

Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050"
As an important guidance
for the younger generation

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As it known, without a comprehensive and of detailed development plans, without a comprehensive and balanced structure of the state country strategy, it is impossible to promote prosperity. History shows that in a world leading position occupied primarily those countries that were armed with an effective national strategy.

Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050", presented in the President's Republic of Kazakhstan - the nation's leader N.Nazarbaev of Kazakhstan, in the December 2012, was designed to achieve specific and ambitious programs. It is, in fact, developed a concept of long-term complex Development, defined set of objectives, directions, priorities sustainable and innovative development of the country until 2050.

By this time in Kazakhstan, we can say the period ended conceptual uncertainty and began the transition from stabilization policy to a policy of long-term socio-economic development. Since the adoption of the "Strategy Kazakhstan-2030" the people of Kazakhstan headed by the President of Kazakhstan NA Nazarbayev could make a prosperous republic state: "The Republic of Kazakhstan took place as a modern, forward-looking and confident state, responsible partner in the international arena. "Over the past years the Republic of Kazakhstan decided the task of establishing a functioning market economy principles, restored production steadily and rapidly moving to a world level. As a result, the people of Kazakhstan got the opportunity, on the one hand, set new strategic goals, based on the existing long-term potential, and on the other hand, faced with the need simultaneously solve the problems inherited from the past, as well as meet the new challenges of our time:

- Acceleration of historical time;
- Global demographic imbalances;
- A threat to global food security;
- An acute shortage of water;
- Global energy security;
- Depletion of natural resources;
- The third industrial revolution;
- Growing social instability;
- A crisis of values of our civilization;
- The threat of a new global destabilization.

An adequate response to these global challenges of the 21st century should give "Strategy 2050". Clear, well thought out long-term program will certainly allow the Republic of Kazakhstan to achieve significant and comprehensive success and to achieve the ambitious goal of entering our country's thirty developed countries.

In the opinion of some people, creating a plan "Strategy 2050", it returns the Soviet planning system, another attempt to resuscitate total state control. However, as a rebuttal to this can cause some serious arguments.

First, the Soviet plans regulate tried everything, but it is technically impossible and, moreover, deprives managers flexibility to respond to emerging challenges. Soviet plans could easily be violated if suddenly one of the parameters changed dramatically. For example, in 1986 when oil prices fell, the country was facing starvation and a huge deficit of essential commodities. Because of this tight interconnection parameters ordinary Soviet plan had low stability margin.

"Strategy 2050" is designed to be appropriate that reality which we now we have, and only monitors key parameters of long-term development. The basis of the new ideology of strategic planning laid principle of tactical flexibility, meaning the possibility of rapid changes in the event of a change of individual priorities or the conditions of realization of the "Strategy 2050".

Second, the Soviet plans fettered initiative of citizens, their creative self-realization. Soviet culture management, particularly in the late period contained an insufficient motivation for training, creative self-development of people. At the time when the "Strategy 2050" based on private initiative, will play a key role in the development of the country entrepreneurial spirit of the masses, private initiative.

Third, the Soviet plans, due to the limited set parameters rigid system of coordinates, were incompatible with the market mechanism. At the same time the plan - is the target state of the object, and the market - one of the possible mechanisms to achieve macroeconomic objectives. Purpose and means against each other is absurd. They must be properly combined.

"Strategy-2050" has been building on a combination of market mechanisms and state regulation.

Finally, Soviet plans emerged and taken undemocratic way, as well as undemocratic implemented since obviously all-embracing regulation claimed the life of Soviet society.

"Strategy 2050" is the result of a long public debate about the objectives, priorities and means of development of Kazakhstan.

The most important thing for the average citizen in the state strategic planning is that our government is going to live

long, and our leaders, to paraphrase Cicero, true statesmen who can benefit from each necessary, call time, to see and anticipate further ways and turns in the affairs of the state, and in every way to promote the strength and durability of the state as a "general rule of law."

I would like to pay special attention to the issues that are raised address of the President in connection with the younger generation, our Kazakh youth. In our view, it is very important that in the "Strategy 2050" great attention paid to the education and upbringing of the younger generation and role in shaping the history of Kazakhstan patriotism and citizenship among young people. Of course, the development of education and upbringing is the best investment return and win-win as competitive human capital, is the country's future.

Today, Kazakhstan has created conditions for quality education that meets the requirements of innovative economic development needs of modern society and each citizen by various programs (for example, "Bolashak") scientific and methodological centers to conduct enhanced search creatively gifted young people, encouraging her interest in science and creativity, development of their skills.

At the same time, taking into account the rapid development of the modern world, in conditions globalization, properly tasked to improve the quality of scientific research, modernization of teaching methods and active implementation of innovative methods in the domestic system of education, including distance learning and online learning available to all comers. In the Message of the President clearly defined objectives for solutions given goal - to create a network of public-private partnerships for development of higher and secondary education; development of multi-system training grants; creation of specialized institutions research and applied education; exemption from obsolete or unclaimed scientific and educational disciplines, and at the same time, strengthening demand and future directions; change in focus and emphasis curricula of secondary and higher education programs to teach practical skills and receive practical training; creation-oriented entrepreneurship training programs, educational courses and institutions.

Formation of Kazakhstan's statehood, building civil society, integration of Kazakhstan into the international community provide focus on man, his spiritual culture and define the main directions of educational work with young people.

Ideal of education stands versatile and harmonious development highly educated, competent vital citizen capable of self-development and self-improvement. Dominated the patriotic education of youth is the formation of the personality of the valuable relation to reality and itself, the active form and moral content, a vital position.

Patriotic education foundation the idea of development of Kazakhstan's statehood as consolidating all citizens of Kazakhstan on the basis of equality and shared responsibility for the honor of the motherland.

Leading role in the consolidation of multinational Kazakhstan society, enrichment of languages and cultures of the peoples of Kazakhstan belongs the state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Kazakh. In this regard, President N. Nazarbayev set the task of further development and active use in all spheres, "We must leave a legacy to our descendants modern language in which to experience the many generations of our ancestors would have been harmoniously and our added an imprint. This is a task you must decide for yourself every self-respecting man".

In the interest of the future of Kazakhstan, the younger generation has been tasked to modernize the Kazakh language, translating the alphabet with the Latin alphabet in 2025. It is "an important prerequisite for our integration into the world, our children better study English language and the Internet". In this great work, according to the President, should also participate youth: "I suggest to make a list of at least hundreds of modern books written in modern language, and translate them in a modern way the Kazakh language. You may need to announce a competition among young people, that they prompt us that they particularly interesting and useful".

Relevant to young people is not only an intensive study of the state language, but Russian and English. Still, the Russian language will be widely used in Kazakhstan society as possession is "a historical advantage of our nation". At the same time, expectations were high on mastery of the English language, which will open to every citizen of our country new limitless possibilities in life.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2050 ": a new policy established state" as a key benchmark long-term development has been defined: "We need to continue to work on the formation of historical consciousness of the nation" and expressed confidence that "our proud history, memory our glorious ancestors will help us to overcome the difficulties of the coming time".

As part of this course, at an enlarged meeting of the Interdepartmental Commission for the study and promotion of national history in June 2013, there were significant historical perspective directions of research in Kazakhstan. The problems of national history and given the tasks aimed at increasing the role of the history of Kazakhstan, as an important element of general culture, providing continuity in the development of society, the links of the younger generation with the traditions of the society, as a powerful means of formation of national identity and social.

The reports of the leading historians of Kazakhstan on this expanded meeting on national stories underscore the importance of historical knowledge, actualizing a

person's ability to remember, learn, comprehend, cherish the past and thus preserve what was, as a factor in the future.

Present and the future are learned and are based on the understanding history, its key factors, challenges, features, semantic repeatability laws, contradictions, trends, experiences and lessons learned. It is natural, as the scientific historical consciousness accounts for the effect on historical process of its basic factors inherent to them: its backbone, leading, compensatory, civilizational and other factors, as well as their various interferences.

Natural and what attitude to the past to determine the ratio and this determines the future outlook. Very understanding of modern understanding of history is defined in the trajectory of the previous development, taking into account the imperatives of historical sailing directions in which the present-implementation developments and opportunities in the past and at the same time apparently imaginary permanence, immediately becoming a reality of the past. In this sense, according to the classical judgment, "who belongs to the past, that owns and future", as "the people's destiny hidden in its history".

In our view, was particularly important statement of the problem of non-isolation and alienation from the national historiography of world historical community, opening up new opportunities acquaintance with modern trends of development of the methodology of history.

Development of methodology of history, the study of theoretical and methodological problems of historical science is undeniably now acquiring great importance. Today the scientists-historians have the following tasks:

- Generalization of domestic and international experience in the field of the theory of historical knowledge;
- systematic publication of information and analysis covering the global state of theoretical and historical thought;
- Preparation of general and special courses on the theory and methodology of history, modern structure of historical knowledge, historical schools and directions;
- Generalization of domestic and international experience in the application of historical research in the theory and methods related humanities;
- Maximum implementation in practice of teaching theoretical problems of modern historical science and interdisciplinary approaches;
- Training in the framework of PhD on theory and methodology of history.

Measures proposed above, in our opinion, should solve one of the most acute problems of modern national historical science - widespread unconscious manipulative use of history as tool for all sorts of mythology. At a meeting of historians in June 2013 was defined quite true historic task of modernizing

education, accent attention to the development of critical thinking, a departure from the mechanical broadcast, widespread factology without deep reflection. One of the major areas of reform called perestroika true teaching of the history of Kazakhstan in schools and universities.

I should say that in the teaching of history in recent years there has been some positive trends: a course on the history of Kazakhstan is largely freed from Marxist dogma and excessive sociologizing; much more attention has been paid to the history of culture; there are alternative textbooks.

But still remained a number of shortcomings, problems need to be addressed:

- Problems of social and cultural history still underrepresented in the program and textbooks;
- Congestion textbooks factual material;
- Focus on memorizing facts, and not on the development of critical thinking; especially suffers from this discussion of "sensitive issues" of history, as factual orientation prevents understanding the "human", moral and emotional content of history, and thus the development of the students' ability to rational and moral discourse;
- A particular problem is the state exam on the history of Kazakhstan in the form of testing. This form of control of knowledge on the history of Kazakhstan become a mechanism for "the introduction of unanimity." Even when responding to a interpretive questions of the students actually learn is offered "only right" answers that negate the risks already insufficient role of history as a tool for development of critical thinking. In addition, this form reinforces the concept of "an event" stories, from which just should be abandoned.

To improve the quality of teaching the history of Kazakhstan needs an in-depth analysis and on its basis to develop a comprehensive work plan according to system calls, reflecting both global trends and internal processes. Must be used along with traditional teaching methods, new technologies, electronic resources, interdisciplinary integration. Mostly, all of the methods and technologies of intellectual work should guide students to extract possible "lessons" from the past to the story was really "a mentor of life".