the course of 5 years, the following units were commissioned: the second blast furnace, four coke oven batteries with chemical production, a high-performance sinter plant, a slag processing plant, an open-hearth furnace complex with two high-power furnaces, and a complex of modern auxiliary workshops. The construction of a coal processing plant, rolling mill and other facilities was underway. During that five-year period, the metallurgical staff occurred and became good production workers: the furnacemen N. Nazarbayev, R. Myrzabayev, K. Sarekenov, M. Mukhametzhanov, S. Kabdulov, B. Dzhesenov; tapholes workers D. Narymbayev, M. Atikeyev, B. Tulegenov, K. Omarbekov, hatch worker N. Arynbekov, cast iron worker Syzdykov and others. In 1959 - 1960, more than 700 highly qualified experienced metallurgists arrived at the plant. The furnacemen K.P. Gerashchenko, A.I. Scryabin, N.V. Tsytovich, gas workers B. Dosaliyev, I.Ye. Sukovatitsyn, S. Zhylkaidarov, senior furnaceman A. Nabiullin were among them. The poster also revealed the technical progress at the plant, and ways to fight for improving product quality, improving technological processes. In a word, it briefly told the five-year history of the plant [177].

In connection with closure of the metallurgical faculty at the institute, N.Nazarbeyev, fourth-year student, had to transfer to the evening department in August 1965. By that time the factory institute (a higher technical educational institution) opened at the KMK. His coworker and mate Toktarkhan Iskakov recalled that they had studied and worked, they had used the dual education system at that time already. He remembers how their young and hot Nursultan Nazarbayev had said that he would never change his profession, he was and he would always be a furnace metallurgist [380].

Being still quite a young man, N.Nazarbayev was initiative and was able to rally the youth. As Y. Tuleubayev recalled that in 1964 the students’ construction team of the future metallurgists had built the village of Balyktykol. The foreman was ineffective, building materials were lingered on the way, the work was idle. And then they urgently re-elected the commissioner of the detachment. It is not difficult to guess that it was Nazarbayev who was elected the foreman. Under his leadership, the construction of housing in the village was resumed and entered into the schedule, in a short time enormous work was done [381]. Vladimir Nikonov has the same memorials [382]. According to the Order No 68 dated September 8, 1964, the students of the construction team of the Karaganda Polytechnic Institute were given commendations for the construction of houses [383]. V.A.Nikonov recalled that N.A. Nazarbayev's authority helped in the construction of those houses. When there were not enough building materials and equipment, they sent him to Karaganda, and he got materials for construction, so they completed the task in time and by the autumn had built 16 semi-detached houses [373].

In October 1965 Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspaper published two articles [186; 187], mentioning the name of N. Nazarbayev, and in December of the same year N.Nazarbayev spoke about his life in the biographical article in the same newspaper [188].

In May 1966 N.Nazarbayev was a member of the XV Congress of the Komsomol, held on May 17-21, 1966 in Moscow. After his arrival, several articles devoted to this event were published [247; 248]. In August 1966, he was appointed a gas pipe specialist at the blast furnace shop. And some time later he was made a senior gas pipe worker [272].

On July 15, 1967 Nazarbayev obtained the qualification of "Metallurgical Engineer" and was presented with the Diploma No367782. At the same time, Nursultan Nazarbayev was increasing his public weight and authority. In October 1967 Industrialnaya Karaganda and Ortalyq Qazawstan newspapers published the photograph of N.Nazarbayev and a note about him [272; 189]. A month later, in November 1967, Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper published the article about the patronage of the third team of the blast furnace shop over the school No. 1 [249].

The Komsomolskaya Pravda newspaper dated December 28, 1967 reported that the Karmet metallurgist Nazarbayev was awarded the "Honorary Sign of the Komsomol". On July 17, 1968, the primary blast furnace shop party organization elected N.Nazarbayev as the shop’s party bureau member at its reporting and election meeting. In September 1968, two articles by N.Nazarbayev were published in Industrialnaya Karaganda and Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspapers [273; 250]. The first one spoke about the party group organizers' work, and the second one was devoted to the first cast iron smelting. On November 20 1968, N.Nazarbayev became the secretary of the party bureau. The same month Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspaper published the article about his biography [190].

The Komsomol work continued. On October 31, 1967 was awarded the "VLKSM badge of honor" [384]. On October 21, 1968 N.A.Nazarbayev participated in the jubilee plenum of the Komsomol TsK. It took place in Moscow and was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol. Soon after L. Katkov, first secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom, offered N.A.Nazarbayev to head the city Komsomol organization. N.A.Nazarbayev refused stating that the city needed metallurgists more [354; 344, 97].

In addition to the desire to be a metallurgist N.Nazarbayev did not want to lose his salary as a metallurgist. He was given a strict reprimand with a note in his KPSS membership card "for political immaturity and cowardice". He decided to call directly the TsK First Secretary S. Pavlov and explain the situation. As a result, the reprimand was canceled, and L.Katkov was penalized for improper attitude to recruitment.

In 1968 N.Nazarbayev was presented the title of the Excellent worker of Socialist Competition of the ferrous metal industry of the USSR. In March 1969 he was elected a deputy of the Temirtau City Council of Workers of XII convocation.251]. In May 1969 Metallurg-Temirtau newspaper published the article about the relations with the state farms under patronage and the metallurgists' assistance to rural machine operators in their struggle for high yields, and for increasing agricultural productivity. The name of N.Nazarbayev was mentioned in the article [178].

In June 1969, as part of a tourist group, Nursultan Nazarbayev traveled to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic where he had the opportunity to compare the standard of living there, abroad, and in his native country. The rich program included a visit to the Ostrava metallurgical plant, which was reported on the radio of the Karaganda region and written in local newspapers [385].

In 1969, N.G. Davydov, first secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom, suggested Nursultan Nazarbayev to head the industrial transportation department, as the latter had great punching power, enjoyed the trust of workers, had full confidence in the production and technological infrastructure, knew all managers and key specialists by face and name. In those times only 100-ton converters worked at USSR metallurgical enterprises. There were plans to revive the enterprises of KMK GRES-1 and TeTs-1 and to put into operation the oxygen-converter shop with the most powerful 250-ton converters.

N.A.Nazarbayev recalled that N.G.Davydov invited him to talk in a human, warm manner. He did not criticize him, like Katkov, saying "don’t you dare to disagree". N.G.Davydov asked him to work in the Party gorkom as head of the heavy industry department and explained that he would have to deal with the combine, so he would not have to break away from metallurgy [344, 101]. N.A.Nazarbayev gave his consent and thus began his party career. On July 9, 1969 he was approved in this position at the meeting of the bureau of the Temirtau Party gorkom.

In October 1969 the name of N.Nazarbayev was mentioned in the article dedicated to the memory of I.P. Shulyakov, the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant director [252], and on October 28 of the same year N.Nazarbayev was noticed in the article devoted to the 10th anniversary of the call of the first Komsomol members of Temirtau to come to Kazakhstan Magnitka construction [179].

The archive documents of the plant include written opinions of workers and managers about N.Nazarbayev during his work as a furnaceman at the metallurgical plant. The head of the blast furnace shift, A.K. Shcherbakov noted that Nazarbayev worked conscientiously and thoughtfully all the time, avoiding accidents and violations. It was very important for the blast furnace operation. A.K. Shcherbakov knew N.Nazarbayev as a politically literate person. Despite the difficult physical work of the furnaceman, N.Nazarbayev was always actively involved in social work of the Komsomol and party and in the work of the shop's and plant's organizations. As the shift supervisor, he actively helped A.K. Shcherbakov personally to carry out patronage work with the boarding school and children's combines.

P.A. Graskov, blast furnace shop furnaceman, wrote in his written opinion dated May 27, 1969 that he knew Nazarbayev N.A. due to their collaborative work since 1960. He was a responsive, modest, persistent and demanding person. He was highly respected by the shop team. Nazarbayev was the enemy of injustice and bureaucracy, besides he was a good and knowledgeable production worker and social activist. At the end he wrote that he could say only one thing, comrade N.A.Nazarbayev was a wonderful person [386; 387].

The head of the domain shop F. Senkovsky wrote that N.Nazarbayev had earned a well-deserved authority, working as secretary of the blast furnace shop party organization. He was a disciplined worker, an excellent family man. A.V. Volozov wrote in his written opinion dated May 28, 1969 that N.Nazarbayev made a great job of rallying and strengthening the discipline of the team of Karmet furnacemen. He was very principled and demanding person both to himself and to people. Nazarbayev handled the party work successfully. V.K. Taranuho noted that N.A.Nazarbayev was deeply convinced of the rightness of his work and deeds. He explained everything to the workers. He was a good family man. The Party Committee secretary of the KMK coke-chemical production M.A. Zdorovets wrote in 1977 that as the secretary of the Party Committee of a large enterprise, N.A.Nazarbayev skillfully combined his knowledge of production with high exactingness, integrity in solving any issue concerning either production or the work of public organizations and educational work. He paid a lot of attention and demands the same from the party committee staff and the party organizations' secretaries and activists. Nursultan Abishevich was always one of the first initiators and organizers of events aimed at improving political education, reducing violations of labor discipline, increasing engineering technical workers' responsibility for this issue [387].

When they talk about the political career of Nazarbayev, they often use the following epithets: fantastic, rapid, etc. The cast iron, the fourth furnace man, the second furnace man, the senior furnace man, these concepts mean little to the average reader. An experienced metallurgist would immediately say that Nazarbayev's advance along the metallurgical hierarchy was no less rapid. Metallurgists have a constant rule: it takes at least ten years to lead the entire brigade. In total, Nursultan's "hot experience" counted to 7 years. And it's really hard to a person who has never been in a plant workshop to understand what kind of work it was, even to a man who had a lot of physical labor in his life. In any case, when old Abish came to visit his son in Temirtau and came to see the conditions under which his son worked, he was horrified. He began to persistently persuade him to quit his job and go home. He asked the son, why he was so tormenting himself? He said that he had become an orphan in three years, suffered everything, but had never seen such a hell. He asked the son to leave everything!

Nazarbayev stated that he didn't have any supernatural ambitious thoughts. He had no time for that, and the life dictated its own, often prosaic, sometimes harsh laws. Basically, he always had to solve problems, to endure, to withstand. And it was not only the difficult profession that Nazarbayev had chosen, but the social and everyday atmosphere in which he found himself. The village where he lived was on the sidelines, and only the road took two hours to get there. The hostel was cold and people did not get enough sleep. There was no infrastructure of leisure, recreation and entertainment. In addition, drunkenness and mass brawls with murders among working youth and other serious incidents occurred quite often. And if we take bear in mind the fact that convicts were engaged at the plant quite often, one can only be surprised how Nursultan succeeded in preserving his ambitious thoughts, energy and determination [388]. On the whole, the environment was not very conducive to the personal development of Nursultan, but he had already firmly decided both to survive and then to achieve great success in life.

It is said that personality is determined by the environment and it is extremely difficult to change or improve it. To be precise in the facts, persons with a certificate of release were recruited to the plant construction much more often than the Komsomol members -volunteers, aggravating the already wild, stinging and violent life of the early Temirtau. The semi-organized banditry kept the rapid growing in both Karaganda and Temirtau. The shortage of workers caused by a sharp reduction in forced labor (mass rehabilitation of GULAG prisoners after Stalin's death, sending German and Japanese prisoners of war to their homeland) brought together the masses of half-educated and often uneducated youth in the uninhabited suburbs, making the already unstable labor groups utterly declassed. Strangely enough, but in this extremely unfavorable environment, Nursultan underwent a powerful life quenching: he was never afraid of anyone or anything since then. It was difficult to speak about the future life of Nursultan without the party, Komsomol and studies at the Karaganda Polytechnic Institute evening department. His active social work played a decisive role. He was drawn to the party organization of the plant. He experienced organic hostility and a persistent aversion to the lawlessness that became a permanent phenomenon in the life of the working environment. That dark and impartial side of life was ignored in every way and was not recognized by the Soviet authorities. It must be said that the administrative command system simply could not function without the party, which was the core and frame of the whole country.

During the years of perestroika and after the collapse of the USSR, a lot of sharp criticism and revelations of any kind fell on the KPSS. But in fairness it must be emphasized that the selection to the party was the most thorough, and the KPSS, without any doubt, really represented the vanguard of the society. The party chose the best and most worthy people of all social groups, people who had genuine authority. Boris Vasilyevich Yagovitov, the head of Nazarbayev's brigade, was such a person. N.Nazarbayev wrote that he would never forget Boris Vasilyevich Yagovitov. It was Yagovitov who gave Nazarbayev a recommendation to the party. Later he joined it. Nazarbayev was fully convinced that the party organization brought justice to people [13, 58].

Nursultan always emphasized respectful attitude to the older generation and to the professionals in personal communication, at party meetings, and in the press. Subsequently, when he left production and began working in the Komsomol, party organs, the Party Committee of the plant, he felt the visible and tangible support of the most respected people of the city and the plant. At that time there was the following practice: in order to start work in party organs, written description opinions of authoritative people preferably with a great deal of party and production experience were necessary.

The personal file of Nazarbayev stored in the Karaganda regional archive, contain the documents of that kind. Taranukho Vasily Korneyevich, the blast furnace worker, knew Nazarbayev as honest, conscientious, competent and very good friend. The blast furnace shop head Myasnikov noted that Nazarbayev was disciplined and goal-oriented, an excellent family man and fellow worker. A.V.Payuzov wrote that Nazarbayev spent a lot of time educating young people and the Komsomol members. A.K.Shcherbakov noted that Nazarbayev was irreconcilable to laxity and other shortcomings of his fellow workers. And the gas-maker of the blast furnace Fedor Graskov finished his review stating that he would not write much about comrade Nazarbayev. He would say one thing, comrade. N.A.Nazarbayev was a wonderful man. All the authors of written description opinions of Nazarbayev emphasized that he was politically literate, deeply convinced that Marxist-Leninist ideas were right, he was easily and intelligibly propagating them to the workers [389].

According to the assessment of his business qualities, Nursultan Nazarbayev was transferred to a new position at the end of 1969. On the eve of the centenary of the birth of Lenin, the outstanding leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, all enterprises, institutions and organizations of the USSR were preparing for a fitting celebration of this important event. They not only undertook the socialist commitments already assigned, but also undertook additional tasks. Among these tasks was a sharp increase in ideological and political education in society, especially among the youth. This in turn implied the need for qualified managers and authoritative organizers. Once again, Nazarbayev was chosen for this role.

Thus, in 1960 -1969 Nursultan Nazarbayev showed himself as an exemplary responsible worker, a man with an active lifestyle, full of vitality and full of respect for the older generation. He had a unique gift of communication, able to overcome any age and social barriers. His participation in the social life of the plant, town, region and country was invaluable. Nursultan Nazarbayev played significant role in the movement of the youth. He took part in multiple city and regional Komsomol conferences, participated in Komsomol congresses of the republic and the country. He took an active part in the work of the Komsomol and took part in the VIII World Festival of Youth and Students held in Helsinki, Finland. Moreover, he was elected a deputy to the city and regional Soviets of People's Deputies, and also held responsible positions in the Party gorkom and obkom.

Due to his outstanding abilities, active labor activity and high human qualities, Nursultan Nazarbayev consistently and independently moved up the career ladder, deserving more and more trust and authority.

2.3 Party career in Temirtau (1969-1973)

On December 20, 1969 N.A.Nazarbayev was elected and approved at the first secretary position at the Temirtau Komsomol plenum [253], in this connection on January 9, 1970 the bureau of the Temirtau Party TsK released him from his duties as the head of the industrial and transport department. At this stage of his career development, N.A.Nazarbayev was assisted by Ozbekali Zhanibekov, first secretary of the LKSMK TsK. Zhanibekov held this post for many years and had authority both in Moscow and in the republic. In his memoirs Zhanibekov wrote that Nazarbayev’s formation as a citizen, Komsomol and party figure from April 1962 to the end of 1970 had passed before Zhanibekov’s eyes. Nazarbayev’s name was in the reserve for the position of the Komsomol TsK first secretary. Zhanibekov took Nazarbayev to various union and republican events and gave him the opportunity to speak from high tribunes. Once they both stood on Lenin's mausoleum [97; 390]. In his latest book N.A.Nazarbayev wrote that many times he experienced the care and support of Ozbekali Zhanibekov [344, 101].

In December 1969 N.A. Nazarbayev's article “Metallurgists in practice” was published in Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspaper. The article was about the obligations of Temirtau metallurgists in honor of the celebration dedicated to the birthday of V.I.Lenin. They promised to surpass the plan in both quantity and quality [192]. On December 23, 1969 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper published the article on the plenum of the Komsomol TsK [253].

In 1969, N.A.Nazarbayev took an active part in party and Komsomol work. He became a professional leader. It was an important moment in his life. As a party-statesman, he began to pay even more attention to the problems of the industrial environment. This period expanded his experience in managing people, because he had to deal with the Komsomol primary organizations of the entire city. Nazarbayev's activity is well neglected in the numerous reports, focused on the extremely negative events that took place in the life of the city and the combine.

In 1970, Nursultan Nazarbayev was awarded the jubilee medal "For Valiant Labor in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin", and on January 17, 1970 N.Nazarbayev’s name was mentioned in the article published in Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper [254]. The article stated about the assembly of the city party asset. It was held on January 15 in the Palace of Culture of Metallurgists. The meeting was opened by the secretary of the Party gorkom N.G. Davydov. The agenda was as follows:1. On the results of the December (1969) Plenum of the TsK of the KPSS and the tasks of the Communist Party organization to complete the five-year plan; 2. The adoption of socialist obligations of workers in industry, construction, trade, transport and communications of the city for 1970.

A report on the results of the December (1969) Plenum of the TsK of the KPSS and the tasks of the Communist Party organization to complete the five-year plan was made by the first secretary of Karaganda obkom V.K.Akulintsev. One of those who spoke in the debate on the report was the first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom in Temirtau N.A.Nazarbayev [Ibid]. The same information was given in the article published in January 1970 [255].

In February 1970, he reported about numerous cases of drunkenness and absenteeism of Temirtau youth at work at the reporting and election conference of Karaganda obkom of Komsomol. According to the report, the analysis of the city showed that 66.1% of hooliganism took place on Saturdays and Sundays from 18 to 20 o'clock, mostly in a drunken state, which suggested that the authorities had not managed to seize the leisure time of young people, attracting them to participation of amateur, sports, clubs, youth cafes, technical creativity and other forms. The analysis also showed that hooliganism in a drunken state took place on the days of an advance payment or salary. Often, they drank during working hours, i.e., at the place of work. During the survey, it turned out that the organizers of salaries celebrating were often foremen, and sometimes shifts supervisors. At the conversation young workers and builders said that they didn't like to drink at all, but if they did not drink with the brigade, they would call them a miserly, renegade persons and unfriendly situation would be created by the same foreman. It was better to drink. A young man with such an "educator" got the opposite of what he wanted [391].

Having reported on the positive phenomena of city life, Nazarbayev raised the question of the need to engage in the selection and education of personnel: Akhmetzyanov's brigade worked in the workshop. He himself could serve as a classic example of moral promiscuity, drunkenness. Several times a year he was at odds with his wife, having two children, fell into the sobering-up station. Communicating the brigade members, he found it possible to use swearing and offensive language. A member of this brigade V. Mukhamedin was convicted for brutally beating his wife a year ago. Another furnace worker Y. Nemchinov did about ten percent of absenteeism of the shop, left two children, being their only parent, since his wife died. Several times in the year members of the same brigade were dismantled on comrades’ courts for fights at work. The last time they gathered and beat the brigadier. Hence the conclusion that it was time in the most serious way to engage in the selection and training of masters and brigadiers, to raise their responsibility for the people entrusted to them. On the existing councils of masters, foremen, all sorts of production issues were discussed, but not a word about how they educated their teams. This question, in the opinion of N.Nazarbayev, was very relevant especially for cities with a predominance of workers, such as Temirtau [392].

Being engaged in the Komsomol and party activities, Nazarbayev firmly decided to reveal all the downsides and tell the harsh truth. Besides he preferred not only to describe them but also to take concrete steps to remedy the situation. It was then that N.Nazarbayev came to the conclusion that it was possible to rely only on conscious workers, party members with experience, increasing the authority and significance of primary party organizations. This was especially useful to him when he returned to the plant as the secretary of the Party Committee.

In the Komsomol he dealt with ideological questions as he was responsible for the growth of the ranks of the VLKSM. Unlike the party with its careful selection, the Komsomol task was to maximally cover the entire Soviet youth by joining it. And, nevertheless, in spite of the growth of the number of the Komsomol members, some young people lost connection with the Komsomol for various reasons. This was neglected in the explanatory note of the annual statistical report of the Temirtau gorkom of the LKSM in 1970. Usually such notes contained only positive statistics with frankly distortions. Nazarbayev, on the contrary, tried to show that he would tell the whole truth [393].

During this period, a number of articles stating of his work were published. "Lenin and Youth" dated February 10, 1970 was about the Leninist readings that had passed, as the previous ones, in the most capacious hall of the city of the Komsomolets cinema. The first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom in Temirtau N.Nazarbayev made a report. Using vivid examples, N.Nazarbayev showed fidelity of youth to the traditions of the older generations, the ability of youth to work shockingly and have fun [256]. Within this period, he was the participant of the Kazakhstan Youth XII Congress (March 11-12, 1970) as the Karaganda region delegate. At this Congress he was elected a member of the TsK of the LKSMK.

The archive documents of the plant include written opinions of workers and managers about the 1-st secretary of the Komsomol gorkom in Temirtau N.Nazarbayev. On March 16, 1971 L.A. Fentsel wrote that Nazarbayev was talented, regularly held city meetings of the best workers of production, graduates of vocational schools; a frequent guest of young people in production, a mentor. The 2-nd secretary of the Temirtau TsK of Komsomol K.F. Kachura emphasized that N.Nazarbayev as the 1-st secretary of the Temirtau TsK of Komsomol had great organizational skills and was able to make people and youth follow him, very hardworking and modest person, he did not boast his knowledge, earned a great reputation. On March 15, 1971 N.V. Zhelnov wrote that Nazarbayev always competently approached the solution of all issues. He actively participated in the work of the city commission on youth affairs at the city executive committee. V.M. Nikiforov noted that N.A.Nazarbayev had good organizational skills. Honesty, integrity and deep dedication were his hallmark, executed orders with full responsibility, etc. [382].

N.Nazarbayev worked as the 1-st secretary of the Komsomol gorkom in Temirtau until June 1971 [258]. The texts of the reports and speeches of N.Nazarbayev at the plenary meetings of the Temirtau gorkom of the Komsomol in 1970-71 and the content of the decisions adopted by these bodies show the volume and diversity of Nursultan Nazarbayev's activities. He made the youth follow him. The youth took an active part in Temirtau development and construction. His report at the VI Plenum of the Temirtau gorkom of the Komsomol highlighted the tasks of the youth and Komsomol members of the Kazmetallurgstroy trust, the metallurgical plant and the city, concerning construction and commissioning of the blast furnace No 4, the third converter and shops of cold rolling of a leaf. N.Nazarbayev persuaded and urged the Komsomol organizations to develop scientific and technical creativity, to hold contests for "small-scale mechanization", evenings for "glorify the workers", to develop secondary education. He sharply criticized the shortcomings in work. He showed an exemplary work in managing the Komsomol.

The youth of Temirtau initiated the movement "Kazakhstan hour" in the republic. He achieved the resumption of the "green patrol" detachments' activity in all schools of the city, the organization of work on the protection and defense of green plantings. At that time, 207 Komsomol youth brigades worked in the city. In March, 1970 the secretaries of the Komsomol organizations discussed the report of the 1-st secretary of the Komsomol gorkom in Temirtau N.Nazarbayev on the results of the December Plenum of the TsK of the KPSS and the Komsomol’s tasks in fighting to increase production efficiency [180].

In June 1970, the article "Meeting with the space hero A.S. Yeliseyev" spoke about the meeting of the hero of space A.S.Yeliseyev with the factory workers. The secretary of the Komsomol TsK Nazarbayev took part in the meeting [181].

Nazarbayev's report to the III plenum of the LKSMK city committee on July 3, 1970 covered a number of specific activities carried out during this period in the field of socio-economic development of the city. This included the construction and launch of an oxygen-converter shop, the erection of new housing and cultural facilities. Also covered was the involvement of young people in technical creativity, rationalization and invention, the expansion of industrial training and advanced training of personnel. Special attention was paid to the participation of working and student youth in the work of the people's vigilante groups for the protection of public order, as well as the fight against theft of socialist property.

In August 1970, N.A.Nazarbayev’s name was mentioned in the article "Komsomol members of the fifties". The 1-st secretary of the Komsomol organization of the plant Vadim Makhmudovich Chulturov worked as the chief of the technical bureau in the railway workshop. He headed the plant Komsomol organization in 1958-1959. The editors asked him to speak about the first Komsomol members, and those who took an active part in the formation of the Kazakhstan Magnitka. Nazarbayev was one of the mentioned [182].

At the LKSM obkom IV plenum held in August 1970 Nazarbayev stated that the LKSM members were carrying out the resolution of the VLKSM TsK "Komsomol - to rural school." They had to contact the heads of industrial enterprises, construction organizations about the allocation of paint, building materials. Under the permission of the authorities, they were given those materials, and then, by a decision of the committees of popular control, they imposed penalties on them. Thus, the Kazmetallurgstroy trust deputy manager helped; as a result, he was removed from his position. He added that there should be consistency in that matter. He also raised the question of sending the students to the Nurinsky district before registering student construction teams, so that they could build sports facilities there and repair schools. However, the Komsomol obkom ignored that. It was wrong as they patronized the area. He urged to let the students go to the area [9]. He emphasized the poor living conditions of rural areas, where young specialists did not want to go. N.A.Nazarbayev pointed out at the unjust actions of the national control of the authorities, spoke in defense of dismissed workers, arguing the policy of the Komsomol obkom.

He dealt with the problems of the Komsomol primary organizations of the entire city and work with secondary schools. On October 9, 1970 the builders and metallurgists gathered at the House of Culture of Builders for a celebration dedicated to the reception of the oxygen-converter complex by the state commission. The Kazetamllurgstroi trust manager A.G.Korkin congratulated everyone on their labor victory and handed the metallurgists a symbolic gift, a key to the complex. Taking the key and passing the model of the converter to the builder, the director of the plant P.P.Mishin, converter worker Yu.I.Gladchenko, deputy head of the shop Yu.I.Zimin, chairman of the trade union committee M.M.Mayzholov assured that metallurgists would continue the baton of labor feats and would master the design capacities of giant furnaces ahead of schedule.

The 1-st secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party gotkom N.G.Davydov, secretary of the Komsomol gorkom N.A.Nazarbayev, secretary of the Karaganda Party obkom A.Ya.Trusov, chairman of the obkom of the trade union of construction and industrial building materials workers V.N. Kryachek wished further success to the collectives of the trust and the plant.

The Temirtau gorkom of the KPK decided to transfer the Red Banner to the Kazmetallurgstroy trust collective for eternal storage and to stamp out the names of the builders of the complex on converter steel plates to be installed on the workshop building. In honor of the labor feat of builders, it was decided to erect a monument of glory. The trust team and the best construction and installation departments were recorded in the Book of Honor. The construction workers, as well as the metallurgists who had achieved success in mastering the production of converter steel were awarded honorary diplomas of the Regional Executive Committee [183].

At the plenum of the Communist Party Committee in November 1970, N.Nazarbayev spoke of the unreasonable turnover of senior Pioneer leaders in all schools in the city. He reported that four Pioneer leaders of school No3 were changed in a year, and the fifth one was asking to be transferred to another school. The school director believed that the duty of the leader was to arrange the chairs before the meeting, to run or go where she was sent to. There were other schools where the Pioneer leader had the role of an errand girl. And the director considered a leader unsuitable for work if she did not carry out such assignments as taking sheets to the city educational board, bringing them back, etc. [394].

N.Nazarbayev emphasized the most pressing problems, in particular the issues of youth employment using a typical style of caustic sarcastic speeches. At the beginning of 1970, young people were invited to work at the combine. In this regard N.A.Nazarbayev stated that the analysis showed that of 557 boys and girls, 127 were pupils, the rest were arranged in such professions as a driver, bulldozer, tractor driver, weigher, nanny, conductor, carpenter, tinsmith, locksmith, and only 17 persons worked as blast furnacemen. The reporter said that he did not want to say that those specialists were not needed at the plant. But practice showed that of the youth, arrived in 1958, only furnacemen, steelmakers, and rollers succeeded in settlement. People started to quit [395].

N.A.Nazarbayev's reports were not always critical in character. Sometimes they were pathos but in an unobtrusive and subtle way. So was his speech at the III party conference in January 1971 in Temirtau. He reported that in the newspaper of one Ural district committee of the Russian Communist Youth Union in the distant days of the youth of their fathers an article had been published. It stated that on some Sunday, the youth club was full of children. The Komsomol arranged a matinee for them. The children were asked what the Komsomol was. The answer followed that it was a place where they the Bolsheviks were taught. More than 100 million people went through the Leninist Komsomol, a school where "the Bolsheviks were taught." Many states public figures of the country, economic leaders, labor heroes, war veterans and many communists sitting in the hall could proudly say that they had graduated from the school of the Komsomol [396].

The good practice of public speaking in the Komsomol made Nursultan more experienced speaker. At one of the Komsomol meetings, he found out that his folder was empty. But his confusion lasted a second and Nazarbayev, looking into the crowded room, and constantly looking at an empty folder, voiced the so-called greeting.

His memory was phenomenal, and the night before he looked through the document disappeared. Y. Tuleubayev did not hide his admiration for the phenomenal memory of the Leader of the Nation. He said, they always knew that Nursultan would be very successful man. And what was surprising, persistently rising up the career ladder, Nursultan remained a warm, friendly and easy to communicate person. It was unbelievable but he remembered every person that he had ever met. Besides, he even remembered their names [381].

As the true Kazakh man, brought up in the spirit of the respect for the elders, N.A.Nazarbayev always noted the role of the older generation in educating working youth. And he did it sincerely, with some poetic love. In addition to his main work in the Komsomol, N.A.Nazarbayev was simultaneously a deputy of the regional and city workers' councils [258] with social burdens and instructions of the voters as additional workloads. But he was already formed into an obsessive workaholic, in a tense rhythm and the elements of his daily and hourly work.

On January 9, 1971 at the XIII plenum of Temirtau gorkom of LKSM its first secretary Nursultan Nazarbayev sharply criticized the management of the KMK and Residential Construction Trust for being indifferent to the interests of young people, for the slow construction of the Palace of metallurgists of the KMK and sports complex, emphasizing their significance for the youth of the city in order to spend their leisure time after work. He organized youth headquarters and detachments and mobilized the youth of the city for the construction of these objects.

N.A.Nazarbayev was engaged in the development and improvement of the work of Temirtau military patriotic clubs of young sailors and young parachutists. He sharply criticized L.V. Sukhonin, secretary of the party committee, and the administration of the plant for their attitude to the Komsomol and indifference to the youth.

At the XIII plenum of Temirtau gorkom of LKSM N.Nazarbayev was the mastermind behind the creation of a national squad of metallurgists. He also criticized unproper conditions of the KMK Pioneer house. He sought practical solutions to the problem of urban transport poor work as it infringed the interests of the youth, the main city residents.

The commissioning of new facilities at the KMK resulted in a significant expansion of the product range, including coke, slabs, cast iron, hot-rolled steel sheets, open-hearth and converter steel. To further increase production capacity, the plant was reorganized into a combine, combining the KMK, the Atasun and South Topar mining departments, and the Alexeyevsky dolomite mine. Nazarbayev's activities extend beyond the subordinate organizations, influencing the development of the region and the entire republic.

In 1971, Nursultan Nazarbayev supported the idea of "Saving Working Time" in preparation for the VI plenum of the Temirtau City Komsomol Committee. This concept, known as the "Kazakhstan Hour", was adopted by all-Komsomol organizations of the Kazakh SSR. The same year witnessed the organization of assistance to the state farms of Nura district. In the fall, more than 200 tractor drivers, 300 drivers and 320 combine harvesters were sent to harvesting. In Temirtau 14 training points of accelerated courses were organized, where 610 mechanics were trained. In these endeavors, Nazarbayev demonstrated an innovative approach and entrepreneurial flair, finding mutually beneficial compromises to resolve the interests of various parties [397]. In general, Nazarbayev paid great attention to the various affairs of patronage assistance to the village during his short period of the Komsomol secretarial work. Nazarbayev willingly participated in such work as he remembered the overworking with his father and mother on the collective farm fields in Chemolgan. Sometimes he came into conflict with the higher authority.

On March 9, 1971 the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK recommended Nazarbayev Nursultan Abishevich to the position of the 2-nd secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom. The positive characteristic of comrade N.A. Nazarbayev was signed by the secretary of the obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan V. Akulintsev [398].

On June 10, 1971, N.A.Nazarbayev was elected the second secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom. N.A.Nazarbayev wrote in his latest book that it was a great trust in him [344, 104]. In June 1971 Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper published two articles in connection with this event [257; 258].

N.A.Nazarbayev dealt with the all spheres of economic and social life. It included capital construction, industry, placement and education of personnel, recruitment, efficient and safe operation of transport, the state and measures to improve traffic safety in transport, the state of life services of the population of the city of Temirtau, training of personnel at industrial enterprises and in construction organizations, construction of housing, improving the use of production reserves and strengthening the economy, quality of food products for workers, cultural and entertainment institutions, thermal support of the facilities of all industrial enterprises and the city, the preparation of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant for the work in winter conditions, the construction of the city theater of musical comedy in the city of Temirtau, improving the quality of products produced by the food enterprises of the city, the five-year plan to provide patronage assistance to the state farms of the Nurinsky district, the training of mechanization personnel at the industrial enterprises and construction organizations of the city for the state farms of the Nurinsky district, the implementation of the USSR Council of Ministers’ decree, the unsatisfactory work of railway transport, etc. were the tiles of his reports.

Nazarbayev dealt with absolutely all the issues and problems of the social and economic life of the city. He studied economics through the prism of the party structure and came to the conclusion that without the governing rod represented by the party organs and primary organizations in production, the system could simply collapse overnight.

On June 17, 1971, the name of Nazarbayev Nursultan Abishevich was published in Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper on the list of Deputies of the Temirtau City Council of Workers' Deputies elected on June 13, 1971 [258]. He felt the fullness of life. "Cadres determine everything." For Nazarbayev, the highest professional priority was the qualitative and effective selection, training and placement of personnel.

Archival funds have preserved the names of many representatives of the Komsomol of Temirtau, who wrote their names in the history of the city and the Republic. They are the secretaries of Temirtau gorkom V. Kachura, M. Lebedenko, M. Pauli, workers of Temirtau gorkom Y. Korobov, D. Maximovskaya, literature employee of Temirtauskiy rabochiy newspaper Y. Vetklo, city executive committee officer B. Zhakupov, technologist of individual sewing V. Kindishova, student V. Kramarev, decorator Ye. Ryzhenkova, secretaries of the primary Komsomol organizations - O.Bryukhanova, F.Bisembayeva, V. Yefteyeva, L. Zaribova, V. Manin, P. Klimov, O. Pridelina, A.S. Nekrasov, S. Radchenko, P. Ramazanova, K. Simashkova, T. Suleimenov, N. Tretyakova, L. Fentsel and others. Nursultan Nazarbayev closely cooperated with them, trained them and studied himself. Most recommendations on admission to membership in the CPSU, awards, commendations, as well as decisions on material and moral encouragement of outstanding workers were signed personally by Nazarbayev.

His civic maturity, professional competence and business qualities lifted him to higher social rungs. The state was deeply interested in strengthening its human resource potential through the emergence of such energetic and responsible young leaders. These leaders were capable of working with great enthusiasm and dedication in the entire vertical of the social structure. The principles of trust and responsibility that guided Nursultan Nazarbayev's professional relationships ultimately determined his own status.

Nazarbayev’s co-worker Nina Timofeyevna Vakhitova recalled that she had started working with N.A.Nazarbayev in 1971. At that time, he was the second secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom. And she worked during that period of time as the head of the cabinet of political education of Temirtau Party gorkom, and since May 1973- the secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom on ideology. He was still the second secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom. She had always observed his kind of work, when they had been already working as secretaries, and had taken a lot for herself from how to behave, what issues should be considered, etc. What was so special in his work? He was engaged in industry, and she was engaged in ideology. But it was very closely interconnected. Firstly, the collective of the KMK was forming at that period of time. People from all districts and cities of the former Soviet Union came to Temirtau construction site to develop the workshops of Karmet. Many people came to the construction site, many of them stayed to work in the shops. But those who came to the workshop development were young people from rural areas of Kazakhstan. Many of them graduated from either the Dneprodzerzhinsk school with a profile in the metallurgical industry, and some of them studied in Magnitogorsk, etc. But as such, the team was just forming. At that time there was already the first cast iron. Vakhitova worked in Temirtau gorkom of Komsomol then and participated in all matters dedicated to the first heat, construction, so she was already familiar with all those issues. But it was necessary to work with teams. Of course, they had secretaries of party organizations there, and through them they created classrooms for political education in large workshops and carried out work. That was information directly to the members of the team. Most often it was on the shifts of oncoming ones or they just walked and made-up various conversations. And Nursultan Abishevich was also engaged but only in teams for the production of industrial goods and for the development of workshops. Thus, they had a relationship, a complete relationship [399].

N.A.Nazarbayev wrote that he supervised the issues of industry, capital construction, transportation. And industry in the city was primarily a metallurgical plant. Work both day and night. At that period 250-ton converter, 600-ton open-hearth furnace were put into operation at Karmetkombinat. N.Nazarbayev was assigned the duties of a representative of the City Party Committee in the public-political headquarters of the construction of the metallurgical plant, and had to spend day and night at the construction site. N.Nazarbayev defined his position as follows: commissar foreman. One could not understand at once whether he was put next to the manager or instead of him. Because of the crazy whirlwind it sometimes rippled in the eyes: then at the blast furnace eliminated a breakthrough, then at the converter. Wrote schedules at night, handed in hundreds of all kinds of acts, organized Sunday parties, provided transportation of concrete, metal, equipment. And every day there was communication with dozens, hundreds of people. Around the clock they came in a never-ending line to the construction headquarters with various, sometimes unexpected concerns and requests: some of them threatened to take the team away from the site if the concrete supply was not adjusted, the others demanded to influence a drunken husband. The position of the second secretary gave the opportunity to communicate with many high-ranking people. Party workers from Central Committees came very often. They gave their advice, but mostly they asked about the planned indicators. None of them even said a word about what conditions should be created for people to fulfill these plans, which of these conditions have already been created and which have not. When there are no proper conditions, naturally, the personnel do not stay. At that time the personnel turnover at the plant was up to 30 percent. It meant that every third person worked unstably. Therefore, when in 1973 N.Nazarbayev took the post of the secretary of the KMK Party Committee, he began his work by thinking over the problem of creating the necessary working conditions for metallurgists [344, 105].

Greater part of the time N.A.Nazarbayev was engaged with the problems of the KMK. In 1971 and 1972 N.A.Nazarbayev wrote several articles on the work of the plant [193;194; 195]. He headed the social political headquarter of the KMK construction of, spending days at a construction site. Within that period mechanical workshops were built; the heat and power plant and the railway network were expanded. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled that he defined his position to himself as a commissar foreman. It was uneasy to understand whether he was assigned to work next to the manager, or instead of him. Sometimes everything moved before the eyes: to eliminate the blast furnace "breakthrough", to provide transportation of concrete, metal, equipment, then the converter shop schedules forming at night, handing over hundreds of various acts, Sundays organizing. In addition, there were every day communications. All day and night a big amount of people came to the headquarter with very different sometimes unexpected worries and requests. Some threatened to take the brigade away from the site if the flow of concrete was not adjusted, other asked to influence the drunk husband, and Nazarbayev provided concrete, and later in the evening he looked for a careless drunk husband to have a substantive conversation with him [13, 79].

At that time, it was the norm: the party kept a sharp eye on everything, including the "social cell", the family. In the early 70s, N.A.Nazarbayev constantly communicated with the authorities of the regional, republican and union scales. He was charm, sociable and at the same time respectful and polite, and therefore he easily converged with people, regardless of rank. N.A.Nazarbayev understood the great importance to establishing personal contacts in order to more effectively build up his work and to get more funds for the plant and the city. And the representatives of the allied ministries, namely, ferrous metallurgy, special assembly works, heavy engineering and electrical industry, were constantly present at the plant.

At that time, he met the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.N.Tikhonov. Party workers of the TsK of the KPSS, the TsK of the KPK Kazakhstan and the obkom came here. The heads of enterprises at that time were subordinate to the hierarchical links of the branch, party and regional administration. High visitors never spoke about the vital needs of metallurgists and plant builders. Nazarbayev was oppressed by this fact, as he knew the way metallurgists and builders lived, and repeatedly informed higher authorities that the city was sorely lacking housing, kindergartens, food, and supplies. Staff turnover, for example, was 30%, which was a very high figure for the Union. On July 8, 1971 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR appreciated Nursultan Nazarbayev's ability to develop initiative and maintain high performance at all stages of work and directions and awarded him a Certificate of Honor.

On November 26, 1971, in a letter to Karaganda obkom of the KPK and the executive committee of Karaganda oblast council of Workers' Deputies N.Nazarbayev expressed the Temirtau citizens' request for an application to the Kazakh SSR Ministers’ Council to allocate a staff for the Temirtau city musical comedy and its funding since January 1972. The letter noted that on the grounds of the decree of the USSR Ministers’ Council on the construction in Temirtau, Temirtau gorkom of the KPK and the executive committee of the City Council of Workers' Deputies decided on the construction of a theater in the city. Considering the need to create an artistic collective of the theater, the opportunity had been found for its placement since January 1972. The art collective was provided with the premises of the Palace of metallurgists' culture of the rolling production of the KMK in the old part of the city, which had a useful area of 4720 sq. m. and included the main auditorium for 600 seats, small halls for 250, 225, 200 seats, 16 rooms and cabinets, storage and costume rooms, make-up rooms, latrines, a mechanized scene with a rotating circle. In addition, the theater would have the opportunity to put concerts in the auditorium of the new Palace of metallurgists' culture of the KMK for 1200 seats, which would be commissioned in 1972 [398, 17].

In January 1972, the 2-nd secretary of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev made a report to the Temirtau Party City Commitee at the meeting of workers' representatives. They discussed and accepted the socialist obligations of citizens to successfully implement the 1972 plan and the ninth five-year plan. He reported that the sales plan for the main types of products had been completed ahead of schedule, on December 29350 thousand tons of rolled metal, 6000 tons of steel, 15000 tons of cast iron, 11 thousand tons of calcium carbide and many other products had been produced over the plan. The builders and installers of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor of the Trust Kazmetallugrstroy successfully completed 1971. The builders of Metallurgzhilstroy fulfilled the housing commissioning plan. The city industrial bargaining, household services enterprises coped with the state plan [259].

On January 31, 1972, the Executive Committee of the City Council of Workers' Deputies held "The Day of the Deputy." One of the speakers was the 2-nd secretary of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev [260].

In April 1972, a scientific-practical conference of the Technical and Economic Council under Temirtau Party gorkom took place with the following agenda: Scientific and technological progress, economic reform and the problems of managing socialist enterprises in the light of the decisions of the 24th Congress of the KPSS. The conference was opened by N.A.Nazarbayev. At the conference the following topics were touched upon: the leading roles of engineering and technical workers in improving production efficiency through the introduction of science and technology; the estimated ninth five-year period, production growth; the measures developed by the team to fulfill the tasks of the anniversary year. The following specific facts were cited: leveling machines were manufactured and successfully operated in carbide production No. 2; an installation for mechanical washing of cans was mounted in the workshop D-23; the transport workshop was developing a mechanism for closing and opening ports of gondola cars. The plant’s team did a lot of work to introduce new devices for automatic controllers, computers, control and monitoring machines; to improve the controls and automation of the technological workshops; main directions of improving the system of cost accounting; basic principles of economic calculation, the most important problematic issues of its development; problems of managing a socialist enterprise; forms of economic studies of workers and scientific organization of labor [261].

On May 1, 1972, the second secretary of Temirtau gorkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev made a report at the Palace of Culture of Metallurgists at a solemn meeting dedicated to the Day of International Solidarity of Workers [262].

On December 13, 1972 N.A. Nazarbayev was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor for high production results and labor valor by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Next year, in 1973, he continued to head the headquarters of the start-up complexes of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, which was the main content of his work. On May 18, 1973, under his leadership, the construction of the cold rolling mill was successfully completed and it was put into operation. On the same day the plenum of Temirtau City Party Committee was held, where he made a report "On strengthening the party leadership of industry and capital construction in the light of the decisions of the December Plenum of the TsK of the KPSS in 1972". N.A. Nazarbayev still paid great attention to the problems of socio-cultural development of the region and did not miss the opportunity to draw the attention of the republican center and creative community to them. Nina Timofeyevna Vakhitova, N.A. Nazarbayev's co-worker, evidenced his becoming a public and state leader, the Leader of the nation. In 1959-1960 Nina Vakhitova worked as the secretary of the Temirtau Komsomol committee and was the head of the cabinet of political education of the Temirtau Party gorkom, and the secretary of Temirtau Party gorkom on ideology since 1973. She recalled that in any difficult conditions, N.A.Nazarbayev was always in the thick of the events, actively influenced their course and boldly expressed his own opinion. At the Tenth Republican Komsomol Congress in Almaty, he noticed in his speech that masters of art rarely came to Temirtau, writers and poets seldom wrote about the creators of Karmet. And it worked out. Sovremennik Theater's actors Oleg Yefremov, Oleg Tabakov, Igor Kvasha, Yevgeny Leonov and others came to Temirtau. The Central Theater of the Soviet Army, Lev Leschenko, Roza Rymbayeva, came on tour. Writers Ivan Shukhov, Zhaik Bekturov, Dmitry Snegin, Sabit Mukanov, Yury Gerdt, Alexey Bragin met the creators of Karmet. And what a brilliant poem "The Youth of the Magnitka" was written by Mikhail Balykin. When the International Conference of Writers from Asia and Africa was held in Almaty, guests from the hot continent were specially brought to Temirtau to see the giant ferrous metallurgy. With the active assistance of Nursultan Nazarbayev, the city of metallurgists and builders turned into a cultural center. The Palace of Culture of Metallurgists, sports complexes, and theaters were built under the control of N.A.Nazarbayev. Besides, the children's clubs, Nursultan Abishevich infused the existence of the clubs of young parachutists and young sailors. Tens, hundreds of boys and girls entered and graduated from flight and nautical schools, began to conquer the airspace and the sea. The House of Pioneers and schools were sponsored by the industrial enterprises of the city. That was the true concern for the younger generation, the future of the country! N.A.Nazarbayev always tried to do as much as possible for the city and the combine as a city-forming enterprise [399]. And how happy were the people of Temirtau to hear the words of N.A.Nazarbayev that the history of the Magnitka, Temirtau city and its dwellers were inseparable from his destiny. If there was no Magnitka and Temirtau in his destiny, he would never become the president [400].

In 1973, a group of journalists from the newspaper "Socialist Karaganda" traveled to the Karaganda region to study the work of several large enterprises. During a meeting with N.A. Nazarbayev, organized for journalists from the capital, one of the correspondents was impressed by the deep knowledge and resourcefulness of this young leader. Experienced journalists wondered when they heard his analytical reasoning, because his insight, understanding of life and original views were fascinating.The same year N.A.Nazarbayev became part of the country's party elite, both formally and in fact. Due to his high professionalism, strategic thinking and organizational skills, he was appointed to the position of secretary of the party committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. Within the hierarchical structure of the KPSS, such career growth implied rapid promotion through various levels and links. At this time, the KMK acquired strategic importance at the level of the entire union, and the position of the secretary of the Party Committee of this combine included him in the numerical composition of the KPSS TsK and was directly approved by him. This new position was prestigious, but also no less responsible, since together with the director he was responsible for the successes and failures of the enterprise.

Thus, in the period of 1969 - 1973 N.A.Nazarbayev enjoyed deep respect and great authority due to his personal qualities and merits. He was the head of production and the shock worker of communist labor. He took an active part in the public life of the plant, city, region, republic and country. Physical endurance, sense of responsibility, perseverance, determination, diligence, talent, constructiveness, initiative, oratory, gift of persuasion, prudence in actions, reliability in business, deep decency in relations with people, unwillingness to stay away, active life position, responsiveness, modesty, perseverance, exactingness, energy, ability to combine study with practice, active participation in public work, devotion, ability to unite youth, a phenomenal memory, full respect for elders, and high ability to work helped him achieve rapid career growth and become part of the country's party elite. N.A.Nazarbayev advocated the employment of young people, seeking to provide them with promising development opportunities. Due to intensive practice of public speaking in the Komsomol, he became an experienced orator, skillfully addressing the audience. His phenomenal memory served as a reliable tool in his activities. As a true representative of Kazakh culture, N.A.Nazarbayev always emphasized the important role of the older generation in educating and guiding the youth to fruitful work. He was actively engaged in organizing various forms of assistance to rural areas, showing concern for their well-being. In his work N.A.Nazarbayev covered a wide range of issues related to the socio-economic life of the city and strived to solve them with full dedication. Studying economic processes in the context of the party structure, Nursultan Nazarbayev acquired profound knowledge in the field of economics. His civic maturity, professional competence and business qualities became the basis for his promotion to higher social positions. An important factor in his career growth was the support "from above", which played an important role in his success. The state highly valued the emergence of energetic and responsible young leaders like Nazarbayev, who strove with enthusiasm and dedication to strengthen human resources in society.

3 N.A.Nazarbayev and socio-economic and cultural development of the Karaganda region in 1973-1979.

3.1 N.A.Nazarbayev, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant

On October 20, 1973, on the proposal of the 1-st secretary of Karaganda Party obkom V.K.Akulintsev, Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected to the post of secretary of the KMK party committee, where he worked until March 1977.

N.T. Vakhitova recalled that approximately at the end of 1973, the 1-st secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Davydov Nikolai Grigoryevich, left them, he was transferred to work in the region, and the question was already about the 1-st secretary of the Communist Party Committee, but Nursultan Abishevich, therefore, was already oriented completely different. Anokhin Anatoly Mikhailovich became the first secretary, and Nursultan Abishevich became the secretary of the Communist Party of the KMK. Firstly, that was the position of the TsK of the KPSS he was a member of the nomenclature of the TsK of the KPSS, and secondly, that was a very responsible and very serious work, especially since he was involved in the formation of the collective and the work of industrial units all those years, working with the heads of shops etc. Therefore, for him it was a big and very responsible job. She emphasized that [399].

N.A. Nazarbayev's position was on the list of the nomenclature of the Secretariat of the TsK of the KPSS. He received an absolutely independent section of work and participated in all party forums of the city and kept in touch with the relevant departments. The Party Commition was in a special position, since the combine itself was considered a strategic object of all-union importance. In essence, N.A.Nazarbayev headed the party organization of the most important industrial economy in Central Kazakhstan. Those years, the plant's staff comprised more than 30 thousand people, and its party organization numbered 2.5 thousand communists.

The position of the secretary of Karmet Party Committee was reduced to the functions of a kind of universal manager, who, along with the director, was responsible for all the main production and other indicators of the enterprise. And since the party directly controlled the economy, each major leader wanted to get an energetic and knowledgeable party organizer. That is, a kind of management duet worked at enterprises in order to "implement the plans of the party and the people". For Karmet, plans for production and delivery of products, adopted by the authorities, were always impressive. The contribution of the plant in the republican share of the product was quite significant. Many strong party workers dreamed about the post of secretary of Karmet Party Committee and in this sense N.A.Nazarbayev was preferred as he worked there, and people, especially the party core, knew him well [91]. N.A.Nazarbayev defined his new position as follows: it was then that his real party work began. He recalled, he was a business executive. He began to understand capital construction, contracting, subcontracting, began to study the work of other enterprises of the plant: chemistry, railway, transport [13, 81]. And what was to be the secretary of Karmet Party Committee? The secretary of Karmet Party Committee should know more than a director. He was responsible to the Central Control Commission for the operation of the plant. Things were bad at the factory. And then he learned what a metallurgical plant was. The metallurgical plant included 35,000 people, the metallurgical plant contained 95 workshops, each shop was like the Almaty Heavy Engineering Plant or Kirov-sized plant, the railway shop had the same number of diesel locomotives as a road section did, 400 km of railroad tracks inside the plant; chemistry, all kinds, when coke was prepared, resin, toluene, xylene - all those were done there, at the factory; repair shops, construction organizations performed volumes of works like a trust did, the whole city in addition, communal facilities , all electro tracks, heat conductors and TETs - all these were also at the plant, and two soviet farms, agriculture needed to be developed. All those five years N.A.Nazarbayev delved into all sectors of the economy. Those were his universities [354].

Those years, such a structure as the party that organized and mobilized workers to "accomplish labor feats" was extremely necessary in order to maintain production activity and to fulfill the plans and tasks. The administrative apparatus of control held all the levers of production in their hands. The nationwide nature of property, declared in the Soviet Union, meant that workers were co-owners of all social wealth. For many decades, the position of workers as owners of production existed only in the form of a slogan and did not correspond to the actual state of affairs. Problems and turmoil in the economy (lower growth rates and output, excessive intensification of manual labor, conservation of harmful production, shortcomings in labor remuneration, domestic problems and unrest) led to the deterioration of the situation at production, which only aggravated the situation. There was a constant change of management staff, which included: shop managers, directors and their deputies, chief engineers and specialists. [91].

In his positions as 2-nd Secretary of the Temirtau gorkom of the KPK and Secretary of the Party Committee of the KMK, N.A.Nazarbayev significantly expanded his range of responsibilities and increased the scale of his work, becoming a more influential and key figure. He took on more and more significant tasks for the development of the city and the metallurgical plant, showing confidence in making important decisions. The experience of speeches at congresses, plenums, activists, conferences and meetings, as well as regular analytical speeches in the press at the Union, republican and local levels, meetings with labor collectives significantly improved his oratorical skills. He took part in the XIV Congress of the KPK made reports and proposals at the meetings of the Bureau of the TsK, as well as at the Secretariat of the KPSS TsK. In the city and at the plant, he was respected and appreciated for bold and concrete solutions to practical issues of production development and improvement of people's lives. In the 1970s N.A.Nazarbayev was a popular and authoritative person in the KR and a prominent and well-known figure in Kazakhstan and in the Union [2].

N.A.Nazarbayev was appointed a secretary of Karmet Party Committee in the recurrent crisis period. By that time the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant had new director transferred from the Metallurgical Plant of Chelyabinsk a month before. The new plant head O.I.Tishchenko and secretary of Karmet Party Committee N.A.Nazarbayev worked together. According to the latter, during the first year of their work they failed everything together [13]. As a consequence, the newspapers of that time began to publish critical articles with the names of the two mentioned above. However, with the course of time, the Tishchenko and Nazarbayev team began to operate in full power and the plant slowly but steadily began to emerge from the hard state.

O.I.Tishchenko worked day and night and was able to clearly separate the main issues from the minor ones, introducing a peculiar system of division of labor in the plant's management, where the secretary of Karmet Party Committee had a huge area of work. The new leaders had a large amount of work as they faced a total anarchy at the plant, mass and single absenteeism, late arrival and drunkenness at workplaces. Labor discipline was dramatically weak, that, consequently, affected both the skills of workers and the quality of products. N.A.Nazarbayev bet on a healthy party core in the primary labor units, as he knew the pros and cons of his team.

The presence of several reputable communists, who were also qualified specialists, in the brigade, shift, shop, site, etc. created a positive psychological attitude and changed the situation for the better. Gaining credibility of the laboring masses was extremely necessary for the new party organizer, as at that time, working with people was the kernel of his new position. The Communist core knew him well enough as he began to work with them in 1960 being a twenty-year-old boy. In his new position, N.A.Nazarbayev considered it his top priority to solve problems related to the decline in production and frequent breakdowns accompanied by accidents.

In January 1972, being the 2-nd secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom, he spoke at a meeting of party activists in Temirtau, where he noted serious shortcomings in the organization of production. Poor utilization of design capacities, frequent interruptions in the operation of expensive equipment, as well as frequent accidents and failures in the production cycle led to poor product quality and a limited range of goods. As a result of 81 accidents that occurred at the plant in 1971, 80 thousand tons of pig iron, 48.4 thousand tons of steel, and 87 thousand tons of rolled metal and other products were lost.

This situation was easily explainable. Lack of necessary labor conditions and housing, as well as insufficient qualification of the majority of engineering and technical personnel and workers led to high staff turnover, as many workers simply left their jobs.

On the initiative of N.A. Nazarbayev, a special action plan was developed to improve the situation by raising the qualifications of the plant's personnel. According to the new plan, it was planned to launch an evening technical school designed for training in a number of specialties: rolling and steelmaking, open-hearth and converter production, mechanical equipment of metallurgical shops, hoisting and electrical equipment, as well as vehicles, with a total coverage of 300 people. In addition, it was planned to open a branch of the Moscow Institute for Advanced Training of Managers and Specialists for 50 places. Representatives of the plant management, party, trade union and Komsomol committees held weekly meetings with the workers of the plant, right in the workshops, without excessive formality. After Nazarbayev's appointment, such meetings became a regular practice. Current production problems and issues were promptly considered, and appropriate decisions and measures were immediately taken.

Victor Strinzha, who started working as a roller at the KMK, and retired being the 1-st secretary of the Temirtau Party gorkom, recalled that he was always impressed with the style of work of Nursultan Abishevich, based on a great trust in everyone. Both ministers and workers were close and understandable to him, although he gave preference to ordinary people, constantly visiting shops and sites, and checking complaints of metallurgists and builders [401].

Such meetings made it possible to introduce many useful innovations and rationalization proposals, which helped to solve a number of problems in production. At the same time, issues related to the social sphere, such as construction of housing and polyclinics, kindergartens, sports and health centers, cultural and household facilities, were in the focus of attention of the new secretary of the Party Committee of КМК. The new young party organizer's functional responsibilities were new, complicated and large in scale. They required significant replenish with theoretical knowledge and political tools. In order to improve the skills Nazarbayev decided to continue his study on-the-job. The Temirtau Party gorkom directed him to the study.

In 1973 he entered a three-year correspondence course at the Higher Party School of the KPSS TsK. The Higher Party School of the KPSS TsK was the USSR educational institutions to obtain the highest administrative and political skills. In 1976 he successfully graduated from it.

The management and party committee of KMK put a lot of effort into solving the problems of the enterprise. However, it turned out to be insufficient, as many problems were systemic in nature and related to the mistakes of the line ministries in the process of planning, designing and construction of the Karmet plant. At that time, it was possible to correct miscalculations only at the level of these ministries, as they were the ones who made all the key decisions. Nursultan Nazarbayev was aware of this. Together with Tishchenko, he persistently tried to bring information about the current state of affairs at the metallurgical giant to the republican authorities.

Describing the real state of Karmet affairs, Nursultan Nazarbayev noted that during this period, the development of some sectors of Karmet, such as the ore base, power generation and repair services, lagged behind, and the technical equipment and automation of a number of production facilities were insufficient. These imbalances in development were the result of the lack of a clear vision for the plant. Nursultan Nazarbayev, as the new secretary of the Karmet Party Committee, made every effort to change this situation. He sought to draw the attention of federal and republican authorities to the need to solve these problems.

N.T. Vakhitova recalled that it was no secret that the plant often could not cope with its planned indicators. There was such a thing that it was necessary to solve many problems with great difficulty, with great difficulty, - she emphasized. There was a big number of problems. Firstly, people arrived and lived in dormitories. Many new families appeared and had no places to live. Housing was built at a very slow pace; the problem was very, very serious. Temirtau citizens didn't have a stadium and the old city, people tried to get from the south-eastern part of the city to the old city, it was more than an hour's drive, the transport went poorly, the city had few buses, the trams were just starting to appear, they still had difficulties. There were a lot of people, there was a tram shop at the plant, but there were a lot of difficulties. Just delivery made many problems and worries to Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, the delivery of people from the right bank, from the old city, since so many people worked at the plant. As for the studying, the city had a branch of the institute, not the institute itself; many people studied in Karaganda, at the Polytechnic Institute, including Nursultan Abishevich himself and many of his friends. Temirtau needed its own institute, but that problem was very big. Technical schools, the metallurgical profession, but there was not a single metallurgical specialty. At that time the city had only the chemical and metallurgical, construction and medical technical schools. Builders prepared personnel for construction sphere, metallurgists prepared personnel for metallurgy, chemists were prepared for chemical utility workshops that were a central factory laboratory, etc., but it was all wrong, it was also a very big problem. People had to go in for sports most often simply on the open areas between houses. There were dance floors, but dance floors were not clubs, there was a Builders Culture House in the East, where the builders organized their teams. The Palace of Metallurgists was just under construction. It was under construction but it did not have such workers who could begin to work properly. In general, there were a lot of problems [399].

Ministry of ferrous metallurgy ignored Nazarbayev's reports several times. In the summer of 1974, the persistence of Nursultan Nazarbayev, the new secretary of the Karmet Party Committee, was rewarded. He decided to send a letter to V.I.Dolgikh, Secretary of the KPSS TsK. V.I.Dolgikh, a professional metallurgist and former head of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, was well aware of the specifics of the industry. The State Commission arrived at the plant, consisting of representatives of the ministries headed by V.I. Dolgikh.

V.I. Dolgikh was a competent expert and subtle manager in the metallurgical production process and, therefore, greatly impressed the young secretary of Karmet Party Committee and other metallurgists, as he worked as the director of the Norilsk Metallurgical Plant and the secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Party obkom for a long time. Dolgikh, along with O.I.Tishchenko and N.A.Nazarbayev, examined the production buildings with several tens of square kilometers of the huge combine's shops for four days.

N.A.Nazarbayev described the catastrophic situation of housing, social and cultural life‚ spoke on the terrible staff turnover believing in their solution in the near future. The main idea of N.A.Nazarbayev was as follows: if the plans of the party were the plans of the people, then the party was obliged to create appropriate conditions for the people in order to implement the party plans. In a word, getting a new qualitative level of the plant's work is impossible with, first of all, no invest in a person. And the strongest argument was unsuccessful fulfillment of the production targets and deliveries.

N.A.Nazarbayev recalled that the metallurgical plant was a whole organism; the whole cycle should work clearly. There shouldn't be any interruptions anywhere. The flaws were a lot. There was no housing, there were no professional technical schools that could train personnel, there was no technical school, there was no resting place, there was no culture place, and there was no hospital there. N.A.Nazarbayev honestly told Dolgikh that the plant wasn't fenced and he didn't know how much metal was stolen every day, as well as about all the problems of the plant [354].

In his book "On the threshold of XXI century" N.A.Nazarbayev says that he is a categorical opponent of representing the ruling elite of that time brainless and old, as it is sometimes done today. This is absolutely wrong; their administrative and managerial class was high [341, 44]. Vladimir Dolgikh was a manager of that kind, and shortly after his departure, a team of fifty people from the KPSS TsK arrived at the plant to prepare the question on the work of the Party Committee of the KMK to strengthen the labor and production discipline and create a stable team in the enterprise for the Secretariat of the TsK. At that time, the preparation of the resolution of the TsK of the KPSS was a matter of enormous importance. It was carefully prepared and worked out, because, ultimately, the state budget required large allocations for the needs of a huge economic facility. Nazarbayev achieved that Moscow most closely paid attention to the social needs of the plant, and this was undoubtedly his serious success. The commission members had one evaluation criterion: plant's successful fulfillment of the plan meant that the plant's party organization worked perfectly. Nazarbayev had to work thoroughly with the members of the workshop brigade, convincing them that there was no connection between poor production figures and party-political work. The representatives of the commission did not find any serious flaws in party work. They were convinced that Nazarbayev was right, especially since he had an amazing ability to convince. At the end of their inspection, the commission members, due to the ability to look at things from the point of view of another person, looked at the problems of Karmet through the eyes of the plant's party organizer.

In a conversation with journalist Aitbay Saulebek, 87-year-old Vladimir Ivanovich recalled, it was urgent to solve all those problems. During that period, Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected as a party leader of the combine. Suslov expected that such a brave person would be found among Kazakhs. He put the question as a matter of fact. Before that Suslov listened to the opinion of the party gorkom, but after he learned Nazarbayev's opinion, he had to change his position. After a deep study of the problem Suslov prepared a letter to the TsK of the KPSS with concrete proposals. First it was discussed at the Secretariat of the TsK. Then it was decided to correct the state of affairs at the plant. A lot of sweat was shed, but the result was worth it. The situation changed dramatically not only at the plant, but also in Temirtau and even in the region as a whole: the personnel issue found its solution, the personnel were stabilized, the issue of labor safety was raised to a proper level. As a result of all this, Kazakhstan Magnitka became not only an advanced enterprise in the Union, but also became a model enterprise in the metallurgical industry. Undoubtedly, the merit of Nursultan Abishevich in all these achievements is huge. He literally put Kazakhstan Magnitka on its feet! If there was no brave and resolute secretary of the Party Committee like Nazarbayev, and instead of him there would be a sycophant and obsequious, the only Kazakh combine would have closed long ago [344, 109].

A few months later, following the work of the commission, N.A.Nazarbayev was summoned to Moscow for a report to the main ideologist of the KPSS, Secretary of the KPSS TsK M.A. Suslov. Rarely any middle-level party workers could get into the field of vision of the second person in the party. It was undoubtedly a success. Marxism and Leninism were the state ideology of the Soviet Union, and M.A. Suslov was officially recognized as the chief ideologist, although unofficially he was called the "gray cardinal" of the party. For forty years he held a post in the CPSU Central Committee, thirty-five years of which he was secretary, and for about thirty years he was a member of the all-powerful Politburo. By the time he met Nursultan Nazarbayev, he was the second person in the party leadership of the country. This ideology penetrated many organizations and institutions, and M.A.Suslov, being a bureaucrat all his life, not striving to be a public politician, was on the top of this pyramid for a long time. He was a performer by his nature, and significantly influenced staff policy. N.A. Nazarbayev's trip to Moscow was one of the key moments of his political growth, the reason for his so fantastic party and state career, as it is difficult to find similar analogues of such success in the Brezhnev era. N.A.Nazarbayev remembered this meeting. Later in his book, he described his visit to one of the greats of this world in fine detail. N.A.Nazarbayev told M.A. Suslov about the plant and its problems, such as the way it was built with no care of the people and hundreds of major deficiencies, the lack of the fence and, therefore, the risk of sheet steel thievery, the absence of common facilities for people’s live and work (food and essential goods, kindergartens, housing), the severe climatic conditions, snowstorms, preventing the work of the people, and the lack of vacancies for women [13].

The conversation with M.A.Suslov gave confidence to N.A. Nazarbayev; it seemed to him that M.A. Suslov understood the troubles of the combine. After all, he listened very carefully and asked questions about the plant longstanding problems. M.A. Suslov advised him to mention all the problems in the speech at the Secretariat of the TsK of the KPSS the next day. N.A.Nazarbayev was already an experienced speaker. At that time, he was already perfect, correctly and convincingly determining his position, with his speech being literate and figurative, inspired and emotional. He possessed an influencing magnetic force, when speaking about the problems of the city and the plant, as he constantly thought about them and their problems. The essence of his speech was as follows: it was time to face the working man and his family; not a human is for production, but production is for a human; without creating normal, human conditions for a person, without raising his prestige, his human dignity, no problem can be solved. In this sense, N.A.Nazarbayev was the new wave party worker, i.e. one of the leaders who will come to power in a decade and begin perestroika. N.A.Nazarbayev and his speech impressed Moscow's leaders. He was taken note of. Many mid-level party workers went through the Secretariat, but N.A.Nazarbayev clearly stood out from all.

Practice of public speaking improved his oratory skills. His Moscow speech predetermined his rapid transition to Karaganda Regional Party Committee. The outcome of the TsK Secretariat work was the Resolution of the KPSS TsK on the work of Temirtau gorkom of the KPK and the Party Committee of the KMK to strengthen labor technological discipline, to improve the production, cultural and living conditions of workers of the plant, dated December 12, 1974. Later, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution, providing the annual construction of the following: two kindergartens for 1,660 children, two vocational schools, a stadium for 15,000 people and 80 thousand square meters, a sanatorium-dispensary, housing of a metallurgical technical school, a college, a recreation center on the right bank of the Samarkand reservoir, a swimming pool, a cultural center, a sanatorium, etc.

N.A.Nazarbayev was also included in the preparation of this document and still remembers the figures that the commission had planned in the decree. The construction boom in Temirtau was later described in N.A. Nazarbayev’s book "In the Heart of Eurasia". He recalled that period with deep appreciation. According to him, it was in those years that he gained his first experience in the construction of large social facilities, which later proved to be very useful in the creation of the new capital of Kazakhstan - Astana.

The plans were great unlike the reality. Having arrived in Temirtau, N.A.Nazarbayev found out that the planned volume of work was not under the force of the local builders. In order not to spoil his Moscow impression, Nazarbayev took a number of risky steps in the spirit of a modern, energetic entrepreneur.

The mutual understanding between N. A. Nazarbayev and the director of the combine helped him and was very useful. The plant sent 1,500 people to the subsidized farms of the Nurinsky district for the agricultural season. N.A.Nazarbayev suggested that the rest of the year they should be registered for weeding and harvesting, but in fact should constantly work in construction. It was a serious trick that both Tishchenko and Nazarbayev could be punished for by the party line and by the instances of people's control.

However, N.A.Nazarbayev was confident. He had long understood that complying with all job descriptions, methods and regulations in the cumbersome national economy, may lead to weak result. He often recalled Tishchenko, for they established, in essence, informal interactions with the content, not fixed in the regulatory organizational documentation. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled that his speech at the Secretariat of the TsK and the concrete results of the resolution adopted raised his authority after that. It seemed that after that Almaty citizens began to look at him differently. Because a few years later, Dinmuhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev once, being in a good mood, said that Nazarbayev's Moscow speech made a strong impression on everyone, that after that the TsK remembered him strongly. It turns out that after the secretariat M. Suslov specially called D. Kunayev to pay attention to the young Kazakh. N.Nazarbayev was sure that when soon after that he was promoted to the post of secretary of the Karaganda Party obkom, the Moscow meeting had a decisive influence. In 1979, when he traveled for approval for the post of secretary of the TsK for Industry, Suslov remarked, "Here we have raised you!" [344, 112].

During his tenure as 2-nd secretary of the Temirtau City Party Committee and Secretary of the Karmet Party Committee, he actively organized a wide range of support for the city of Temirtau and the Nura district. This included training specialists for the state farms of the Nura district at the city's industrial and construction enterprises, as well as assisting the state farms themselves and in the construction of agricultural facilities [402].

In January 1976 Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspaper published N. Nazarbayev's article about Karmet’s effective work. In the article N.A.Nazarbayev spoke in detail about the work of Karmet, its successes failures and its people [196]. He was very attentive to people and carefully approached the issue of recruitment. N. T. Vakhitova recalled that when N.A.Nazarbayev was the secretary of the KMK Party Committee. They were engaged in their work as they did before. During that period of time, the city was determined by the decision of the Temirtau Party gorkom of the TsK of the KPSS as a city for the workers’ international education. Those days there were more than one hundred nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union in the city. Their aim was to unite everyone. There was a lot of work that they did all the time. But at that time Temirtau became the base city, the only base city in Kazakhstan for international education. It had the status of a training center for those who were involved in the international education and admission of foreigners of various units [399].

N.A.Nazarbayev and N.T. Vakhitova dearly loved their work, people, their city, country. Nowadays, market values are in the foreground, but in the years of the formation of Karmet, more attention was paid to the education of the working man. Nursultan Abishevich treasured practically every activist, Komsomol or party member, and demanded the same careful attitude towards people. They were like-minded people and solved many issues of educating the person of the future together. Even when N.A.Nazarbayev became the head of state, when meeting, when he comes to Temirtau, always sincerely asks her: "How is your health? How is the family?" Besides, they lived in the same house, practically sharing the wall. She came to see him and his family. They walked home together, discussing the problems of the city and upbringing the younger generation. She was always admired by his infallible intuition and the ability to understand people ‚the ability to see far ahead: he worked for the future; he knew in advance what to do. He saw the person's potentiality and carefully dealt with the selection of personnel. She remembered his words for all her life: "We can't cheat and lie." Many guests, both republican and foreign, came to Temirtau. Together with Nursultan Nazarbayev, they thought through every detail: how to meet and accommodate guests, how to surprise them. Nursultan Nazarbayev did his best to show the KMK and the city of Temirtau in the best way possible. Temirtau was known as an international city, a city of one hundred nationalities, because the Magnitka was built by the entire Union. In 1976, the KPSS TsK approved Temirtau as the base city for international education in the entire Soviet Union. Then Nursultan Abishevich worked as the secretary of the Party Committee of the plant, and they discussed important aspects of international education. More than thirty thousand people worked at the plant. And these were people of different nationalities. It was necessary to find common interests that everybody would enjoy. And today, when they are talking about the Kazakhstan model of inter-ethnic harmony and about our Assembly, that unites all nations, it can be said that such a small assembly model had already been tested by Nursultan Nazarbayev at the KMK [403].

In his latest book Nazarbayev writes that Temirtau holds a special place in his destiny: this city taught him to live and work in an international environment, to communicate freely and closely with people of different ethnicities. When unity is good, there is no need in life. Since life is joint, in the neighborhood, interests cannot but coincide, they become one. Life shows what unwillingness to make concessions and compromise leads to. In a multinational country, the organizing mission should be assumed by its titular nation. The whole world has witnessed that after gaining independence this is exactly what the Kazakh people did. Generally speaking, Kazakhs are by nature a peace-loving, sociable people. One of the reasons for this, apparently, lies in the historical development of the Great Steppe. From childhood, he grew up in a multinational environment. Still, studying, communicating with representatives of other nationalities at school, college and organizing work among other ethnic groups are completely different things. From this point of view, Temirtau became an invaluable school for him. They had to make a common cause by joint efforts, finding a common language with everyone. At that time in Kazakhstan the share of other nationalities was much higher than now. Then the language, culture and traditions of the Kazakh people were significantly damaged. As is known, during the colonial policy of the tsarist administration and Stalinist repressions, during the periods of virgin land development and construction strikes, people in most cases turned into a tool of politics. But even in these conditions, the Kazakhs did not break the traditions of hospitality and mercy formed by centuries. On the other hand, in multinational collectives formed as a result of such disasters and campaigns, human friendship is tested and hardened. In such cases, people evaluate each other not on the basis of external features, but on business qualities. Such qualities as internationalism and loyalty to friendship, developed in Temirtau, were of great help in subsequent work in Karaganda, in the Central Committee, in the government, and later as President [344, 106-107].

In April 1976 Industrialnaya Karaganda newspaper published the photograph of the secretary of the Party Committee of the plant N.A. Nazarbayev, presenting a memorable gift to I.A. Moiseyev [275]. V. Stringzha recalled, they were the same course students, but had different departments. N.Nazarbayev studied domain engineering, and V. Stringzha did a metal rolling. They often met at tea drinking and had a lot of discussions, their thoughts sounded in unison. Nursultan, for example, admitted that he was the true son of the Kazakh land, but during his studies in Ukraine he often felt as he was a Ukrainian lad, and in dealing with the Russians he was a Russian guy. In short, he was an internationalist to the brain and bones that was inherent in Temirtau metallurgists and builders. After all, Temirtau was always known as the city of one hundred nationalities.

V.A. Nikonov recalled, when N.A.Nazarbayev was the Party Committee secretary, he labored as a senior foreman in the molds workshop. N.A.Nazarbayev came to see the workshop, get acquainted with its work, to find out what kind of problems it had. He saw Nikonov and asked him what their problems were. Nikonov took him to the workshop and expressed all the wishes and grievances. It was 1976, the converter shop was launched, and the shop made molds for them, where they poured metal to get an ingot. The shop had many problems. And a month later a resolution was issued where it was clearly regulated what was needed to increase the productivity of the mold shop, and what was needed to do this. It really helped the shop. In 1991, there was a big fire at the plant, in the sheet rolling shop No 3, then it was called a tin shop, and a large area, almost half of the workshop's area burned and collapsed into units. The units deteriorated. The workers thought they would never be restored. Nazarbayev was just elected the president of the Republic. Somewhere on May 4, a fire occurred, and on May 15 he came to the combine with the ministers. They created a headquarters for the liquidation of the accident. Nazarbayev promised that all the units, as well as the shop burned would be restored. In three months, the shop began to operate again. These were two cases when V.A. Nikonov actually became convinced that Nazarbayev was a man of his word and that he really fulfilled all his promises [382].

Temirtau truly flourished in 1974 - 1980 under the direct patronage of Nazarbayev. A stadium for 15 thousand seats, eight kindergartens, a swimming pool with fifty-meter paths, residential comfortable neighborhoods, a rest house and a sanatorium-dispensary were built. Staff turnover sharply decreased. The plant's performance significantly improved: they began to smelt metal of the desired assortment, including high-quality steel for Kamaz longerons, produce special alloyed steel, put a broadband mill into operation, started cold-rolling shop, and began construction of a white tin shop.

According to N.T.Vachitova, the plant- Technical Institution of Higher Education began to work in the city, as the necessary teaching staff appeared. The city had a chemical and metallurgical college, three vocational technical schools that metallurgists graduated from in various metallurgical professions. The Palace of Metallurgists began to work perfectly. Many union and republican collectives came with performances for the city dwellers. The stadium began to be built, then the Sports Palace with artificial ice was built, and the swimming pool, large clinic, or more precisely, a five-story hospital, the clinic was specially built in the central part of the city, good medical centers appeared at the plant. In general, the city came to life. Many schools began to appear, before this period of time, placing a child in kindergarten was a huge problem, it was extremely difficult, and now kindergartens began to be built. Not only every ministry of the metallurgical industry, but also those of construction, and the chemical industry began to build their own kindergartens; they got a lot of new things, all of which were a great incentive for work. Therefore, it was no coincidence, of course, that Nursultan Abishevich later became the secretary of the party's Regional Committee for industry, from there, after that, he became to work at the TsK of the KPK, then he was already the Prime Minister, etc. [399].

For the first time, large profits appeared on the accounts of the combine that allowed further development of the social sphere. N.A.Nazarbayev had genuine authority in party circles and among ordinary workers. There was a kind of confidence and strength in him, and he infected others with his optimism. From time to time, he went into conflicts with the city and regional party authorities, and this peculiarity differentiated him from many professional party members who strengthened their positions in the corridors of power, creating their small clans with dedicated people and their traditions.

N.A.Nazarbayev decided, figuratively speaking, to give the position of the secretary of Karmet Party Committee a kind of legitimacy, relying primarily and mainly on the working masses, on the primary party organizations of workshops, shifts, etc. In Karmet Party Committee N.A.Nazarbayev went through a good management school. But what is a good manager, a good manager who manages a profitable company, in the modern sense? It was difficult to do as part of the command economy. However, N.A.Nazarbayev developed plans for short and long terms, seeking to manage a profitable company. It was incredibly difficult, because under communism the state was the owner and, as a rule, more concerned with control and restrictions than with creativity and stimulation.

In the period of 1973 - 1977, O.I.Tishchenko and N.A.Nazarbayev had definite tasks, usually measured in physical dimension. Material rewards were paid depending on the increase in gross output compared to the base period. N.A. Nazarbayev's energy was mainly aimed at fulfilling plans adopted by the authorities. It was difficult and even impossible to include the achievement of qualitative goals in the complex of management incentives. Hence, the extravagance, production of waste products and economic imbalances periodically occurred at the plant.

N.A.Nazarbayev recalled, in the process of that unpleasant, painful, but necessary work, one had only to marvel at the waste that was initially allowed during construction. The main reason for that evil was worthless projects. Millions were spent into concrete, into heavy-duty foundations, and after that it turned out that they absolutely did not correspond to the mounted equipment. Then millions were spent on rework. To that one must add the lost millions from the fact that, as a result, the plant could not reach its design capacity over the years, and that was just an example of only one industry, even one enterprise [13].

The extensive command economy continued to grow regardless of the effectiveness of the corresponding, in this case, metallurgical production. In such an economy, administrative pressure provided all organizations with conditions for the continuation of all activities, including the least effective or simply costly ones, with money wasting. The over-expenditure of resources, their involvement in economic turnover over the level stipulated by the directive established tasks and limits, by deed caused damage to the national economy, and not only to a particular enterprise.

Studying the 1970s newspaper publications, reports and speeches of N.A.Nazarbayev, one can clearly understand that the position of the secretary of Karmet Party Committee was ultimately reduced to a universal manager, because he had to deal with and supervise all walks of life at the plant. In addition to ideological and political-educational work, he controlled the progress of work on automation of technological processes in the ferrous metallurgy, rolling thin profiles, raising the technical level of production, reconstruction of large equipment, and developing the capacities of metallurgical units in detail. N.A. Nazarbayev's speech was full of similar technical terminology and the numerous numbers he gave out without a piece of paper. The texts of the reports and speeches of N.A.Nazarbayev at the Temirtau party conferences in 1971 - 75, at the plenary sessions of the Temirtau gorkom, as well as at the sessions of the Temirtau city council, and the content of the decisions adopted by these bodies show the volume and diversity of N.A. Nazarbayev's activities.

In February 1976, N. Nazarbayev spoke at the XIV Congress of the KPK in the role of a delegate, where he highlighted in detail the measures taken to accelerate the development of metallurgical units and improve production efficiency in cooperation with Karmet management. At that time, a sinter plant complex No2, a large thermal power plant, a cold rolling mill "1700", two converters, two powerful blast furnaces and other major facilities were put into operation. It was planned to put into operation in the near future a sintering belt, coke battery No. 7, tinplate and bent profile shops and a number of other important facilities, as well as to carry out extensive work on production automation. Social issues were consistently solved. 277 thousand square meters of housing, 7 kindergartens, nursery, vocational school, clinic for 700 visits with the latest equipment were built, significant work was done to improve the production life [263]. At the same time, every progressive step forward, achieved under difficult circumstances, met with numerous obstacles and caused tremendous strain.

At the end of 1976 Nursultan Nazarbayev decided to take a decisive step by sharply criticizing the activities of industry ministries and individual managers in the article "Considered among the laggards. What prevents the good work of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine", published on the pages of the central newspaper of the Soviet Union "Pravda". In his speech he strongly condemned the facts of negligent attitude, bureaucracy and red tape, which prevented effective work. This step enabled him to realize that the problems lay much deeper and were connected with the very system of the planned economy based on command and administrative principles.

On December 14, 1977, at the meeting of the party leadership of the KMK, N.A.Nazarbayev spoke about the state of personnel work at the plant. He stated that at that time a very important issue was being discussed, it was relevant. Due to the great work of the party organization and the Directorate of the plant, a good and business-like staff of managers and engineers and technicians had been selected. A ratio of 30% had been established for working personnel in excess of the number of 500 people. 2 schools and training combine had been opened. He emphasized that conditions were created for the staff to be fixed. Not enough attention was paid by the main specialists to the younger generation. For example, the main stream of young workers came from a vocational school. 138 people were annually provided by the technical school, namely electricians, mechanics, turners.

The plant Technical Institution of Higher Education was specially built for the Karaganda metallurgical plant, but the leadership and the party organization had no connection with it. As for the reserve, they work in that matter badly. It was necessary to stop the practice of bringing in specialists from outside. The reporter asked to pay all attention to the reserve, to their quality, and how to work with them.

The Karaganda Metallurgical Plant Party Committee secretary N.A.Nazarbayev gave great importance to the state and improvement of the air and water protection of the city of Temirtau. According to the information, signed by N.A.Nazarbayev on March 14, 1977, at the KMK, there were 60 dust and gas treatment facilities catching more than 1500 tons of dust per day. Flue gas cleaning facilities should be commissioned simultaneously with the main process equipment. Order No 114 dated August 4, 1976 "On measures for further improvement of maintenance, repair and operation of gas-dusting installations at the combine" was issued at the plant, identifying the main areas of air protection: in 1975-1976, more than 2 million rubles had been spent on the construction of gas and dust removal installations. Dust and gas treatment facilities at the sinter plant No 2 were commissioned; electric precipitators were installed behind the KS-1OOO limestone kiln. The electrostatic precipitators were reconstructed behind a rotating dolomite kiln in a refractory shop, and an H-250 pipe was constructed at heat and power plant of steam blower station (TETs-PVS). Much is being done to carry out major and current repairs of gas and dust removal plants. During 1976, more than 1 million rubles were spent for these purposes. At the level of design parameters, dust and gas cleaning facilities of TETS-2, sinter plant No 2, converter shop, blast furnaces No 3 and 4, where the residual dust content of the residual gases with regard to dispersion meets sanitary standards, work. At the plant, much attention was paid to the construction of water protection facilities, as well as improving the efficiency of existing ones. During 1976, 4 sedimentation tanks of the dehydration building, 32 sections of horizontal settling tanks of the "1700" mill, mechanized washing with sewage treatment plants in the motor transport shop, a fine after-treatment filtering station, and sheet rolling shop (LPTs)-2 wastewater treatment plant were put into operation. The sinter plant No 2-tailing facility, the oil traps at the TETs-2, the expansion of the coke steel production biochemical facilities, treatment facilities for biological cleaning in the treatment facilities shop were at the construction stage. The plant had developed measures for the period of 1977 - 1978, approved by the director, their deadlines and responsible executives for the protection of the environment were determined, in addition to capital construction, it was planned to spend about 3 million 723 thousand rubles for these purposes. At the same time, the air basin of the site of the combine of the sanitary protection zone continued to be unsatisfactory and was contaminated with dust, carbon monoxide, granular gas, harmful substances of coking and oxidation in quantities significantly exceeding the maximum permissible concentrations. Due to the shortage of maintenance personnel and the lack of a specialized repair department in the "Vostokenergochermet" system, maintenance and repair of gas and dust collection equipment remained at an insufficient level [398, 23].

V.M. Strinzha, who was the chairman of the combine's trade union committee at that time, recalled, Nursultan Abishevich was simple in communication and a man of action who did not throw words to the wind. He was strict in production work, and witty with friends, played the dombra well and sang sincerely [404].

N.T. Vakhitova recalled, it was hard to say what issues they didn't deal with at that time, it was very difficult. Well, firstly, people came to the city to get acquainted with the experience of international education, since the TsK of the KPK made a decision about that, so they came to the city from different cities of Kazakhstan. N.A.Nazarbayev and N.T. Vakhitova showed them everything. Nina Timofeyevna spoke at the courses at the Higher Party School. It began with that. Then people began to come to the city in a large flow, first of all, tourists, tourists from different countries, and even media workers from countries of the socialist community began to come to the city as tourists, from the capitalist countries, the leaders of party organizations of the Warsaw Pact countries also came to the city, those were all countries of the socialist community of that time. Tourists from different countries also came to Temirtau, including Cubans ones who came there, there were people from Malaysia; there were a lot of people. It was necessary to organize all that, and the most importantly was to show both the city and the Karmet combine as the main urban development enterprise of the city. Thus, together with Nursultan Abishevich and his assistants on ideology, they worked with tourists. They had to take them to the plant's workshops, they talked with people, watched the process, and besides. The two worked at the places of residence, they led the special clubs, at that time they had special clubs at the places of residence in which they worked with workers. They visited those clubs, visited the pioneer camps, came to various events and participated in them. It was very difficult to work especially with the media of the capitalist countries. Many of them were very, very unfriendly. Vakhitova gave an example, after visiting the plant, they all moved to the camp on the ship, moved to the pioneer camp. And there they had a meeting directly with the children, having a rest in a pioneer camp. The children told how they had a rest, showed their concert performances, so children did their best to enjoy the guests. Some guests watched and listened to them with pleasure, it was really so pleasantly, but some turned their backs and looked at another place or just lay down. At that time there were benches, where the youth gathered and performed, there was such a summer platform, some laid down on the benches and did not pay any attention. For children it was especially hard. How was that, they did not listen! Why was that so! But the hosts had to overcome everything and conducted such excursions. In addition, writers and poets of the Soviet Union and our Kazakhstan came to us. During this period of time, a conference of writers from countries of Asia and Africa was held in Karaganda, a conference was held there, and they came to us to get acquainted with the experience of the Magnitka, to visit, to get acquainted with working people, to speak at a rally, all these had to be organized. Of course, we organized it all, and Nursultan Abishevich helped us a lot in this. This is one area of work that we had to work with during this period of time. In addition, Nursultan Abishevich was a member of the bureau of Temirtau Pary gorkom, as Vakhitova did. Together they solved many problems related directly to cultural events in the city. It concerned the work of the Palace of Culture of metallurgists as well. Those issues were constantly under their control and the control of Temirtau Pary gorkom and Party Committee. Nursultan Abishevich always listened to all very attentively, very attentively treated all the requests. And what was it to hold such meeting with writers from Asia and Africa? First of all, the meeting itself had to be prepared, and then, after that meeting, the guests needed to be fed, and they had to be treated kindly, and funds were needed for that, but they were not assigned, and Nursultan Abishevich through the trade union committee, through the directorate of the plant helped to resolve those issues. In general, that was such a difficult, complicated, multifaceted work [399]. Three and a half intense years spent as secretary of the Party Committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, as well as the demonstration of initiative, assertiveness, organizational talent and the desire to achieve concrete results led Nazarbayev to a new appointment, where these qualities could be applied on a larger scale.

Thus, the Secretary of the Party Committee of the KMK in 1973 - 1977 N.A.Nazarbayev relied on a healthy party core in primary labor links, taking care of the formation of the human "I" within the framework of the collectivist "We". He did everything so that the workers of the plant could honestly and conscientiously work and get paid in an appropriate way. Engineering and technical workers' stimulation to improve their skills and the need for the professionals’ emergence were among his main tasks. He considered the team not just as a large number of people, but seeing personalities, people with inclinations, abilities, human qualities in it. With the acquisition of experience in managing people, the competence of N.A.Nazarbayev also increased. The scope of his work increased significantly. He devoted all his time to resolving issues of vital importance to the plant, namely, falling production, numerous accidents, social problems, improving the living conditions of people, etc., guided by a single goal - to contribute to the growth of state power by his work. As a result, N.A.Nazarbayev managed to achieve large-scale construction of housing and social facilities in Temirtau, which allowed significant improving the social sphere and the indicators of the plant. Due to his goodwill, courage, prudence, pragmatism, integrity, determination and deep devotion to the interests of the worker, secretary of the Party Committee of the KMK N.A.Nazarbayev gained respect and authority both in the party circles and on the part of ordinary workers. Having established himself as a person of business who was able to cope with a more important and complex amount of work, Nursultan Abishevich was recommended for the position of the secretary of Karaganda obkom of the KPK.

3.2 Contribution of N.A.Nazarbayev, Secretary for Industry and Transport of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, to the development of economy, social sphere and culture of the Karaganda region

In 1977 N.A.Nazarbayev had two appointments, the secretary of the Karaganda Region Party Committee on industry [197; 276], in March, and the second secretary in December [303; 331]. Now, along with the steel industry, his responsibilities included coordinating industries such as the coal industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, energy, and engineering. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled that it rarely happened when a secretary of Karmet Party Committee was recommended as an industry secretary. But then he found out that there was a call from Suslov to Kunayev. Perhaps, it was then that N.A.Nazarbayev came to the attention of D.A.Kunayev [354].

The secretary of Karaganda obkom N.V.Bannikov was transferred to work to Irkutsk. Instead, on the recommendation of the TsK of the KPK, Akulintsev was appointed. A few years later, the regional secretary of the obkom was supposed to be chosen from among local comrades. D.A. Kunayev gave the corresponding task to the TsK party authority department, and soon N.A. Nazarbayev's candidacy was proposed for that post. His skills were applied in the independent party and economic work. D.A. Kunayev decided to take care of the further fate of the young communist and supported his candidature at the TsK bureau [336, 276-277].

Despite the fact that N.A.Nazarbayev was a strong personality, who could make their way under any political regime, the support of higher party forces was of great importance. A.D. Kunayev played an important role in the fate of N.A. Nazarbayev. It was him who first noticed Nazarbayev and began to observe the success in his work, and then unobtrusively helped to advance a promising manager along the career ladder.

In the 1970s Moscow controlled staff changes in the party system. The setting for the election of a sectoral secretary from among local cadres came from the Secretariat of the KPSS TsK, where Nazarbayev was well known and supported. V.K.Akulintsev, the 1-st secretary of the party obkom, the strongest and most authoritative leader of the Karaganda region for its 68-year history, a broad-minded person of high culture, amazingly competent in a variety of issues, supported Nazarbayev as well, whom he knew well since 1970.

It was V.K.Akulintsev who gave the so-called representational description of N.A.Nazarbayev to the TsK of the KPK. The representational description N.A.Nazarbayev was signed by the secretary of the obkom of the KPK V. K.Akulintsev [405].

He warmly supported the candidacy of N.A. Nazarbayev, when his candidacy was being approved for the position of the Temirtau party gorkom 1-st secretary, the secretary of the KMK Party Committee; he needed a young and energetic industry secretary in the obkom. In the command economy hierarchical structure, an important role was played by the effectiveness of incentives associated with the preservation of the position and further official growth.

Evaluation of activities and staff policy was the exclusive prerogative of the higher levels of the party state hierarchy. Most likely, this was the decisive reason for the rapid rise of N.A.Nazarbayev. And when Moscow, Alma-Ata, and Akulintsev were extremely interested in a young, knowledgeable, authoritative and strong party secretary on industry in the Karaganda region, industrial in nature, with a mass problem, and permanent rush situations, N.A.Nazarbayev fit all the parameters necessary for this work. Thus, he continued his career at the level of the regional party leader.

At the time of N.A. Nazarbayev's appointment as the secretary of the Karaganda party obkom for industry, the situation in the region was as follows: in view of the instructions of the Secretary General of the TsK of the KPSS L.I. Brezhnev, the strictest economy and thrift were the most important condition for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people, labor collectives constantly searched for production reserves, intensified the struggle against mismanagement and waste. In excess of the 1976 plan, products worth more than 17 million rubles were sold in the region as a whole. The increase in production compared to 1975 amounted to 5.4 percent, and two-thirds of it was obtained due to growth in labor productivity, which increased by 3.5 percent. Production efficiency and product quality could be increased through strict savings in working time, material, financial and labor costs. The teams of enterprises and organizations of the region saved about 80 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 109,000 tons of fuel in conventional terms for more than six million rubles of various raw materials over the year. Active participants in the search for reserves were advanced workers, production innovators, rationalizers and inventors. They developed and implemented over 12 thousand inventions of rationalization proposals, and their economic effect amounted to 35.4 million rubles. Integrated quality management systems began to be introduced more widely at the enterprises of the region, and the share of products manufactured in the highest-grade category increased. Significant success was achieved in agriculture. Its workers increased the yield of grains and other crops, and successfully fulfilled the obligations to sell the state agricultural and livestock products. Grain farmers of the region filled up 680,000 tons of grain, which was 42 percent more than the national economic plan. Workers of the Leninsky, Oktyabrsky and Sovetsky districts of Karaganda, the cities of Shakhtinsk and Temirtau, the Youth District, many enterprises, Karagandaugol, Karagandagormash, Karagandaodezhda, a heating equipment plant and others approached the review of production reserves with all gravity. At the enterprises and organizations of the Oktyabrsky district, for example, there were more than 250 review commissions. During the review period, 260 raids and inspections were carried out. The course of the review was discussed at a meeting of the district party economic asset. As a result, the district enterprise collectives sold more than 2 million rubles of production over the program, overfulfilled the task of increasing labor productivity. 2.5 million rubles worth products were produced with the State Quality Mark, or 15 times more than during the previous year. Collectives of industrial enterprises, by reducing their planned costs, received about 1 million rubles of savings and the same amount of additional profit. At the same time, review commissions, party, trade union committees, and people's control bodies of some enterprises and organizations did not take this important event seriously enough. The previous year 12.8 percent of industrial enterprises failed to meet plans for the sale of products, 23.7 percent of industrial enterprises failed to meet plans for the growth of labor productivity, and 26.4 percent of industrial enterprises failed to meet plans for lowering their own costs. The planned level of labor productivity was not achieved [293; 201].

The number of enterprises lagging behind in all other indicators also increased. The Karaganda Metallurgical Plant still frustrated plans for the production of cast iron, steel and rolled metall. The Synthetic Rubber Plant (ZSK) missed the plan for some types of production. The plans for the production of cement, precast concrete, and furniture were not fulfilled. At the enterprises of light and food industries, the quality of some types of products remained low. Big flaws were in the work of enterprises of local industry. At the Karaganda Mining and Processing plan, the fulfillment of the plan for labor productivity in 1976 amounted to 89 percent; the output in the nomenclature was not ensured. The plans for ore mining and its processing for 5 months of 1977 were disrupted. In 1976, only 12 inspections and raids were carried out at the enterprise. Separate raids and inspections were carried out formally and did not affect the planned activities of the combine. Despite the obvious success in the work of the coal industry of the region, some collectives of mines worked unsatisfactorily. The Stakhanovskaya mine, for example, could not cope with the plan, since access to the lavas was difficult due to the emergency state of the preparatory workings and poor ventilation. Party trade union organizations and popular control groups passed by these facts and did not take measures to exterminate these shortcomings. The review commissions, committees and national control groups of the Sokurskaya, Aktasskaya, Kalinin and others mines, which did not use the equipment well enough, put up with flaws, and the level of organization of labor and production was low. The builders of the region worked extremely unsatisfactorily. Some party, construction committees and national control groups did not provide effective assistance to their teams in conducting the review. The planned capacities of the KMK, factories of rubber technical products, ceramic wall materials, and TETs-3 were put into operation in an untimely manner. Capital investments in the construction of the Karaganda Mining and Processing plan and Novo-Karaganda cement plant were left undeveloped. Ensuring the implementation of capital construction plans is one of the main tasks of the Glavtsentrostroy, Karagandazhilstroy trust, all construction and installation organizations. In 1976 none of the six trusts of the Glavtsentrstroy could cope with the implementation of the program of contractual works. Things were not in the best way in the year 1977. 38 of the 50 administration head offices and six trusts could not comply with the plan for the first quarter. Moreover, the indicators of the Kazmetallurgstroy, Karagandpromstroy, Karagandazhilstroy, Karagandastroymekhanizatsiya trusts were lower than those of the corresponding period of the previous year. In the national economy of the region there were still great unproductive expenses and losses. They exceeded 14.3 million rubles. Flaw losses in industry increased to five million rubles. Fines, penalties and forfeits paid for transport downtime and violation of business contracts amounted to large sums. The work of the review committee of the Zheleznodorozhny district was especially weak in this direction. In 1976 unproductive expenses of the district almost doubled and amounted to three million rubles. The city committees, economic leaders and public control bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, primary party, district party committees were charged with directing organizational and political-educational work in labor collectives to the fulfillment and over fulfillment of national economic plans of the second year of the tenth five-year plan for all technical and economic indicators by each enterprise, workshop, section, brigade, state farm, branch, farm. Along with mentioned above, the main task of labor collectives was the struggle for the early development of capacities, increasing the output of the highest category and with the Quality Mark, improving the use of fixed assets, increasing capital productivity, saving raw materials and electricity. In this regard, it was recommended for enterprises and organizations to develop and implement specific organizational and technical measures, paying particular attention to the timely implementation of science achievements in the production, further reducing the metal consumption in the production of machinery, equipment, construction, as well as reducing coal losses in the bowels of the basin. Inspection commissions, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and bodies of people's control of rural areas were recommended to take all measures to increase the efficiency of agricultural production and the development of animal husbandry, and the preservation of the livestock capita. Trade and public catering enterprises were recommended to intensify work in order to reduce distribution costs based on the economical use of wages and transportation costs, restoring order in recording and storing goods in warehouses, bases, and completely eliminating damage to goods and losses in excess of the norm. All enterprises were obliged to develop a broad incentive system for awarding groups and individual activists for achieving the highest indicators in the review. It was necessary to revive visual agitation, to have posters at every workplace urging workers to everyday savings and thrift. The review commissions had to practice discussing the monthly results of the review at the meetings of workers collectives to summarize and disseminate the best work experience of conducting the review, to regularly and widely cover the results on radio and television. All efforts were aimed at achieving high efficiency and quality, increasing labor productivity [293; 201].

At the post of the second secretary, N. Nazarbayev's personality was formed and hardened, showing plentiful energy, knowledge, experience, business skills and great abilities. During the period of 1960s-1980s N.A.Nazarbayev’s base characteristical features was formed. At the same time, it was unprecedented period of the Karaganda region's economic and cultural construction. The following achievements were obtained: construction sites and industrial enterprises intensification, urban growth of the population urbanization, capital construction growth accelerated commissioning of new production capacities in the sphere of industry. The Union Center, Moscow paid the greatest attention to Karaganda oblast. The whole country worked for Central Kazakhstan. Central Kazakhstan worked for the whole country.

Special atmosphere was created in oblast, as the leadership's attention to Central Kazakhstan was at its highest peak. V.K.Akulintsev was deeply human in character and created conditions for self-expression of people, and staff, their growth and self-improvement. The scope of economic and cultural construction and the moral and psychological situation in Central Kazakhstan at that time allowed and demanded self-expression of a person, and N.A.Nazarbayev was a bright example of that. He passed the Karaganda school of life and labor and received the first and enduring life quenching, extensive work experience and intellectual development.

The Karaganda region was the leading industrial region of Kazakhstan with 4 billion rubles of annual output produced by regional enterprises. During the years of work in the obkom, Nazarbayev actually went through another school, got a great experience, as he had to expand and deepen the horizons of his knowledge in many industries [2]. In essence, the new work was a continuation of the previous one, but already in the scope of the region, that he was now responsible for everything to the Center. Now he supervised coal, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, energy. He was engaged in many things, new to him. He deeply knew the metallurgical process and regularly visited the combine in a new position. He recalled that often he had to get to the crane in a suit and tie. There was no sealing, no Freon, the temperature was 70 degrees. After such a meeting, N.A.Nazarbayev collected the Party Committee, gave them three days to solve all the tasks and controlled everything himself, as it was extremely important to keep the word [13, 100].

Being a secretary, second secretary of the Party obkom, N.A.Nazarbayev was actively involved in the work of the KMK, the production association Karagandaugol [406], the Karagaily Mining and Processing plan and other industrial enterprises. He paid great attention to the development of mechanical engineering, light industry and food industry. He persistently sought to solve their issues in the federal and republican bodies, traveled to Moscow and Alma-Ata, wrote letters and sought solutions to the tasks posed. He was concerned to the live of rural areas and agricultural enterprises. He organized assistance for them from the cities, industrial enterprises and construction organizations, dealt with such issues as the development of the construction of residential houses, the retention of staff in the village [407], veterinary services improvement [408], production increase and feed quality improvement [409; 312], the development of integrated mechanization of agricultural production and high-productivity agriculture equipment [410], organized wintering of livestock [411] and its safety [412]. He dealt with social issues, providing people with housing, food, heat and water. In an emergency, he headed the headquarters for the water supply of the population of the city of Karaganda. All bodies and organizations, all production collectives were subject to the Party obkom. Karaganda citizens knew him and his activity very well.

His personal qualities were very highly rated by the people. He was characterized by a lively, concrete practical work. The study of the periodical press materials and archival documents of those times shows that in his practical work he focused on scientific and technical progress [413], improving the organization and increasing productivity of labor [414], growth of production efficiency and quality improvement [415], growth rates of industrial production and commissioning of production capacities of the national economy [416], strengthening labor discipline, increasing responsibility for the assigned current work.

He criticized the leaders of all levels, local, republican and federal bodies for the manifestation of bureaucracy, red tape, for inaction. In the article "What prevents good work of the KMK" in the Pravda newspaper dated December 29, 1977 he criticized the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, its leadership and some of the country's leaders for not solving the issues of the plant. He was irreconcilable to shortcomings and highly principal person. He was a tireless worker, a real professional. Working in Central Kazakhstan, he proved himself as a masterful organizer and leader. He always supported young people, people who were conscientiously and responsibly involved in their work.

As secretary of the Party obkom, Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev continued to supervise the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant [284; 310], taking care of the early commissioning of a white tin shop [334], curved profiles, coke-oven battery No. 7, sintering tape, and other large objects. He insisted on carrying out a large complex of works on the automation and mechanization of production, primarily of the blast furnace. His diary gives the prospective tasks. The main object was white tin workshop: a) to follow the progress of construction; b) personnel training (there is no shop manager); c) the construction progress is to be discussed at the obkom bureau. For blast furnace production: furnace work mechanization; automation of the blast furnace No 4 control; Lisakovsk enrichment. As for the sinter plant, he planned to reach the design capacity, for the slabbing mill, he sought to output to high production (20 thousand tons). He supported the initiative of metallurgists, striving for all shifts to fulfill plans ahead of schedule, and took up the issue of training national personnel for the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine [381].

N.T.Vakhitova recalled, in addition, Nursultan Abishevich was always very attentive, especially being Temirtau Party gorkom second secretary, there they were close to all labor collectives, they had to go there regularly to visit them, visit them together. He knew everybody, at the plant he knew every shop manager perfectly, every party organizer, that was his hobby, he knew them, and he had foreseen what should be done in the shop to improve the state of affairs in this shop. Not everyone worked the same way, not everyone. He already had all the blueprints in advance; he knew all that, especially since there were so many nationalities, all that, that was a very interesting thing.

In 1976, 1977 and 1980 N.T.Vakhitova participated in All-Union conferences on international education, as a base city on international education. In the city of Tbilisi, she made a report in the section, of course, summarizing the general experience of the KMK and the whole city on the international education of youth. In Vladivostok, the same, there was a conversation about that, at the conference in Moscow the topic and conversation were the same. In general, N.T.Vakhitova always felt great support in all matters relating to the work with workers of the plant, the work relating to the city before that, and the work with the population of the city as well. It was a great, very big support [399].

Regional meeting on a worthy meeting of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the early execution of the orders of the tenth five-year plan of the initiators of socialist competitions was held at the Palace of Culture of Miners in July 1977. One of the speakers at the meeting was the secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A. Nazarbayev. The meeting participants turned to all the workers of the region with a proposal for a worthy meeting of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the early execution of the orders of the tenth five-year plan [202].

In October 1977 Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspaper published Nazarbayev's article on high rates of the coal industry. Miners of the Karaganda coal association reached maximum labor productivity in the industry. In 1976, the Karaganda Coal Association was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the successful completion of the ninth five-year plan. N.A.Nazarbayev also wrote about the successful work of the Kazakhstan’s Magnitka, well equipped with the latest technological advances. It produced coke, cast iron, steel, rolled metal, and other types of products. Of these, two products got the State Quality Mark. N.A. Nazarbayev's article also described the young city of Temirtau as one of the leaders in the chemical industry of Kazakhstan with its constantly growing Synthetic Rubber Plant founded in 1941. On June 17, 1943, the first carbide furnace produced its first three tons of marketable products. On November 23, 1961 the last product of synthetic rubber was produced. In 1966 there was a peak of the plant. The complex construction works were fully completed, the design capacity was mastered. This success of the plant was highly appreciated; it was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. More than 30 percent of such important products as ethyl acetate, acetic acid and calcium carbide, acetaldehyde, were produced under the state Quality Mark [203].

In October 1977 the secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev attended a meeting of the regional anniversary commission. The participants of the meeting considered the following issues: on preparing for the celebration days of the Motherland anniversary; about the readiness and procedure for holding a festive demonstration in Karaganda; the results of the socialist competition of the city’s districts were summed up, and the winners of the competition, the workers of the Kirovsky district were honored to lead the festive columns; the events that were scheduled for the holidays; on the preparation and procedure for the solemn meeting of the obkom, the Komsomol TsK of the KPK, the regional and Karaganda city councils of people's deputies, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; planned political events during the celebration; about the organizational and political work of the TsK to fulfill the anniversary socialist obligations by the labor collectives of the city of Abay [299].

At the beginning of January 1978 in Karaganda there was a meeting of representatives of the working people of the region, which was attended by representatives of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol bodies, as well as workers of people's control, culture, press, television and radio. The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan V.K. Akulintsev, and the report on socialist commitments of the workers of the region in 1973 was presented by the second secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev [206].

Speaking at the party's economic meeting of the region on November 25, 1977, with a report on the state and measures to improve consumer services in the region in light of the requirements of the KPSS 25th Congress, N.A.Nazarbayev showed his irony, finishing the report with the words that the person in the Karaganda Region felt caressed, trimmed and having been served, so to speak, from all sides [415].

N.A.Nazarbayev had to study the problems of the coal industry. In six months, he visited all 26 mines of the Karaganda basin. Together with the miners he descended under the ground of almost every mine, as he attached paramount importance to maintaining his authority not in the corridors of power, but among ordinary workers. Difficult working conditions and constant danger in the closed space under the ground developed miners' special psychology, close to be conflict.

Therefore, it was very difficult to get their recognitioN.Nazarbayev had to make a lot of effort. His permanent visits to the mines looked extremely risky, as there were frequent fatal accidents. Once Nazarbayev was about to be covered by the rock formation and several times was extremely close to the places of such accidents [354; 344, 113].

January 5, 1978, N.A. Nazarbayev attended a meeting called by the leadership of the basin, the city committee of the trade union of coal industry workers, as well as commanders of five-hundred-thousand sites and heads of teams of high-speed sinkers in the association "Karagandaugol". The meeting participants summed up the work over the past year and accepted new socialist obligations for 1987. N.A.Nazarbayev warmly congratulated them on their successes [304].

On January 10, 1978, N.A. Nazarbayev, second secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, made an extensive report at a meeting attended by representatives of the workers of the region, including party, Soviet and trade union workers, Komsomol bodies, people's control bodies, as well as representatives of culture, press, television and radio. At this meeting the socialist commitments of the workers of the region for 1978 were discussed and adopted [305].

On January 18, 1978, a billionth ton of coal was mined at the "Severnaya" mine, under the leadership of its director, a well-known mining engineer B.Abdrakhmanov, with participation of the heroes of socialist labor A.K. Romanyuta, J. Musagaliyev and S. Tokumtayev, USSR state prize laureates N. Bogdanov and A. Zhanaydarov.

The same year, Leonid Brezhnev sent a greeting to the team of the mine named after Kostenko of the Karagandaugol association in connection with the extraction of over 1.5 thousand tons of coal per day by each operating clearing face, which significantly improved all technical and economic indicators for the mine. Those years, the Karagandaugol combine included 66 enterprises and organizations, 28 coal mines, one mine, six processing plants, a loading and transport department, a mine-building trust, repair factories, bases and other facilities. In order to achieve high production rates in the coal basin, the Party obkom secretary N.A.Nazarbayev coordinated and supervised the organization of all the work. In total, about 90 thousand people worked in the combine system. That period was characterized by the widespread introduction of progressive forms of organization of production, concentration and specialization. The same year, the Karagandaugol production association was formed. It was awarded the Order of the October Revolution for major industrial success. The basin achieved the highest indicator in the coal industry of the USSR in the growth of the miners' productivity and coal output rate and mechanization as well.

The vast majority of miners lived in barracks and communal flats. The housing problem was among the most important ones. Local authorities were not able to solve this problem because only the Centre could allocate the capital investments and distribute the funds. Nazarbayev had already encountered a similar problem while working at the plant. To solve the problem, he turned to the Center. On his initiative, a large document was prepared and sent to the KPSS Tsk.

The end of the first year of work in the regional committee was marked by the release of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on March 6, 1980 № 211, which concerned the further development of urban economy, improving the living and cultural conditions of the population of cities and towns of Karaganda region. By issuing the decree, the USSR government gave a significant impetus to the general Karaganda Region development and its mining branch as well. That was an important decision.

The resolution provided the construction and commissioning of housing in the eleventh five-year plan in Karaganda oblast in the amount of 2,120 thousand square meters, including the construction of an airport, a concert hall for 3,000 persons, a circus, hospitals with 3720 beds, vocational schools for 3,590 students, preschool institutions for 14,700 children, secondary schools for 17,740 students, 1,065 thousand square meters for miners, mud baths and a number of other large facilities. This decree of the Government of the USSR meant the full recognition of the all-union significance of the region, the Central Kazakhstan industrial region as an integral part of the USSR [2; 344, 114].

In the 1970s, Karaganda built a significant amount of housing for miners, increased the capacity of the power plant and laid new utilities. Nurlan Abishevich Nazarbayev, given the importance of the coal industry to the region, focused on the task of increasing coal production, which could not keep pace with the rapid growth of metallurgy and power engineering. He assembled a large group of scientists and specialists and used them to inspect the operations of the Karagandaugol Production Association. Based on the results of the inspection, the development of the Borlin and Shubarkol coal deposits by open pit mining was launched - the first such case in Kazakhstan. However, the tragic accident at the mine "Sokurskaya" on February 20, 1978 took the lives of seventy-three miners. It was the largest mine accident in the former Soviet Union. The exclusion from the party was the most severe punishment of that time, as it closed the road in further career growth for life. Being convinced that the method of persuasion was the most effective in solving problems, this time N.A.Nazarbayev demonstrated his hard temper. The director and chief engineer of the mine were expelled from the party and dismissed like many other mine officials and specialists [344, 114].

In addition, within two years 6137 incidents and 16 major accidents occurred in the Karagandaugol association, and fatal injuries took place in nine mines. In May 1978, at the regional party meeting, Nazarbayev stated that at the mines there were gross safety violations, negligence and carelessness, creating extremely dangerous situations. Within two years state technical supervision employees revealed more than 33 thousand violations. Despite the danger after such a terrible tragedy, N.A.Nazarbayev personally checked all the mines. He went down under the ground, and found that the violation of the dust and gas regime and other safety regulations were observed on most of the mines. Prevention was the same: personal responsibility under the fear of losing the party card. On that meeting, Nazarbayev informed the Karaganda metallurgical plant figures that within the past two years, 344 accidents had occurred there, including 22 fatalities and 19 serious ones. That was one of the highest rates of injury among the related enterprises of the country [416].

The Soviet Union authorities always overestimated the plans, established for the Karaganda Region miners and metallurgists. N.A.Nazarbayev tried to introduce new equipment and technological processes that facilitated labor and increased its safety, as well as improving the organizational systems of preventive work, carried out by engineering and technical personnel. In his daily work, Nazarbayev was convinced that there were no serious reforms to ensure the implementation of Brezhnev's slogan "The tenth five-year period is as a stage of raising the efficiency and quality of products". He saw peoples' daily exhaustion in mines and other industrial facilities. Being a neat person, he could not bear the lack of ownership, disorder, which very often was present at certain objects. N.A.Nazarbayev recalled the construction site of the Karagaylinsky Mining and processing plant (GOK). There were pipes, metal-rolls, parts of scaffolding, timber-metal formwork, mountains of hardened concrete, fittings scattered around. And in some places, it was even impossible to pass through [417].

N.A.Nazarbayev called this situation a vicious circle, each breakthrough of which was worth a tremendous effort and tension [13, 102]. The system, characterized by weak internal incentives to improve the efficiency of production in labor collectives and the need for constant directive regulation of economic interrelationships, led to a constant overload of all levels of the party-state hierarchy. Nurlan Abishevich Nazarbayev, working first as secretary of the regional party committee for industry, and then as second secretary of the regional party committee, was fully aware of this problem. In 1978, at the plenum of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, he presented a report on the implementation of the resolution of the IX plenum of the regional committee of the party, concerning the further development of scientific and technological progress and increasing labor productivity in industry in accordance with the requirements of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in December 1977 [329].

In April 1978 the second secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev participated in the regional meeting of agricultural workers. They discussed the tasks to further increase the production and procurement of agricultural products [315]. The same month, under the chairmanship of the 2-nd secretary of the Party obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev, an extended meeting of the commission on conducting a review of the efficiency of using metal, raw materials, materials and fuel and energy resources in the national economy of the region was held in 1978 with the participation of chairmen of city and district review commissions, heads of regional organizations, departments, institutions and production associations [321].

On January 16, 1979 a meeting of workers' representatives of the Karaganda Region was held. The results of work over the past year were summed up. Socialist commitments for 1979 were discussed and accepted. The second secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev made a report [218]. Common people were convinced that the party power had to solve all their everyday problems. The power made use of this paternalism. Owing to numerous personal contacts, N.A.Nazarbayev tried to get additional centralized funds from the Center for the Karaganda Region. N.A.Nazarbayev often had to make requests to Moscow. So that they, in turn, adequately formulated the tasks, he tried to provide the highest levels of the party-state hierarchy with the most reliable information. He wrote several letters to Moscow. The first one was addressed to the Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR to comrade Tarasov Nikolay Nikiforovich on January 12, 1979, stating that the industry of the Karaganda Region was mainly represented by heavy industry with more than 70 percent share in total production. That specific development of the regional economy restricted the use of women in the sphere of social production, especially in Karaganda and Temirtau, with over 50 thousand people of the working-age population being unemployed. There were many workers' applications, asking for the employment of the second family members. It would be advisable to envisage in the eleventh five-year plan the construction of a large cotton or carpet plant in Karaganda and a knitwear factory in Temirtau city. The study of long-term plans for capital construction showed that in the region there was a tendency to reduce the volume of construction and installation work and a real free force of builders appeared.The Party obkom asked Nikolai Nikiforovich to consider the design and construction of light industry enterprises in the region in order to make fuller use of the available labor resources. The letter was signed by the secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev [418]*.*

The second letter was addressed to the Minister of the USSR Metallurgy to comrade I.P. Casanets on the organization of coking chemists' training at the KMK Technical Institution of Higher Education on April 24, 1979, stating that the coke-chemical production of the KMK was constantly lacking in coke-chemical engineers. The graduates of higher educational institutions, sent to the Karaganda region according to the order, left Kazakhstan, as a rule. For that reason, only 30% of engineering and technical workers of the main production shops had the highest qualifications in the specialty. With the commissioning of the second coal preparation plant and the completion of the eighth coke oven batter (the largest one) construction, that problem was expected to become more acute. The preliminary data allowed estimating the annual 50 persons need for those specialists until 1990. It would be correct to focus on the training of specialists from among the local population. The Karaganda obkom of the KPK considered it appropriate, starting from 1979-1980 school years, to organize training at specialty 0802 - "Chemical Technology of Solid Fuel" for the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant at the Technical Institution of Higher Education in Temirtau and asked to consider that proposal. The letter was signed by the secretary of the obkom of the KPK N.A.Nazarbayev [419].

As secretary of the obkom of the KPK, N.A.Nazarbayev constantly faced serious difficulties in the formation of new branches of industry, weakly dependent on production efficiency and lack of relevant products, since the over-centralized system required coordination of absolutely all details. His letter addressed to the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, to the Ministry of Food Industry of the Kazakh SSR on assistance to the Karaganda production unification of baking industry in solving a number of economic issues stated that the Karaganda production association of baking industry was currently experiencing great difficulties in the issues of manning plants, performing repair work at enterprises, and providing production with tare, that threatened the supply of the region's population with bakery, macaroni, and confectionery products.

According to the analysis, the main causes were: three-shift work, including on weekends and holidays, lack of housing and childcare facilities. The association employed 1,800 people, apartments were not allocated for three years, there was not a single kindergarten, and in the future, there were no funds for the construction of housing and child care facilities. In light of the special working conditions, the importance of the bakery industry and the acute shortage of personnel Karaganda obkom of the KPK persistently requested assistance in the construction of a residential building and dormitory for the employees of the association, as well as kindergarten-schools in the city of Karaganda. To consider the possibility of a repair company and a packing plant construction in the Karaganda by means of attracting the resources of all region's food industry enterprises. The letter was signed by the secretary of the Communist Party obkom of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev.

In the daily practical work, N.A.Nazarbayev studied all the aspects of the planned socialist economy with its hidden unemployment and the acute shortage of workers of certain sectors of the economy. The shortage of labor grew due to low labor productivity. The growth of prices on the free and black markets stimulates uncontrollable inflation. Due to labor shortages, intense inter - sectoral competition occurred. Enterprises were forced to overstate wages to attract workers. In turn, the government raised prices for manufactured goods. That was another source of inflation. No one spoke about the permanent crisis in agriculture, the extremely low productivity of labor, large debts of the Soviet Union to the West and many other things. For many decades, the national economy of the Union developed extensively. In the West, the latest technology and modern machines were created. As a result, energy costs were significantly reduced, and production increased. In the Soviet Union, on the contrary, new deposits were discovered, more machines or new large giants of industry were built, which continued to operate on the basis of the old technology. The old technology machines were mounted instead of the new ones. As a result, the country needed more people, more resources and more energy to produce as many products as those of the Common Market countries. As a result, the Soviet Union had a shortage of manpower, materials, as well as fuel and energy resources.

The new Party obkom secretary N.A.Nazarbayev discovered several new, not very pleasant components of a socialist economy that used any methods to maintain the system. The system of economic management had many drawbacks: low requirements for the quality and intensity of labor, the standard of living in many social groups; low labor discipline, a relatively developed system of social guarantees, equalization in distribution, satisfying the bulk of the population, and most importantly, the stability of the existing forms of management. In particular, to achieve the goals, the increase in the sale of alcoholic beverages was increasingly used, and their consumption in the Karaganda Region was quite high. He understood that if the economic management system did not take into account the needs of a person, then a potential increase in social tension could lead to dire consequences. Social tensions represented a major threat to the system. The biggest problem was the lack of housing.

As the 2-nd secretary of the Party obkom, N.A.Nazarbayev thoroughly studied issues of planning and financing of the region's national economy, budgeting and obligations that the region had to successfully fulfill before Alma-Ata and Moscow. He was surprised that alcohol sales in the region amounted to almost one-third of the necessary budget to pay the salaries of workers in the service area. No one spoke about the permanent crisis in agriculture, the extremely low productivity of labor, large debts of the Soviet Union to the West and many other things. For many decades, the national economy of the Union developed extensively.

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Despite the apparent prosperity associated with the annual commissioning of a large number of large industrial and social facilities, which contributed to an increase in the living standards of the population, the rate of economic growth steadily declined. The Soviet economy, based on rigidly centralized command and control administration, proved inefficient. In the conditions of the transition of the world economy to the post-industrial level, which began in the 1970s and 1980s, it lagged behind the economies of the leading countries of the world in terms of technology.

The USSR was dominated by extractive and heavy industries, which differed from the post-industrial economy, which focused on the development of high-tech knowledge-intensive industries such as microelectronics, software, telecommunications, robotics, biotechnology and others. The military-industrial complex occupied a special place in the economy and became hypertrophied during the Cold War between the USSR and the West, dominating other industries and consuming huge resources. The vulnerability of the Soviet economy lay in the fact that it developed on the basis of increased production through the expansion of material and labor resources, while the means of production at existing enterprises were hardly updated, physically obsolete and morally obsolete. The pace of implementation of mechanization and automation did not meet the requirements of the time.

Manual labor was used by about one third of workers in industry, more than half in construction and three quarters in agriculture. Economic development was characterized by inefficient production, low labor productivity, low product quality, and disproportions between the structure of production and consumption. The predominance of heavy industry production, which accounted for three quarters of GDP, at the expense of consumer goods, which accounted for a quarter, led to chronic shortages of many types of food and industrial goods for the population.

Soviet society was maturing in anticipation of radical changes that would include economic reforms, democratization of the political system, and overcoming the international isolation of the Soviet Union. Time demanded qualified and experienced technocrats from the top of the country, who were able to focus on the vital interests of the people rather than on abstract ideological principles. These objective factors pushed Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev to take the post of the head of the government of the Kazakh SSR.

N.A.Nazarbayev's appointment a secretary and second secretary strengthened the Karaganda Party obkom. The role of the 2-nd secretary of the obkom increased in the development of the region and the sphere of his influence expanded considerably. The atmosphere in the bureau of the Party obkom and in the entire regional party organization improved. The first secretary V.K. Akulintsev had a great respect and full confidence to Nursultan Abishevich. The 2-nd secretary of the Karaganda Party obkom N.A.Nazarbayev worked independently and confidently, in close contact with the executive and economic bodies, trade unions and Komsomol organizations of the region. He skillfully coordinated and directed their work. He solved personnel issues on a fundamental basis. He had many business trips to the cities and districts of the Karaganda Region, studied the work of industrial enterprises, often descended into the mines. He controlled the construction sites. For example, he often visited Kargormash. According to his diary entries, 50 percent of manual labor; 15 types of planned products were not done; no work rhythm; there was no concern for the social sphere, the enterprise even lacked women's hygiene rooms; one third of engineering and technical workers were practicians; every third shop was headed by people with no education; poor labor discipline (2% of dismissals are due to absenteeism); great loss of working time; low quality.

Due to N.A. Nazarbayev's insistence and the strict demand from the Kargormash leaders, the following positive changes began to occur : the range of products increased, the quality improved; products began to be supplied not only to Russia, but also to India, GDR, Mongolia, China, Mali, Nigeria, and Cuba; the company created a section of machine tools with numerical program control, mechanized processing lines for cylinders, chrome plating, a test stand for hydraulic rails and others; 17 products received a Quality Mark; the party organization of the association achieved a sharp decrease in staff turnover, many young workers were sent to study at the Polytechnic Institute; they opened shower, rest and women's hygiene rooms , sports halls, a technical library; all the children of the enterprise's employees were arranged in gardens and nurseries; a summer recreation area was opened on the Nura River for the Kargormash workers.

In addition, the association opened a shop for the production of consumer goods at the machine factory No1; production of scarce beds, curtains, equipment for summer cottages and landscaping began. Parkhomenko plant began to produce chain-link fence and benches for the population. It was a time when people had personal gardens and kitchen-gardens, and they needed shovels, rakes, hoes, and all this was given to them by machine builders! [381].

At the same time, the 2-nd secretary of the Karaganda Party obkom N.A.Nazarbayev resolved the issues related to the development of cities and villages, transport and communications. For example, N.A.Nazarbayev was seriously interested in the work of the Karaganda branch of the Tselina railway, as much depended on the rhythmic work of the railway workers. The department staff passed through large transit carriage traffic, serving more than 500 enterprises. The territory of the region located 488 km of railways and dozens of stations. And, judging by N.A. Nazarbayev's notes of, there were some problems. He was especially worried about the Zhana Aul railway station. It was a very important strategic station! The Karaganda metallurgical plant railways and liquefied gas bases adjoined it. And he was angered that the station leaders lived in Karaganda and Temirtau, therefore, the evening and night work was, in fact, left to chance. The reconstruction of the carriage depot was greatly lagged. Technical studies were absent. All these questions became the subject of a serious discussion at the meetings of the bureau of the Party obkom.

Another note: "To check the work of the Scientific and Technical Society (NTO) ". At that time, they were called upon to contribute to the improvement of production and acceleration of scientific and technical progress. On paper, the region had 900 primary organizations of the Scientific and Technical Societies with more than 70 thousand members (scientists, specialists, workers). It was needed to check their activity and creativity, as well as the availability of personal and collective creative plans and their positive effect on the production.

The checks resulted in the following: many of Scientific and Technical Societies were created formally and did no implementation. The regional council of the Scientific and Technical Societies did not act in contact with All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators (VOIR) societies and the Central Kazakhstan Branch of Kazakhstan Academy of Science. The former leaders of the scientific and technical societies were replaced by young, energetic people. As the result, the region's annual economic effect of the measures implementation on the creative plans exceeded 30 million rubles [381].

The second secretary of the Karaganda Party obkom N.A.Nazarbayev also dealt with the issues of improving the living conditions of workers, improving occupational safety and health of workers [420], improving production and cultural and living conditions of industrial enterprises [421], the work of rail-road transport [422], fuel and electrical energy savings [423], construction and maintenance of roads [424]. He paid great attention to the uninterrupted heat supply and water supply to the population of Karaganda [425] and other cities. He did a lot to prepare the USSR Council of Ministers resolution No 211 on the measures for the further development of urban economy, improvement of housing and cultural and living conditions of the population of cities and towns of the Karaganda Region, dated on March 6, 1980. It was a major and very important decision of the USSR government in the Karaganda Region. N.A.Nazarbayev paid great attention to the village [222; 219]: improving the cultural services of agriculture [426], improving the breeding business in animal husbandry [427], improving the skills of specialists, machine operators from among the workers, employees of state farms, students, etc. [428]; organization of work of student groups [429], assistance of light motor transport drivers in bread transportation [430]. Regularly, 2-3 times a month, he spoke to labor groups and at the meetings of the cities and districts of the region as well. Working in Temirtau, he often spoke to the teams. All these events were highlighted by the press, namely, the Metallurg, Temirtasskiy rabochiy, Industrialnaya Karaganda, Ortalyq Qazaqstan newspapers.

N.A.Nazarbayev was elected a deputy of the Temirtau city (in March 11, 1969 and June 13, 1971) and Karaganda regional (in June 19, 1977) council of people's deputies [291; 290; 287; 289], taking an active part in their work [200; 292]. He chaired and spoke at the sessions of the regional council. He had a close relationship with voters, paying much attention to the fulfillment of their orders. On June 2, 1977 N.A. Nazarbayev, a candidate for deputies of the Karaganda regional council of deputies of workers in the Kommunarsky electoral district No 148, the secretary of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK, held a meeting with the voters of the polling station No 10 at school No 25 in Temirtau. The crowded audience warmly greeted the candidate. The voters gave him instructions: to help improve the protection of the air environment and the water basin and in the improvement of the city; in the allocation of funds for the reconstruction of the plant "Promstroyindustriya" and the construction of a residential house for the staff of this enterprise; to assist in the construction of a sports complex for school No 25; to solve the issue of allocation of land for collective gardens for the workers of the plant "Promstroyindustriya" and others. Nursultan Nazarbayev warmly thanked the voters for their trust and spoke about the development prospects of Temirtau and the Karaganda Region, about the tasks of the region's workers in the tenth five-year period and assured them that he would make efforts to fulfill their mandates and justify the trust. He was elected a deputy to the regional council, and the orders of the voters were executed.

Working as the second secretary of the Party obkom, N.A.Nazarbayev performed deputy duties with great responsibility, he was attentive to the deputies, their deputy activities, supported the regional executive committee, unlike those who worked as the second secretary of the Party obkom before and after him. During the work of N.A.Nazarbayev as secretary, second secretary of Karaganda Party obkom, the Soviet press widely covered various areas of his activities on the pages of local newspapers: Nazarbayev's participation in the sessions of the methodological council [318; 306], regional asset of the public control authorities [231], extended sessions of the Party obkom [288], plenums of the district committee [286; 330], Party gorkom [317], Party obkom [331; 230; 229; 225], Pary gorkom of the city of Temirtau [224; 226], meetings of the Party obkom [296; 235], party economic asset [326; 215], meetings on the preparation and conduct of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR [220; 216], sessions of the city and regional party assets [199; 283; 323], party and economic assets of the region [281], Party obkom [320], asset of railway workers [277], conferences [302; 309; 207; 208; 322], on organizing, conducting and participating in communist subbotniks [285; 319; 212], on conducting and participating in socio-political readings [294; 204; 198], on honoring and rewarding production leaders [295; 301; 205; 282; 314; 317; 307; 209; 211; 213; 221; 227], presenting red banners to the winners of socialist competitions and production leaders [313; 310; 280; 278; 311; 327; 210; 233; 333], on holding and participating in the anniversary celebrations of victory in the Great Patriotic War [214], Lenin Fridays [308; 324; 228], on participating in the exhibition of the national economy [298], and the exhibition of visual agitation [279], meetings of teachers [234], on the celebration of the day of miners [297; 232], the birthday of the Komsomol [300], on meetings with workers [217], on participation in the city socio-political club [277], propaganda schools of the foundations of Marxism-Leninism [328].

According to N.T.Vakhitova's memorials, during the Karaganda period N.A.Nazarbayev made a big job and put a lot of effort into the education of international groups. Therefore, when he had already become the president, and the Assembly of the Peoples of Kazakhstan was formed, she personally realized that it was his experience, working there, that suggested him that there should be such an organization in Kazakhstan, and it was there that he had understood the significance of such a difficult, complicated issue and its solution. She said it was really cool. She also added that Nazarbayev knew every leader, where, what, how to work. And he foresaw everything in advance. If they looked at the present time, the same thing happened again, he saw who was in need to be taught, where to support a person, and who needed to be removed and put on a different site, so to speak obviously, because it would be better suited for the person, and the person would be able to solve issues more effectively, and to get a new person instead. That was, all that work that he had in his youth, in his young age and had mastered there, it was already having a favorable effect on his work at the moment. She also emphasized their big pleasure that Nursultan Abishevich had already become the Leader. She also added that they had lived in the same house for two years. Their flats had the same wall. She saw how late Nursultan Abishevich arrived, left early, with whom he came, whom he taught, whom he invited to, whom he spoke with, he had many different tricks in working with people. Therefore, at present, seeing big changes in Kazakhstan, and the fact that Kazakhstan had become one of the main states of Central Asia, everyone respected it, and that it had even become a member, a non-permanent member of the Security Council, the United Nations Organization, and Nina Timofeyevna believed that that merit was only due to Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev [329].

The appointment of Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev as Secretary of the TsK of the KPK on Industry, Transport and Communications in December 1979 was a natural and logical step, given his valuable industrial and managerial experience gained in Karaganda. In addition, his appointment was probably facilitated by the similarity of labor and professional paths with the first secretary of the KPK TsK D.A.Kunayev, which could have caused him a certain feeling of sympathy for Nazarbayev.

Having returned home to Almaty with his family, Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev always retained a special affection for Temirtau, calling it his cradle. The history of this city, its connection with Magnitka and the fate of its residents were closely intertwined with his own life. Without Temirtau and Magnitka, he might never have become president.

Nazarbayev's first book, published in 1985, was devoted to the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, its history and development, the formation of a multinational team and the cultural process at the plant. His trip to Temirtau in April 1990, the first one after being elected president of Kazakhstan, confirmed his deep ties and strong attachment to this city.

In the period from 1977 to 1979, Nursultan Nazarbayev, who served as Secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, faced the dominance of the center and realized the negative impact of this factor. All sectoral objects of Karaganda region, which had significance at the Union or republican level, required centralized distribution of capital investments and allocation of funds, especially in the field of construction and development of industrial enterprises. Thanks to Nazarbayev's persistence, determination and energy, the living conditions of miners in Karaganda were significantly improved: housing was built, the city's infrastructure and utilities were improved, and the thermal power plant was expanded. Under his leadership, the region gained importance at the All-Union level. In his role as second secretary of the regional committee, Nazarbayev demonstrated great managerial and leadership abilities, the ability to resolve important issues and strengthen political organization. His energy, knowledge, experience and business qualities became visible to others. It is also impossible not to mention the support from "above", which played an important role in Nazarbayev's career advancement. In December 1979, he was elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan for Industry, Transport and Communications, becoming one of the top leaders of the republic, which was the end of his work in the Karaganda region.

Тhe period of 1960-1979 was the time of the largest social and economic upturn of Central Kazakhstan, the period of completion of the formation of the Central Kazakhstan industrial region as part of the single national economic complex of the USSR. It was a period when, on the one hand, the big work on economic and cultural development started in previous years was completed, on the other hand, on the basis of the achievements; new national economic tasks were re-started and solved, turning Central Kazakhstan into one of the most important regions of the USSR. During the years of N.A.Nazarbayev's work (1960-1979), the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant construction was basically completed. Major changes occurred in the Karaganda Region. During this time, production of pig iron, steel and finished rolled products increased at the plant. Karaganda coal basin achieved high production rates. Great success was achieved by the teams of the Balkhash and Zhezkazgan mining and metallurgical plants. During this period, significant changes took place: agriculture expanded and developed, the cities and districts of the region experienced growth and development, and the social sphere became more developed. The living standards of the population have improved, education, health care, culture and science have been developed. The population of the region more than doubled, and industrial production increased fivefold. The ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal industry, power engineering, chemical and petrochemical industry, machine building, light and food industries were especially successful. This was the period of the most active development of the region's economy and social sphere in its history, from 1960 to 1980. An important contribution to these achievements was made by Nursultan Nazarbayev, who rose from a stove worker to one of the leading leaders of the region [2].

**CONCLUSION**

The thesis contains the main conclusions obtained in the course of the comprehensive analysis. Thus, the materials of the dissertation research give grounds to make the following conclusions.

The use of biographical approach in the context of historical research seems to be the most appropriate and productive method to analyze the significant stages of life and professional career of N.A.Nazarbayev in 1960 - 1979 in Karaganda region.

The analysis of historical studies in Kazakhstan and abroad has shown that the labor and political activity of N.A.Nazarbayev in Karaganda region in 1960 - 1979 has not yet received sufficient attention from historians. The existing studies do not contain a systematic analysis of his life and career in this region in this time period. In modern Kazakhstan historiography there is also a lack of studies devoted to a full and comprehensive study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in Karaganda region in the specified period of time.

In our opinion, the use of an extensive set of sources provides a systematic study of the life and career of N.A.Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in 1960-1979, allowing an in-depth analysis of his contribution to the development of the region and the formation of the political path. Thanks to a variety of available sources and archival materials, researchers can get a more complete picture of the life and activities of N.A.Nazarbayev in that period of time. This includes the analysis of official documents, memoirs, press publications, as well as interviews with contemporaries and witnesses of his activities. Such a comprehensive approach not only allows us to expand our knowledge about N.A.Nazarbayev as a person, but also to identify important facts and events that influenced his professional and political formation. It also contributes to a better understanding and assessment of his contribution to the socio-economic development of Karaganda region and his role in the formation of regional and national policy.

The personality of N.A.Nazarbayev was formed in different periods of his life, which can be distinguished as key stages of his labor activity and professional growth. 1. Period of labor activity (1960-1969). During this period Nursultan Nazarbayev actively involved in the production sphere, gaining valuable experience and skills at various workplaces. 2. Period of nomenclature Komsomol and party work in Temirtau (1969-1973). Here N.A.Nazarbayev already held responsible positions in the Komsomol and Party structures, which allowed him to expand his sphere of influence and gain experience in organizational work. 3. The period of work as secretary of the Party Committee of the KMK (1973-1977). In this position, N.A.Nazarbayev was already an active participant in the management of a large industrial enterprise, where he was able to demonstrate his organizational skills. 4. The period of activity as Secretary of the Karaganda Regional Party Committee on Industry and Transport (1977-1979). During this period, N.A.Nazarbayev already held important political positions, which gave him the opportunity to actively participate in the formation of regional and national policy. These four periods are key to understanding the formation of N.A.Nazarbayev's personality as a worker and leader, as well as his contribution to the socio-economic development of Karaganda region.

The rapid career growth of N.A. Nazarbayev in 1960-1979, which was a prerequisite for his subsequent political growth, was associated not only with the support of top political leaders and favorable circumstances, but also with the personal qualities of N.A. Nazarbayev, allowing him to prove himself as a responsible and executive worker.

The beginning of the formation of moral principles of N.A. Nazarbayev is connected with his childhood, when he actively participated in the process of socialization, absorbing social norms, patterns of behavior and values. In the process of his development, his individual traits turned into a set of qualities that he realized in public life and activity. These qualities, including tolerance, culture and political consciousness, were rooted in his parents' heritage, environment and society at large. Studying in Dniprodzerzhynsk strengthened his discipline and sparked his interest in participating in community activities. He acquired initial skills in organization and ideological work, which had a significant impact on his further development. Of great importance to Nazarbayev's formation as a future leader was his bilingualism, through which he was able to gain authority among various groups in society. Nazarbayev's active role in Komsomol activities was noted by his comrades, who emphasized his integrity, demanding nature and devotion to the ideals of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. These qualities played a crucial role in his later success.

During the period from 1960 to 1969 Nursultan Nazarbayev demonstrated himself as an exemplary worker, full of vitality and respect for the older generation. Possessing a unique gift of communication, bilingualism, he easily overcame age and social barriers, actively participating in the social life of the plant, city, region and country.

Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected as a delegate to city and regional Komsomol conferences, as well as Komsomol congresses of the republic and the country, which emphasized his significant role in the youth movement. He actively participated in the governing bodies of the All-Union and Local Komsomol, and took part in the VIII World Festival of Youth and Students in Helsinki, Finland.

In addition, Nazarbayev was elected a deputy to the city and regional Soviets of People's Deputies, and also held responsible positions in the city and regional committees of the Party. Due to his outstanding abilities, active labor activity and high human qualities, he consistently and independently moved up the career ladder, deserving more and more trust and authority.

In the period from 1969 to 1973, Nursultan Nazarbayev stood out for his outstanding qualities and merits, which brought him deep respect and considerable authority. He successfully held the position of production manager and was recognized as a Communist Labor Striker. Being active in public life at the level of the plant, city, region, as well as at the national and international levels, Nazarbayev demonstrated physical endurance, sense of responsibility, perseverance, determination and diligence.

His talent, constructiveness, initiative and oratory helped him to interact effectively with the audience and achieve his goals. Reliability in business, deep integrity and high moral principles were an integral part of his character and behavior.

Nazarbayev actively supported the employment of young people, seeking to provide them with promising opportunities for development. His experience of public speaking in the Komsomol made him an accomplished orator, able to communicate convincingly with an audience. His phenomenal memory served him well in his activities.

As a representative of Kazakh culture, Nazarbayev has always attached importance to the role of the older generation in educating the youth and guiding them to fruitful labor. He was also active in organizing assistance to rural areas, showing concern for their well-being.

In his work, he covered a wide range of issues related to the social and economic life of the city and endeavored to address them with full dedication. Studying economic processes through the prism of the party structure, Nazarbayev acquired profound knowledge in the field of economics.

His civic maturity, professional competence and business qualities became the basis for his promotion to higher social positions. An equally important factor in his career growth was the support from "above", which played a significant role in his success. The state highly valued the emergence of energetic and responsible young leaders like Nazarbayev, who could actively participate in strengthening human resources in society.

From 1973 to 1977, Nursultan Nazarbayev, who served as secretary of the Party Committee of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, actively promoted the formation of a healthy party nucleus in the primary labor relations, seeking to create a unified collective ideological base in the spirit of collectivism. He made every effort to provide the workers of the plant with fair and decent working conditions and appropriate remuneration for their efforts.

Among Nazarbayev's main tasks was to stimulate the professional growth of engineering and technical workers and create conditions for the emergence of new specialists. He did not view the team as an abstract mass, but saw in each of its members a personality with individual abilities and qualities.

As a result of his activity, Nazarbayev managed to carry out large-scale construction of housing and social facilities in Temirtau, which significantly improved the social sphere and economic performance of the plant.

Due to his benevolence, integrity, pragmatism, calculation, courage, determination and dedication to the interests of the workers, Nazarbayev gained respect and authority among both party activists and ordinary workers. His ability to solve complex problems and business qualities allowed him to successfully cope with more significant and responsible tasks, which led to his recommendation to the post of Secretary of the Karaganda obkom of the KPK.

In the period from 1977 to 1979, holding the position of Secretary of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev faced the monopoly of the center and realized its negative impact. Problems related to the development of industrial giants and housing conditions of Karaganda miners required centralized placement of capital investments and distribution of money.

Thanks to his persistence, determination and energy, Nazarbayev managed to significantly improve the infrastructure and public utilities of the city, as well as expand production at thermal power plants. Under his leadership, the Karaganda region gained all-union importance.

In his work, Nazarbayev demonstrated the ability to solve vital issues and manage people, which greatly strengthened the party of the regional committee and expanded the sphere of his influence. His energy, knowledge, experience and business qualities became vividly manifested.

Support "from above" contributed to his career advancement, and in December 1979 Nursultan Nazarbayev was elected Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan for Industry, Transport and Communications, which opened a new page for him in political activity and completed his work in the Karaganda region.

The period from 1960 to 1979 was the time of significant socio-economic growth of Central Kazakhstan, when the formation of the Central Kazakhstan industrial region as part of the national economic complex of the USSR was being completed. This period was characterized by the completion of many years of work on economic and cultural development and the solution of new national economic tasks, which made Central Kazakhstan one of the key regions within the USSR.

During Nursultan Nazarbayev's tenure (1960-1979), the construction of the KMP was completed and production of pig iron, steel and finished rolled products increased significantly. The Karaganda coal basin achieved high production rates, and the teams of the Balkhash and Zhezkazgan mining and metallurgical plants achieved serious success.

There were also significant changes in the agricultural sector, development of cities and districts of the region, as well as in education, health care, culture and science. The growth of industrial production five times and more than doubled population of the region testified to the productivity of this period in the development of the economy and social sphere.

Nursultan Nazarbayev made a significant contribution to the achievements of the region, starting as a stove worker and reaching the position of one of the first leaders of the region. His leadership, energy and strategic vision contributed to the prosperity and development of Central Kazakhstan in those years.

To summarize, there are seven factors that influenced the selection of NA.Nazarbayev during his life and career in Karaganda region in 1960-1979:

1.Ideology. Nazarbayev fully shared the ideology of the KPSS, which was key in that period. His beliefs and commitment to communist ideals helped him to successfully interact with party organizations and maintain an appropriate political course.

2.Bilingualism. Mastery of both Kazakh and Russian languages was essential in Kazakhstan's multi-ethnic environment. This allowed Nazarbayev to communicate effectively with different ethnic groups, take into account their interests and stimulate interethnic harmony.

3.Personal qualities and extraordinary abilities. Nazarbayev possessed a rare combination of personal qualities, such as determination, perseverance, diligence, as well as abilities in the field of management, organization and communication. These qualities helped him to succeed in his career and gain prestige among his colleagues and subordinates.

4.Appearance and physical fitness. Appearance and general physical fitness played an important role in the society of that time. Nazarbayev, being an active participant of public life and party events, paid attention to his appearance and physical condition. This created a favorable impression of his discipline, responsibility and self-care, which contributed to his authority and respect among colleagues and ordinary workers. In addition, good physical shape could indicate strength of mind and vigor, which was also an important quality for a leader.

5. Education and Professional Skills: An important factor that influenced the selection of Nursultan Nazarbayev during this period was his education and level of professional skills. During his career in Karaganda Region, he proved himself as a competent industrial and economic specialist. His knowledge and experience, combined with his determination and ability to make informed decisions, helped him to successfully implement various projects and initiatives in the development of the regional economy. Thus, his education and professional skills have played an important role in his career growth and recognition in the society.

6.Meeting the requirements of the time. Under the conditions of the Soviet Union, there were certain requirements for party members. Nazarbayev met these requirements, demonstrated loyalty to the party, was active in social and political activities, had professional qualities and readiness to serve the interests of the Soviet state.

7.Support. Nazarbayev had support from both above and below. He was endorsed and supported by the party leadership due to his loyalty and professionalism. He also had the support of his colleagues and subordinates who saw him as a leader and a person capable of solving complex problems.

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