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DIGITALIZATION OF MODERN NATIONAL HISTORICAL SCIENCE

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Annotation. *Introduction.* The article examines the impact of the state digitalization program in Kazakhstan on historical science. The author believes that the importance of digitalization of scientific articles and other publications is very important, which was confirmed by the isolation during the pandemic in 2020-2022, when the entire country switched to online education through the theory of modernization based on the systems approach method. *Goals* and objectives of the study. The issue of digitalization of research into National history on topics relevant to presents day is considered. *Results.* A list of works on the topic of Alash's activities is published, links to primary sources and their brief description are provided. *Conclusion.* Digitization and knowledge of address links of historical material give those interested and studying National history quick access to the necessary literature, improves the process of studying history and culture, accelerates the process of mastering computer literacy, knowledge of foreign languages and cultural openness.

Key words: Historical source, link, library, digitization of books, Alash-Orda.

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Мақалада Қазақстандағы мемлекеттік цифрландыру бағдарламасының тарих ғылымына әсері қарастырылған. Автор ғылыми мақалалар мен басқа да жарияланымдарды цифрландырудың маңыздылығы өте маңызды деп санайды, бұл 2020-2022 жылдардағы пандемия кезіндегі оқшауланумен расталды, бұл кезде бүкіл ел жүйелік тәсілге негізделген модернизация теориясы арқылы онлайн білім беруге көшті әдіс. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Бүгінгі күннің өзекті тақырыптары бойынша Ресей тарихын зерттеуді цифрландыру мәселесі қарастырылады. *Нәтижелер.* Алаш қайраткерлігі тақырыбына арналған еңбектер тізімі жарияланып, бастапқы дереккөздерге сілтемелер мен олардың қысқаша сипаттамасы берілген. *Қорытындылар.* Цифрландыру және тарихи материалдың мекен-жай сілтемелерін білу Ресей тарихына қызығушылық танытатын және зерттейтіндерге қажетті



әдебиеттерге жылдам қол жеткізуге мүмкіндік береді, тарих пен мәдениетті зерттеу процесін жақсартады, компьютерлік сауаттылықты, шет тілдерін білуді және мәдени ашықтықты меңгеру процесін жеделдетеді.

Түйін сөздер: Тарихи дереккөз, сілтеме, кітапхана, кітаптарды цифрландыру, Алаш-Орда.

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ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье рассматривается влияние государственной программы цифровизации в Казахстане на историческую науку. Автор считает, что значимость цифровизации научных статей и другой публикации очень важна, что было подтверждено изоляцией во время пандемии в 2020-2022 годы, когда вся страна перешла на онлайн-образование через теорию модернизации, основанную на методе системного подхода. *Цели и задачи исследования.* Рассматривается вопрос цифровизации исследований Отечественной истории по темам актуальному сегодняшнему дню. *Результаты.* Публикуется список работ по теме деятельности Алаш, даны ссылки на первоисточники и их краткое описание. *Выводы.* Оцифровка и знание адресных ссылок исторического материала дают быстрый доступ интересующимся и изучающим отечественную историю к необходимой литературе, улучшает процесс изучения истории, культуры, ускоряет процесс овладения компьютерной грамотностью, знанием иностранных языков и культурной открытости.

Ключевые слова: Исторический источник, ссылка, библиотека, оцифровка книг, Алаш-Орда.

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Introduction. What does digital transformation mean for all of us? The economy, along with business processes, is becoming digital. Large companies will have to work in this digital economy, take on its challenges and seize its opportunities. For the state, this is the concept of e-government, which was successfully implemented in Kazakhstan, the concept of “smart” cities and smart electronic services for the population. Any kind of interaction between citizens is gradually moving into the digital plane, whether it is tax administration or public services such as issuing a passport or a driver's license. Now we are witnessing a global transformation in this area. The banking system, the music business, the media, retailers, travel agencies, medium and small businesses have been moving into the Internet space. Virtually all industries in all countries are moving towards a digital world. Some companies develop faster and, of course, take advantage of their position. Some industries and businesses are still lagging behind, but the race already started for everyone. The global process does not provide an opportunity for the development of the economy separately. The quarantine regime of the pandemic period for the education system has accelerated the process of the online work-learning format. *The purpose* of this work was to create a list of Internet sites with links in the study of the history of the Fatherland.

The study of history is also moving to the digital plane for easy and quick access to information sources. The study the digitalization process in information storage institutions with large resource data, such as the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Archives of the country, whose data should be more accessible for public use. First, this concerns me, as a teacher, who attempts to provide the knowledge of Patriotic history for my students.

Digitalization of history is a great opportunity to have quick access to the necessary material. It is no longer need to waste time traveling to libraries, archives, looking for forms to study this or that section of history. To speed up, it is enough to have access to the Internet at hand, permission to use



the resource and links to the digital version of the historical source. The materials of the “digital history” of such institutions, and the implementation of the “Digital Kazakhstan” program in this field, are striking in the active revolutionary work of libraries.

At present, there is a great interest in National history among different population. Especially active was the older Soviet generation, which has “big gaps” in the knowledge of the history of Kazakhstan. However, due to the modern pace of life, with great changes in society, quarantine, many do not have the opportunity to visit special institutions, libraries, and the digitization of historical data, sources is an easy and quick access to a huge material for everyone interested in the history of their country.

Methodology and Research Methods. The article used published articles and archival documents digitized by libraries throughout the region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A method of a systematic approach through modernization theory was used with the search for digitized historical material, digitized information on periods and sections of the history of Kazakhstan, which gives access to knowledge to a wide range of readers interested in the past of the Kazakh people, the history of the Fatherland. According to modernization theory, the traditional society benefits from borrowing and adopting advanced practice. Concept of modernization can be applied in different spheres of human’s life. For example, the invention of paper took place in 105 by Cai Lun. Since then, the newspaper has become very widespread. Nowadays, many countries use the paper version of document management and printing, despite the policy of “green economy” calls for the conservation of forests and sustainable ecology. The world is developing faster and faster, and this is the time of advanced technologies - electronics. The transition to innovative technologies, great attention paid to technical sciences, the creation of many different smart applications should not push back the development of the humanitarian direction of science, knowledge of the history of one's people and country.

Discussion. Digital history is very relevant and is being vigorously discussed both in Kazakhstan and abroad. With new technologies, modern history is moving to new media of historical sources such as electronic media. QR codes located on historical buildings and museum exhibits are modern digital tools that preserve historical and cultural heritage. But an important question arises - how objective is this historical information and what is the form and method of application in research practice. Discussion of the possibility of using historical or scientific material not on paper began in the middle of the last century. “The possibility of historical and cultural use of electronic forms of information presentation was noted by V. Bush, director of the US Military Office for the Development of Scientific Research in the post-war period, who spoke about the creation of a vast store of human knowledge in the form of a publicly accessible and useful information structure. (Alimgazinov). Many articles have been published by early researchers of electronic records (Dollar C., one of the founders of the School of Archives at the University of British Columbia, author of the book “Authentic Electronic Records: Strategies for Long Term Access,” 2000) [Dollar, 2000: 14], researchers on the theory and practice of historical analysis (S. Schreibman, R. Siemens, J. Unsworth) [Unsworth et al, 2004], researchers of technical problems of texts on the Internet with the creation of structuring of information and their criteria (Positions of N. Ide, E. Mylonas, D. Durand, A. Renear), regarding issues of hierarchization of hypertexts , their description, the problem of the lack of a generally accepted structure of electronic text, the correctness of the scientific reference apparatus of humanities research based on online resources, were summarized in a joint work [Renear, Mylonas, Durand, 2010].

To solve current technical problems when digitizing and using digital historical or other material, new technologies and new technical specialties are being developed and created. In particular, the University of Information Technologies (Almaty, Kazakhstan) is working on issues of programming and preservation of electronic sources. Work, as well as discussions on digitalization and use of Internet resources, continue.

Results. The country's development programs for modernization have several directions that are relevant for the preservation of national identity, the cult of knowledge, such as the program “Tugan zher” (“Native land” the project “Spiritual shrines of Kazakhstan”. The project “Modern Kazakh Culture in the Global World” involves the promotion of modern methods and the latest multimedia tools for promotion modern culture Kazakhstan. “Modernization of public consciousness” with



knowledge of its historical past is a good platform for creating the future of Kazakhstan. Digitized material is presented in Kazakh, Russian, English for use.

The objects for the study were the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, various sites with the reliability of information. One of the most interesting topics for readers was the issue of the formation and activities of the Alash movement, the Alash party, the Alash government.

So, below you will find links to major sources and works on this topic on tongue with annotations:

The first spring connects with the book “Alash Orda: A short historical note about national borgiua movement in Kazakhstan 1917-1919 (Bochagov, 1927)”. This book provides some information about the December Congress of 1917, east branch of Alash-Orda, the political essence of the Alash party and also get historical documents. Can find this information according next link <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1106475>

The next book “Alash Movement (Грибанова et al.2008)” has important sources. The book republishes documents and materials on the the Alash movement history in 1918-2007. Data in a long-term retrospective documents and materials of the collection will allow researchers to become familiar with the ideological attitudes and assessments that guided scientists in approaching this work. Link is <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1150374>

Pay attention to “Alash Orda: Collection of documents”. The book contains original documents that give an idea of the Alash-Horde movement, its history, activities, program, tactics, etc. It is coffers for scientists studied movement Alash - <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1106741>

“Alash Orda” (Bolatbek, 2008) In this book, the author presents his own conclusions by analyzing the idea of Alash, the social phenomenon in the protection of the national ideals of the Kazakh nation and the political and social situation of today's Kazakh youth. <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1163310>

“History of Western wing of Alash Orda” (Sdykov, 2012) contents peculiarities of movement. The collection includes scientific articles from Kazakhstan, Russia and Japan on the Kazakh national-democratic movement in Western Kazakhstan. The key periods in the history of Alash are considered. Some articles are devoted to the figures of the socio-political movement of those years - A. Baytursynov, J. Dosmukhamedov, B. Karataev. Look at the <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1086719>

The next information needs for formation of views. “At the Breaking Point: Alash in the ethnopolitical history of Kazakhstan” (Amanzholova, 2009)”. This book is the first fairly comprehensive analytical study of the history of the Alash and Alash-Orda movement. Currently, this work has a special relevance in the context of the new conditions of ethnoidentification and social modernization of the peoples of post-Soviet states of the development of the Kazakh multinational nation and culture. You can read the book here. The same publication is in the National academy library Republic of Kazakhstan in Nur-Sultan city <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1108388>

The monograph “Alash: the historical meaning of democratic choice (Amanzholova, 2013)” is devoted to the historical lessons of democratic choice and democratic practice of the Alash movement (1900s - 1920s). Complementing and deepening the earlier analysis of the history of Alash, the author focuses on the actual problems of organizational, political, socio-economic, cultural activity of leaders and structures of the movement from origin to the final stage. Recommendations to look - <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1153344>

One of the interesting facts are in the “Alash-Alzhir: Memorial Museum complex of victims of political repression and totalitarianism "Alzhir" (Zhunisbekov 2011)”. The first volume of the book "Alash" contains materials about the history of Kazakh statehood, prominent representatives of the state and public figures of the country - "Alashorda" party, leaders of independent and united Turkestan ideas. The book "Alash - Algeria" is devoted to the 20th anniversary of our country and its main treasure - the people of Kazakhstan, which together with the burden of totalitarianism, "reads the editorial board. Links are <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1153664> or <http://kazneb.kz/bookView/view/?brId=1171454>

“Why, my friend, why a tear is rolling? (Grigorev, 2009)”. The book is devoted to the heroic allegiance of the Alash Intelligence, which is the heroic burden of the Kazakh national populism in the



National Democratic Autonomy, in the federation of freedoms and freedoms from the colonial dependency of the Russians. Book digitalized thanks to link

One of the old books is directed against a number of existing anti-Marxist anti-Leninist views on the class nature and essence of the Alash movement, which are widely used by the class enemy and his agents in the struggle against the proletarian dictatorship, against socialist construction. "Essays on the history of the Alash Horde. (Brainin et al., 1935)." [http://kazneb.kz/book Vie/view/?brId=1555204](http://kazneb.kz/book/Vie/view/?brId=1555204)

The next book "The Alash Movement and the Soviet Government (Koigeldiev M.K.)" wrote by the famous historian of Kazakhstan and described the mutual relations between Alash and the Bolsheviks. There were characterized by differences in principle in notions of the ways for the further development of society, and incompatibility of the goals and the methods of party activity, as well as the rule in the political culture of Russian society of a no-compromises syndrome. Comparing the radicalism of the RSDLP(b) with the moderate position of the other socialists, one author of the Alash program draft, M. Dulatov, wrote: "The Bolsheviks want to destroy and break everything all at once, to take power into their hands and do everything their way. The link is http://src-h.slav.hokudai.ac.jp/coe21/publish/no14_ses/06_koigeldiev.pdf

There were wrote many articles directed for studying history of Alash. The further articles and researches of scientists according to the documents published Earlier follow: <http://e-history.kz/media/upload/2065/2014/07/02/88dca73a236c49b1ad30c61833a8aa43.pdf>

In the article is described in short, the main reasons for the establishment of Alash Movement and its efforts to bring about national rebirth, rather than makes mono-national state, as Soviet historians claimed.

Public Movement in Kazakhstan after the October Revolution. <http://e-history.kz/en/publications/view/3618>. It gives us the annotation about the impact of events on the territory of Russia at the beginning of XX century. The preceding February revolution in Russia was a large-scale event, followed by immediate reaction from all corners of the planet. The coup d'état was especially significant for the people of Kazakhstan. The civil activity of the public has increased. Indifferent youth began to join parties and other organizations in their ideological preferences.

On this link <http://emirb.org/studenttik-filimi-tejiribelik-konferenciyasini-materialdari-v2.html?page=23> Here you can find knowledge of activity of Alash government in period of Civil war. In the case of Kazakhstan, the first civil war in November 1917. The leadership of the Zhetysu

Kazakh troops "military government" and the armed struggle against the local forces led by the Bolsheviks publishing. <http://bibliotekar.kz/kurs-lekcii-po-istorii-kazahstana/5-grazhdanskaja-voina-1918-1920-gg.html> - continues theme of Civil war and role of Alash. In the face of a large-scale civil war and the overthrow of Soviet power in most areas of Kazakhstan, Alash-Orda concluded an alliance with Dutov in Orenburg, entered into close contact with the Provisional Siberian Government in Omsk and the Constituent Assembly Committee in Samara, strengthened ties with the Urals; Siberian and Semirechye Cossacks for the purpose of joint struggle against the Soviets.

It is noteworthy that libraries, scientific centers and websites are doing a great job making the digitization of historical material accessible to readers. So, "From Alash Horde to Independent Kazakhstan: succession of ideas" is of great help to people who want to know the history of development of a State. The history of the Kazakh people shows that fight for freedom and independence of the country never stopped. Representatives of the national intellectuals of a turn of 19th and 20th century played not the last role in the century-long fight. Appearance of movement and the first political party «Alash», the government of Alash Horde witnessed the increased civil maturity and high potential of the Kazakh political elite capable to resolve fatal issues of future development of the native people. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02634938508400502?journalCode=ccas20>

"The Alash movement in Turkestan". This article analyses in detail the history of the name of Alash party. Data was about the tribe of Dest I Kipchak (Desert Kipchaks). Cos the word Alash was popular in Turkestan where Desert Kipchaks have lived. The second alternative of name was related to Alasha Khan. According to popular tradition, Alasha Khan united some Turkic tribes and founded a state sometime between the 6 and 12 centuries. People under the jurisdiction of this state were Turkic tribes called Alti Alash. Alasha Khan was their forefather.



“The history of Alash Orda” to https://kaiserreich.fandom.com/wiki/Alash_Autonomy is described in short, the great history of first Kazakh political party Alash. Alash Orda was located on the former steppe General Governorship of the Tsarist Empire. During the chaos the Kazakh nationalists successfully pushed for national independence. And the union of Turkestan to the South seek to create a single Islamic Caliphate. But in 1920 the Soviet government disbanded the Alash Autonomy.

If open the pages of <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2753/AAE1061-1959360324?journalCode=maae20> can find the article “The Alash Movement and the Bolsheviks: From Attempts at Compromise to Confrontation”

As the title implies the article describes our attention to attitude of the two parties, their compromises and confrontations. The relations between Alash and Bolsheviks were characterized by differences in principle in notions of the ways for the further development of society. Dulatov, wrote: "The Bolsheviks want to destroy and break everything all at once, to take power into their hands and do everything their way. Of course, the belief that there should be neither rich nor poor in the world and that everyone must be equal and live in peace and solidarity—this is all well and good, but ... you would need a couple of centuries to accomplish all that." And Baitursynov had not dissimilar saying fair to October Revolution.

The next spring connects to <http://lib.kstu.kz/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Kakoj-by-la-armiya-Alash-Ordya.pdf>. The title of the newspaper “Delovoi Kazakhstan”: “The army of the Alash Horde”

Figures of Alash Orda, 100 years ago, entered in the struggle for independence, felt the necessity of defence, the armed forces and decided to form an army independent of the nation, reports MIA "DKNews" with reference to the MIA. "Kazinform".

Wikipedia is the last spring for studying of true historical events, but this site includes information also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alash_Orda The theme of the article: “About Alash Horde”.

The article contains a brief history of the creation of the Alash Party, the Party’s chairman Bokeihanov, and members Tynyshpaev, Gabbasov. It also describes legislative resolution: “Agreed to invalidate all decrees issued by the Soviet authorities on the territory of the autonomous Alash.” The article states that firstly Soviet government established Kyrgyz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and then changed the name to Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

The title of the article: “Alash-Orda and Alashordians: a long road to freedom” <http://www.tarih-begalinka.kz/ru/timetravel/page3354/>

The aim of the article is the analysis of strong and weak points of the most popular conceptions of the world-historic process. The conclusion is that there is no universal conception and it cannot exist. Development of history leads the introduction of new theories, explaining this process. This article discusses the history of Alash. Just knowing the history of their people and country, you begin to understand the special value acquired at the end of the last century of independence. Independence has provided us with enormous, unprecedented opportunities before today Kazakh people are the masters of their own destiny. Alash idea, born in the early XX century will be remembered for generations.

Pay attention to the next publication according the link <http://zhurnal-prostor.kz/assets/files/2015/2015-3/3-2015-9.pdf> “Alash Horde in Zhetisu. Historiographical phenomenon of Isa Eleusizov”. Author is Dulatbek Kadyrbekuly, doctor of political sciences. Political movement of the early XX century Alash Orda acted almost on the territory of Kazakhstan, which was part of the Russian Empire were divided between the Russian provinces and regions, but the representatives of the Kazakh intellectuals found strength to unite and interact with each other. Special activity of the Alash-Orda was manifested in the Northern half of Kazakhstan, as evidenced by numerous documents of the time and actually co-the subordinate figures of the Alash-Orda. Some historians tend to argue that in the southern half of the country the activities of the Alash-Orda were either weak or not at all was absent.

Follow the link <http://bibliotekar.kz/chitat-knigu-onlain-otynshy-alzhanov-ber/dejatelnost-o-alzhanova-kak-chlena-pravi.html>

The title of the next book is Otyynchi Alzhanov - "Berkut Alash Orda". Authors are Saule Alzhanova, Tulemisova Gulfarea. Activities of O. Alzhanova as a member of the government "Alash



Orda". The implementation of the decisions of the Congress. However, the political struggle remained tense. At the end of July 1917 O. Alzhanov serving in the city of Orenburg on the First all-Kazakh Congress of the liberal democratic movement. He was elected a delegate from the parish, with famous people from the region like M. Tynyshpaev, S. Jainakov, S. Amanzholov, M. Chokai. The book is intended for those interested in the activities of the Alash Orda activists.

Many springs and knowledges find in the article: "The idea of Alash Horde is flourished at a new level in the new environment". An article describes a meeting with grandson of ideological leader of Alash Alikhan Bukeykhanov - Srym Bukeykhanov, artist-restorer Krym Altynbekov and folk artist, sculptor Marat Aynekov was held at the Eurasian National University on September 12. Srym Bukeykhanov reminded the participants that those ideas, nurtured by our ancestors during this difficult time, have been applied today in independent Kazakhstan. "Alash representatives are samples of human honor, dignity and courage. They went through exiles and prisons, but remained faithful to their people and ideas", - he said. The article concludes that Alikhan Bukeykhanov, like his comrades in the party, sought to establish an independent state, raising questions of statehood, supported and defended the interests of his country. <http://www.elimai.kz/zhizn-i-smert-lidera-ash-ordy.html>

Life and death of leader Alash Orda. Actions of A. Bukeykhanov was regarded not just as an opposition and dissent, but as a "counter-revolutionary struggle against Soviet power." The compromise reached between the Bolsheviks and the "Alash-horde" was subsequently dropped by the Bolsheviks, and the slogan "Alashshordan-nationalist" became the basis of repression against the Kazakh intelligentsia. From 1922 to 1927 he was a literary employee of the Cossack section of the Central Publishing House of the Peoples of the USSR in Moscow. In the 1920s and 1930s, he was arrested three times by the NKVD. On September 27, 1937, he was convicted by the VKVS for belonging to a "terrorist organization" and was shot the same day.

What can learn at Alash Orda? <https://365info.kz/2017/02/chemu-mozhno-pouchitsya-u-ash-ordy-yaponskij-professor/>

It says that the Alash-hordians have always sought to coexist with the Russians, interacting with the all-Russian authorities. They were not radicals and, in this respect, they can be considered a good example of pragmatic and at the same time aspiring to the ideal of politicians.

Important questions connect with activity of Alash Horde and their relations with White Army in the years of the Civil war 2018-2020. Read here http://www.inform.kz/ru/kakoy-by-la-armiya-ash-ordy_a3024947. "What was Alash Orda army?"

On January 18, the Alash Orda government in Orenburg agreed with Ataman Dutov about training the Alash militia and providing it with weapons. But in connection with the Civil War that began in the country, this work was suspended, and the Eastern and Western branches of the Alash of the Horde were established. Eastern Alash Orda, located in Semipalatinsk, was led by Alikhan Bokeykhan, Western Alash Orda, who was in Zhympty village 140 kilometers from Uralsk-Zhakhansha Dosmukhamedov. But the Western Alash Orda was subordinate to the Eastern. According to Berik Abdygaliyev, at the beginning of the Alash militia there were about 200 people. At the beginning of 1918 the Bolsheviks captured major cities, and this initiative was not brought to an end. But in June of the same year, the chairman of the Alash Orda government, Alikhan Bokeykhan, signed a historical document on the creation of a military council of three people.

Who interested by the history "The former city of Alash" <https://www.caravan.kz/gazeta/byvshij-gorod-ash-67112/>

Today this prison is in the center of Semey. Built under Elizabeth, she was built in the form of the letter E in honor of the Empress. It was here that in the 19th century Fyodor Dostoyevsky was brought with another party of convicts. After decades, in 1907, massive prison doors slammed behind the Alash-Ordynians Akhmet Baytursunov and Alikhan Bukeykhanov, who received terms for political activity. Bukeykhanov had to feel once again the stamina of the age-old Semipalatinsk torture chambers - in 1922. This time he was here with his associate Mirzhakyp Dulatov, who, too, was not the first prisoner of an old prison.

For the new generation is link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ot0qomCL2U>-Movie «Tyndashy tagdyr» about Magzhan Zhumabayev. A documentary based on historical reality, reflected in the death of Kazakh poet, a bright star of Kazakh literature - Magzhan Zhumabayev for the nation, for the sake of independence. The article is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the creation of the "Alash" party. About her figures in recent years, write a lot, and only in rapturous tones. In this



connection, quite legitimate questions arise, answers to which were given by the well-known Kazakhstan historian, candidate of historical sciences, associate professor - Asylbek Bisenbaev.

“Tleshov E. Alashkozgasy: encyclopedic reference book” locates on link <http://tilalemi.Kz/books/1008.pdf>

It includes information about Alash and biographies of participants, concepts and names of Alash movement, party, historical-social, cultural and literary development of that period. A list of people who participated in the Alash movement was presented. Also given information about scientists who study the life and work of Alash movement, its figures. The guidebook is intended for the general public, teachers, applicants, schoolchildren, students.

One of the necessary book on <http://library.psu.kz/fulltext/buuk/b1689.pdf> “Alash Orda: Compiles of documents”. The book contains original documents that give a clear idea of the Alash-Horde movement, its history, activities, program, tactics, etc. They reflect the real events that took place in 1913-1920. in Kazakhstan, and the role played by Alash-Orda from the moment of its organization to the actual liquidation. The book was published in 1929. K. Sarsekeyev wrote the foreword to the new edition.

We know about 100 anniversaries of the first Kazakh Congress in 1917. Follow this link <http://arkalyk-ounb2.kz/images/5/3.pdf> “The way of the Alash people” / 100 years of the first All-Kazakh Congress of the Alash political party/

Department of methodology and bibliography of the regional universal scientific library No. 2 Arkalyk City, 2017 tell us about events later a century.

<http://bibliotekar.kz/istoriki-kazahstana-za-9-klass-nachalo-x/-6-dvizhenie-i-sozdanie-partii-alash-1-o.html> Movement and creation of the party "Alash". The leaders of "Alash" and the whole party as a whole did not accept the October Revolution. They united under the slogan "Liberation of the Kazakh people from the colonial yoke!" Long before the October Revolution, the leaders of the Kazakh liberal-democratic movement widely propagated their programs on the socio-economic and political development of Kazakhstan. November 21, 1917 in the newspaper "Kazakh" was published the draft program of the party "Alash". The draft program consisted of ten items: the state structure, local freedom, basic law, religion, power and court, the protection of the people, taxes, the working question, the development of science and education, the land issue. The aim of the "Alash" party was the re-creation of the national state of the Kazakhs, which disintegrated in the 18th-19th centuries, the introduction of the institution of the presidency.

Here http://www.inform.kz/kz/alash-zhane-azattyk-100-zhyldan-keyingi-kozkaras_a3087114 we find “Alash and Azattyk: A look, following after a year 100”. The idea of Alash was not in vain. First of all, the Russian royal rule of the Kazakh steppes became more and more pronounced, and the Tsarist government declared the land of Kazakhstan as the state, and began to capture the most beautiful, watery and deserted land. Thirdly, Kazakhs have lost their right to vote in the State Duma. Fourthly, Kazakhs were at the lowest level. Fifthly, the Kazakhs have lost their ancient traditions. All this did not diminish the honor of the Kazakh intelligentsia. That is why in Central Asia the strongest Alash movement was born. Nationalist patriots, who studied Kazakh in the interests of the nation, advanced. In the twentieth century, the great Reformers Alikhan, Ahmet, Mirzhakyp began to liberate the nation.

<http://www.elimai.kz/istoki-nacionalnoj-demokratii.html>. Who was Alash party? Their aim, views?

“Party Alash. The Origins of National Democracy”. "Alash" is the movement of the Kazakh democracy, which proclaimed the creation of a national party in July 1917. In December of the same year, Alash people established the governing body of the Kazakh autonomy - Alash-Orda, becoming allies of the anti-Soviet governments of Russia, which existed until 1920. Former members of the liquidated Alash-Orda were granted amnesty and joined the Soviet executive bodies. In the late 1920-1930-ies repressed.

View (kazneb.kz) published ideas of movement. Author: Tolepbergen Bolatbek, Title: "Мәңгі жас - Алаш идеясы". In this book, the author presents his own conclusions by analyzing the idea of Alash, the social phenomenon in the protection of the national ideals of the Kazakh nation and the political and social situation of today's Kazakh youth.

The next book on <http://docplayer.ru/52575868-Kratkaya-enciklopediya-istorii-alash-i-alash-orda.html> is “Brief Encyclopaedia of the history of Alash and Alash Horde” And author is



Zhanbosinova A.S. The encyclopaedia contains a brief outline of the activities of the government Alash and Alash Horde, shows its complex and dramatic relationship with the Provisional Siberian government, Komuch and Kolchak government on the one hand, and the Soviet government on the other. In the encyclopaedia including data of individual representatives of Alash, photograph and bibliography of the history of Alash and Alash Horde.

Conclusions. We reviewed a small part of digitized resources, books, publications on current topics of today such as Alash movement, party, Horde. For the modern pace of life and new technologies, the availability of such publications gives a lot of impressions, impacts for the Soviet generation who did not study the history of the Fatherland, for the younger generation who are more suited to leaning through Internet resources. In conclusion, we can add that this article contains a list of the most significant works on this topic. Research on the topic of Alash continues and gains new momentum with the democratization of society. The significance of such electronic source studies is great and has many positive aspects.

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ОТАН ТАРИХЫ. 2023 № 26 (4)

ӘДІСНАМА / METHODOLOGY / МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

Балтабаева К.Н., Жакишева С.А.

ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РЕПРЕССИИ КАЗАХСТАНСКИХ БЕЖЕНЦЕВ 20–30-Х ГГ.
XX ВЕКА И ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ.....670

Meldibekova Z.A.

DIGITALIZATION OF MODERN NATIONAL HISTORICAL SCIENCE683

ТАРИХ / HISTORY / ИСТОРИЯ

Ногайбаева М.С., Көшімова А.О., Қыдыр Т.

АЛТЫН ОРДА ДӘУІРІНДЕГІ ДІНИ-ДИДАКТИКАЛЫҚ ШЫҒАРМАЛАРДЫҢ
ДЕРЕКТІК МАҢЫЗЫ.....692

Қамбарбекова Ф.Ә., Қари Қ.А.

XIX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ БҰХАРА ХАНЫНЫҢ ЕЛШІСІ ХАТШЫСЫНЫҢ
ЕСТЕЛГІНДЕГІ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ МЕН ҚАЗАҚТАР.....704

Oterova G.E., Karimova A.E., Kussainov D.Zh.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE SIBERIAN COMMITTEE
IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN OF THE XIX CENTURY.....718

Нұртазина Н.Д., Азмұханова А.М., Әкімбек Ж.А.

ТҮРКІСТАН ӨЛКЕСІНДЕГІ МҰСЫЛМАНДЫҚ МЕКЕМЕЛЕР МЕН ДІНБАСЫЛАРҒА
ҚАТЫСТЫ ИМПЕРИЯЛЫҚ ДОКТРИНАЛАР.....730

Нұрпейісова Э.Т., Әбіл Е.А., Ураков Д.Ж. (Узбекистан)

ЕЛДЕС ОМАРОВ: ТАРИХ ТОЛҚЫНЫНДАҒЫ ТҮЛҒА (ЗЕРТТЕЛУ ДЕҢГЕЙІ).....744

Харипова Р.Е.

МУЗЕЙНЫЙ ФОНД КАК ИСТОЧНИКОВАЯ ОСНОВА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ И
КУЛЬТУРЫ (К ИСТОРИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФОНДОВ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО МУЗЕЯ
КАЗАХСТАНА).....755

Қожақұлы Ө., Асқар А.Г.

XX Ғ. БАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ АУЫЛЫ: ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ-САЯСИ АХУАЛДЫ ЖІКТЕУ,
ТАЛДАУ (СЫРДАРИЯ ОБЛЫСЫ МЫСАЛЫНДА).....767

Собисевич А.В. (Россия)

ОПЫТНАЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ СТАНЦИЯ КАРАГАНДИНСКОГО
ИСПРАВИТЕЛЬНОГО ТРУДОВОГО ЛАГЕРЯ.....779

Мамбетова Г.А., Мүмінов Ә.К. (Түркия)

ҚАЗАҚ МОЛДАЛАРЫНЫҢ XX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ «АМАН ҚАЛУ» СТРАТЕГИЯСЫ
(ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ БАТЫС Өңірі).....792

Taspulatova K.K.

METHODS AND WAYS FOR CULTIVATING KAZAKHSTANI PATRIOTISM.....808

Маргулан А.С.

КОМПАРАТИВИСТСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЛОНДОНСКОГО И САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО
СПИСКОВ «ТАВАРИХ-И ГУЗИДА-ЙИ НУСРАТ-НАМЕ» ПО ГЕНЕАЛОГИИ
ДЖУЧИДОВ.....817

Kuanbay O.

THE IMPACT OF THE GENRO COUNCIL OF ELDERS ON SHAPING MODERN JAPAN
(1889-1912).....832

Бәкір Ә.Қ., Құдайбергенова А.И., Тайман С.Т.

МҰСТАФА ШОҚАЙДЫҢ ТӘУЕЛСІЗ МЕМЛЕКЕТ ЖОЛЫНДАҒЫ
КҮРЕСІНДЕГІ НЕГІЗГІ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАР.....846

АРХЕОЛОГИЯ / ЭТНОГРАФИЯ / ЭПИГРАФИКА

Рахимжанова С.Ж., Курманиязов И.С., Аккошкарлова Ж.Т.

ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ИТОГИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ КЕРАМИКИ СТОЯНКИ
ЖАЛҒЫЗ-АҒЫМ.....860



Нұрманова А.Ш.

ДЖУЧИДСКИЕ ПРАВИТЕЛИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ КАЗАХСТАНА:
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЭПИГРАФИЧЕСКИХ И НАРРАТИВНЫХ
ИСТОЧНИКОВ.....870

Әжіғали С.Е., Әшім Б.Ә.

БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН КЕШЕНДІ ЭТНОАРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯСЫНЫҢ
2021 ЖЫЛҒЫ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРІНІҢ КЕЙБІР НӘТИЖЕЛЕРІ.....883