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**THE CREATION OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN MILITARY DISTRICT AND ITS
ACTIVITIES IN THE 70-80-IES OF THE XX CENTURY: HISTORICAL ASPECT**

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Annotation
of the dissertation for the degree
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Relevance of the study.

The current geopolitical situation in the world at the end of the XX-th and at the beginning of the XXI-th centuries is characterized by an increase in the number of local wars and armed conflicts. The tense military-political situation is based on the economic, political, territorial and other interests of various States, which is confirmed by the nature of modern armed conflicts.

The existence of tendencies to increase tension, the expansion of hotbeds of instability in the desire of individual states to change the existing world order is reflected in the military-political situation in the Central Asian region.

There is a need, based on the historical experience gained, to develop optimal ways of resolving military conflicts, taking preventive measures in the event of new challenges and threats to the military security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The study of the historical experience of the creation of the Central Asian Military District and its activities in the 70-80-ies of the XX century is due to the following factors:

- firstly, based on the Soviet historical experience of creating defensive lines in threatened areas in a short time, it is advisable to study the experience of the formation and development of the CAMD as an operational and strategic grouping of troops, with the aim of using it for timely preventive measures in the event of new challenges and threats to the military security of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- secondly, the modern process of development of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan and related changes in the training of professional military personnel and specialists require the creative use of this historical experience to further improve the system of training military personnel and specialists, in the conditions of professionalization of the Kazakh army, will help to better understand the principles and methods of military training and education, trends and lessons;

Also, the study of this experience will help to effectively and efficiently solve the tasks of increasing the level of training of pre-conscription and conscripted youth for military service and improving military-patriotic education.

- thirdly, consideration of the natural nature of the increase in ideological and educational work with military personnel during combat operations and a comprehensive study of the experience of its organization during the Afghan war acquires theoretical significance for military historical science and practical value for use in educational structures of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the totality of the above factors testifies to the importance of scientific development in the field of research of the history of the construction of the Armed Forces (the issues of the composition and organizational structure of the military district, the system of training military personnel), the history of military training and education (forms and methods of operational and combat training, the formation of high moral and combat qualities in military personnel, their military education during military service).

The degree of study of the topic. Starting to analyze the degree of study of the topic, it should be noted that the range of studies devoted to the history and activities of the Central Asian Military District is small.

At the same time, certain aspects of the scientific task under study have been covered in the scientific research of a number of authors.

In general, the historiography of the study of the history of the Central Asian Military District is divided into two periods associated with its creation and activities from 1926 to 1945, as well as its re-formation and activities from 1969-1989.

In the first period of historiography, the dissertation of Candidate of Historical Sciences V.V. Smirnov on the topic "The activities of political organizations, party organizations to strengthen the ideological and political education of the personnel of the Central Asian Military District during the foundation of socialism (1926-1932)" is of great interest.

The material of the dissertation is permeated with the Soviet, communist ideological spirit, which mainly presents the leading role and experience of political organizations and army party

organizations in the implementation of ideological and political education of servicemen of the Central Asian Military District in the 20s - 30s of the XX century.

In general, the research of the Soviet period is of a historical and party nature, which mainly examines the ideological and political work of political organizations and party organizations of military districts and practically does not touch on the military-historical aspect.

Among them, the book "You serve in the Red Banner Central Asian", written by a team of authors on a documentary basis, deserves special attention. In this work, the task is to highlight the multifaceted work of the Communist Party in the leadership of the Armed Forces, in particular, the Central Asian Military District. The authors' works contain interesting facts and conclusions that help to better understand the work of political organizations and party organizations of the district in organizing and conducting political and educational work with military personnel. The features of the work of party bodies during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 are shown most fully.

The works of scientists M.K. Kozybayev, R.G. Karataev, A. Mukhamedzhanov, A. Kalshabekov are devoted to certain issues of the CAMD's activities during the Great Patriotic War, in which considerable attention is paid to the heroic exploits of fighters and commanders of military units formed on the territory of Kazakhstan.

The history and activities of the Central Asian Military District of the 70-80s of the twentieth century were covered in the scientific works of Kazakh scientists S.S. Taulanov, L.S. Akhmetova, L.N. Bakayev, S.M. Akimbekov, A.B. Tasbulatov.

Among them, the most interesting research topic is the PhD thesis of Major General S.S. Taulanov, Ph.D., Ph.D., devoted to the organization and conduct of educational work on the education of soldiers on the heroic and martial traditions of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and also presents the main directions and methods of heroic and patriotic work of officers and public organizations on the ideological education of the military CAMV.

Doctor of Historical Sciences L.S. Akhmetova studied the problem of patriotic education in Kazakhstan in the conditions of the Soviet command and administrative system in 1946-1991 based on the materials of the mass media.

The work of the military scientist L.N. Bakayev analyzes the activities of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, which addresses the issues of educational work with pre-conscription and conscription youth.

The dissertation of the Candidate of I.N. S.M. Akimbekov "The Afghan conflict and security problems of Central Asia" examines a number of issues related to the activities of the CAMD during the war in Afghanistan, where the units and subdivisions of the district took a direct part.

One of the main issues on the problem under study is the issue of training military personnel and specialists, pre-conscription and conscription youth to serve in the army. Lieutenant General A.B. Tasbulatov, PhD, devoted his scientific works to this problem, in which he investigated the history of training professional military personnel in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In their memoirs, famous military leaders, commanders and deputy commanders of the Central Asian Military District paid great attention to the creation and activities of the Central Asian Military District.

These include the author's works of the first commander of the military district, Hero of the Soviet Union, Army General N.G. Lyashchenko, and subsequently, the commanders of the district: Hero of the Soviet Union, Army General P.G. Lushev, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, Colonel-General A.V. Kovtunov. As well as personal memoirs of the deputy commander of the military district, Hero of the Soviet Union, Halyk Kaharmany, Army General S.K. Nurmagambetov, memoirs of members of the Military Council - heads of the Political Department of the district - Lieutenant Generals K.A. Maksimov, M.D. Popkov, P.F. Arapov, G.V. Kochkin, G.I. Chuchkalova and F.R. Huseynova.

In the books of the commander of the Central Asian Military District, Colonel-General P.G. Lushev: "Sons carry the baton of their fathers" and "We keep loyalty to traditions in our hearts",

examples are given that vividly and convincingly show that in the ranks of the defenders of the Motherland there are now people in whose hearts the same unquenchable love for the Motherland that in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War ignited the hearts of their fathers and grandfathers with courage and heroism, gave strength defeat a strong and treacherous enemy.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov in the book "True to the Fatherland" showed the history of the Armed Forces of the USSR through the prism of the heroic past, the honest fulfillment of patriotic and international duty by Soviet servicemen, showed the origins and patterns of victories won by the Soviet army and Navy, the daily military routine of the Soviet warrior and his participation in the restructuring that unfolded throughout the country.

Of particular historical significance are the works of the then deputy commander of the Central Asian Military District, Lieutenant General, Hero of the Soviet Union, later the First Minister of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Halyk Kaharmany, Army General S.K. Nurmagambetov, whose bright memory remains forever in the history of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the book "My Cutting Edge" dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Victory, Army General S.K. Nurmagambetov covers more than half a century of the history of the Soviet state and the history of the Great Patriotic War.

Lieutenant General M.D. Popkov in the book "Your Sacred Duty" noted that the Armed Forces are surrounded by popular love in the Soviet country. They have passed a glorious military path and honorably justified their historical purpose as a reliable guardian of the socialist Motherland.

Published by a team of authors, the book "You serve in the Red Banner Central Asian" is dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the formation of the district and contains essays by commanders, political workers and journalists. It contains materials describing the history of the formation of the military district, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the republics on whose territory it is located. A great place is occupied by the memories of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the combat path of military units formed in CAMD is shown.

The experience of training pre-conscription and conscripted youth for service in the Armed Forces is summarized in the books "Red Banner Defense", "In labor and Combat", "In combat formation". The book "Red Banner Defense" is devoted to the emergence and development of the All-Union DOSAAF society, its military-patriotic activities and contribution to strengthening the country's defense power.

In the book "Education of Patriots", Ph.D. M.Y. Borozdin and I.K. Kaliev summarize the experience of primary organizations, educational institutions and clubs of DOSAAF of Kazakhstan on training and education of specialists for the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as on the training of specialists of mass technical professions for the national economy. The book contains materials on the development of military-technical sports, on the experience of non-emergency departments, DOSAAF clubs of the republic, on the work of Komsomol, trade union and other public organizations.

The book "What kind of shield do we need?" is an interview taken from delegates of the XXVIII Congress of the CPSU. Their thoughts, polemics and opinions touch upon the most important issues of the renewal of the Soviet Armed Forces, the ways of military reform in the 90s of the twentieth century, which touched upon the current issues of strengthening and maintaining the defense capability of the USSR and the country's security at the level of reliable, reasonable sufficiency.

In the 90s of the twentieth century, books were published, such as "Alma-Ata Combined Arms", where a team of authors introduces readers how the characters of future officers are formed and tempered, the combat traditions of this school are created and multiplied. The book "Almaty Higher Military" tells about the creation and formation, about the present day and the future of this school.

Separate materials on the research topic are available in a number of brochures, articles by Soviet, Russian and Kazakh authors, which touch upon various aspects of the problem of protecting the Fatherland and preparing young people for military service.

Thus, the analysis of the historiography of the topic under study showed that, despite the existence of a certain number of works, there is no special generalizing scientific military-historical work that reveals the historical aspects of the creation and activities of the Central Asian Military District as an operational-strategic grouping of troops in the 70-80-ies of the XX century today.

In this regard, there was a contradiction between the need to study the historical experience of the formation of operational and strategic groupings of troops in the face of a real threat of armed conflict, for the further development of the theory of construction of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the theory of military training and education, and the lack of such research.

The **scientific task** follows from this contradiction: to study the historical experience of the formation and activity of the Central Asian Military District as a territorial operational and strategic grouping of troops in the conditions of the challenges and threats that arose on the Soviet-Chinese border in the late 60s of the twentieth century and subsequently, during the period of combat operations in Afghanistan, which determined the relevance of the topic, object, subject, purpose and objectives of the study.

The object of the study is the Central Asian Military District of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

The subject of the study is the history of the formation and activity of the Central Asian Military District of the USSR Armed Forces.

The boundaries of the study. The dissertation examines the period of the re-formation of the Central Asian Military District, from the moment of its creation on June 24, 1969 until the decision to disband it on June 1, 1989. The territorial boundaries of the study are the Kazakh SSR.

The purpose of the study is to generalize the historical experience of the construction of the Central Asian Military District as a territorial operational–strategic grouping of troops, and its activities for the training and education of military personnel and specialists, work with pre-conscription and conscription youth.

To achieve this goal, the following research **tasks** are defined:

- to summarize the experience of the creation and development of the Central Asian Military District;
- to study the experience of training military personnel and specialists in CAMD;
- to reveal the organization of ideological, ideological, educational and military-patriotic work in the CAMD with military personnel, pre-conscription and conscription youth.

Research methods.

When writing the dissertation, general scientific research methods were used, such as general logical and theoretical methods, as well as special research methods of military historical science.

The main theoretical method of research in this scientific work is the historical method, which allowed us to mentally recreate the historical process of the re-formation of the Central Asian Military District, to reveal the logic of the creation, development and completion of its activities over a 20-year period of existence.

The use of the historical method in conjunction with general logical methods allowed us to decompose the period of the re-formation of the Central Asian Military District from 1969 to 1989 in chronological order and to present the features of combat and commander training, methods and forms of ideological, educational and military-patriotic work at different stages of the development of the Soviet state.

The methods of analysis and synthesis made it possible to consistently reveal the training of military personnel and specialists during the period under study in the course of the Central Asian Military District and present it in a single structure of the national education program.

Methods of deduction and induction made it possible to know historical events during the re-formation of the military district from the general situation to the particular, and vice versa, which ultimately solved the issues of generalization of the materials obtained in the study.

The system method determined the integrity, connection, structure and organization, levels, order of functioning and development of the Central Asian Military District management system, and also helped to consider a set of targeted, interrelated actions taking into account the diversity of factors of the district's structural units.

The special methods of military historical science include the method of historicism, which was applied in the process of writing the history of CAMD. This method provides for the collection and accounting of complete information on the studied problem, a comprehensive analysis of historical facts and phenomena in their development, in their interrelation and interdependence.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in the fact that for the first time in the dissertation complex:

- the experience of the creation and development of the Central Asian Military District for twenty years of existence is summarized;
- the experience of training military personnel and specialists in CAMD has been studied;
- the organization of ideological, ideological, educational and military-patriotic work in the CAMD with military personnel, pre-conscription and conscription youth is revealed.

More than 20 previously unexplored archival materials have been put into scientific circulation (documents of the Central Committee of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Central Committee of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation).

Based on the analysis of the experience of the creation and development of the Central Asian Military District in the 70 – 80s of the twentieth century, the following is determined:

1) special attention was paid to its formation and activity by the supreme political and military leadership of the USSR, since the strengthening of the south-eastern borders of the country played an important role in the overall system of ensuring the military security of the Soviet state in opposition to the military-political bloc led by the United States in the second half of the XX century.

2) the process of creation and development of the military district since the 20s of the twentieth century has been going through a long and difficult path, which was based on the experience gained in the fight against fascism during the Great Patriotic War and the fulfillment of international duty by the military personnel of the OKSVA. CAMD was one of the military districts of the USSR Armed Forces with extensive experience in the combat use of its formations and units.

3) the repeated stage of the creation of the CAMD in 1969 is associated with the complication of the military-political situation of the Soviet Union with the People's Republic of China, the threat of military action. In order to increase the country's defense capability and strengthen the southeastern borders, the Soviet leadership decided to create a Central Asian military district on the territory of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik Union republics.

The author's analysis of the experience of training military personnel and specialists in the CAMD allowed us to determine its characteristic features and features:

- the training of most officers for the Central Asian Military District was carried out by AVOKU.
- to create a mobilization reserve of officers of the CAMD, reserve officers were trained at military departments of civilian higher educational institutions.
- the preparation of young people for military service was carried out by the Department of Universities and Non-military Training of the CAMD Department through military commissariats and DOSAAF organizations of the Kazakh SSR. Advance military training of young people for the defense of the country was carried out both in the process of mandatory forms of military training, and in the course of mass defense and sports work.

Thus, the author presented a general picture of the joint work of the Central Asian Military District Administration, the Military Commissariat and the DOSAAF of the Kazakh SSR on the

training of military personnel and specialists, military career guidance of young men, acquaintance with the history and tasks of the USSR Armed Forces, the specifics of military labor.

The commanders and political workers of the CAMD, together with state authorities and public organizations of the Kazakh SSR, paid great attention to military-patriotic education, to improving the forms and methods of moral, political, military and physical training of young people for the defense of the Fatherland, to strengthen patronage ties with the collectives of enterprises, institutions and educational institutions.

Political preparation and political and educational work by the Political Administration of the CAMD was carried out not in isolation, not in isolation from other social phenomena, but in the general system of socio-political events of the Soviet state. Work among young people was organized comprehensively, together with the DOSAAF defense mass organization, political and other public organizations, using various forms and methods for high-quality training and exemplary military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

Thus, the scientific results achieved are complex in nature, as a set of reasonable ways to solve problematic issues aimed at revealing and analyzing their features. The acquired knowledge opens up new facets of the scientific problem.

Provisions submitted for protection:

- results of generalization of the experience of creation and development of the Central Asian Military District;
- the results of studying the experience of training military personnel and specialists in CAMD;
- features of ideological, ideological, educational and military-patriotic work in the CAMD with military personnel, pre-conscription and conscription youth.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. The theoretical significance of the dissertation work lies in the fact that the provisions and results obtained during the research can be used:

- in scientific research on the problems of military history of Kazakhstan;
- when writing textbooks, manuals on the history of the construction of the Armed Forces for military educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The practical significance lies in the fact that the material presented in the dissertation can be used:

- in lectures, seminars, independent studies for undergraduates and doctoral students;
- in the practice of military construction of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the form of reference material;
- in ideological and educational work with pre-conscription, conscript youth and military personnel;
- in providing educational, scientific-methodical and educational-methodical assistance to higher military educational institutions, military departments of civil universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the training of reserve officers;
- in the development of recommendations to educational structures of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- for further research of the activities of the military district, when creating generalizing works on the history of the Fatherland, the history of the Kazakh army, for the development of textbooks, standard and training programs, lectures for reading at military departments in civilian and military educational institutions, as well as in military units in the system of state and legal training.

The source base of the study.

The dissertation was written on the basis of various sources.

When writing the dissertation, legislative and regulatory acts published in the collections of laws of the USSR (SS USSR), in the Collection of Legalizations and Orders of the Government of the RSFSR (JV RSFSR) and the Kazakh SSR were widely used.

The collection of documents "Issues of the ideological work of the CPSU" examines the activities of party organizations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union Republics, Political Administrations of districts and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, where, along with positive assessments of the work, shortcomings related to the issues of educating young people to defend their homeland are indicated.

Interesting sources were publications, reports and speeches of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, prominent military leaders of that period. They contain the general principles of the internal policy of the USSR to strengthen the country's defense and on issues related to the Central Asian Military District.

A significant place in the source base of the dissertation consists of archival materials from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CA RK), the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CA MO RK), the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation (CA MO RF).

The main sources were the documents in the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the Fund No. 708.

Significant material on the topic under study is contained in the fund No. 1806 – op. 2, d. 300; op. 1, d. 657 of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the dissertation work, the materials of the Central Administration of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used for the first time in scientific circulation:

- a) Historical reference of the CAMD Department - F. 635, op. 934c, d. 1;
- b) The liquidation act for the disbandment of the 40th OOA - F. 635, op. 935c, d. 1.

Materials from the Fund No. 513 "Political Administration of the Central Asian Military District" of the Central Asian Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation are of considerable interest.

The materials of the archive and the historical form of the Military Institute of the Land Forces of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan are also used in the work.

The dissertation work also used materials from the library collections of the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan), the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty), the Russian State Library (Moscow), the National Defense University named after the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – Elbasy (Nur-Sultan), including periodicals, newsletters, reference books and dictionaries.

Thus, archival documents and other sources became the basis for the content of this dissertation work on writing the history of the creation and activities of the Central Asian Military District in the 70s – 80s of the XX century.

Approbation and implementation of research results.

The main provisions, conclusions and results of the dissertation research are published in 15 scientific articles, of which 6 are in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Field of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan: the military theoretical journal NUO "Bagdar" ("Landmark"), the scientific and educational journal NUO "Khabarshysy" ("Bulletin") and the specialized scientific journal of APS "Shekara"; and also in the NUO information collection, the collection of scientific works of NUO, interdepartmental and in 5 international scientific conferences: MNPC, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the topic "Professionalization of the army - a reliable guarantor of ensuring the military security of the state"; MNTC on the topic: "Military history of the Republic of Kazakhstan: the history of formation and prospects of development", dedicated to the 70th anniversary of D.I.N., Professor S.D. Dilmanov; ISTC dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the University's formation, on the topic "National Defense University named after the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Leader of the Nation – the flagship of military education and military science of the Republic of Kazakhstan"; ISTC on the topic "Actual problems of the military history of Kazakhstan in the modern period";

MNPC on the topic: "The historical legacy of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) in the context of the development of military science and education."

One publication on the topic "Military-political relations of the Soviet Union with the People's Republic of China and the creation of the Central Asian Military District in 1969" was published in the scientific publication of the Russian Federation: Collection of the X-XI International Scientific and Practical Conference "Social Sciences in the Modern world: political science, sociology, philosophy, history", Moscow.

As part of the working group of the Department of Education and Science of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the results of the dissertation research of section 1 subsection 1.2 "Operational and combat training of personnel" were tested and implemented. The conducted research made it possible to study the features of combat and commander training of officers, to investigate the forms and methods of training of Soviet Army servicemen and served as the basis for the development of working training programs (Syllabus) for the specialty "Combat use of combined arms units, units and formations" in 2016 and is used in the educational process to the present (The Act of implementation (approbation) of the results research approved by the Adviser of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Science, Professor, Doctor of Economics A. Tulembayeva from 25.09.2018).

Also, the second act of implementation of the results of the dissertation research of section 1 "Experience of creation and development of CAMD", subsection 1.3 "Participation of CAMD in the Afghan war" was obtained. The materials of the dissertation were used during the development of a thematic exhibition dedicated to the participation of Kazakhstani soldiers in the Afghan War, and an exposition was organized in the Military History Museum of Nur-Sultan.

The reflection of personal contribution and novelty in scientific research is additionally confirmed:

- Certificate of entry of information into the State register of rights to objects protected by copyright No. 21965 dated November 24, 2021 "Table – Periodization of the activities of the Central Asian Military District during the 2nd formation from 1969 to 1989";

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- Certificate of state registration of rights to the copyright object No. 0772 dated 27.04.2016;

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The structure of the dissertation is determined by the logic and purpose of the dissertation research and reflects the sequence of solving the tasks set, is built according to the problem-chronological principle.

The analysis of the degree of study of the topic under study showed that despite the existence of a certain number of works, there is no special generalizing scientific, military-historical work that reveals the historical aspects of the creation and activities of the Central Asian Military District as an operational-strategic territorial association of troops in the 70-80-ies of the XX century today.

In this regard, there was a contradiction between the need to study the historical experience of the formation of operational and strategic formations of troops in a short time, in conditions of a real threat of an armed conflict, and the lack of such research.

The first scientific result.

Based on the analysis of the historical experience of the creation and development of the Central Asian Military District in the 70s – 80s of the twentieth century. the following aspects were identified in the dissertation:

- 1) special attention was paid to the formation and activities of the CAMD by the supreme political and military leadership of the USSR, since the strengthening of the south-eastern borders

of the country played an important role in the overall system of ensuring the military security of the Soviet state in the second half of the XX century.

2) the process of creating and developing a military district since the 20s of the twentieth century has been going through a long and difficult path, which was based on the experience gained in combat operations against fascism during the Great Patriotic War and the fulfillment of international duty by servicemen as part of the OKSVA.

CAMD was one of the military districts of the USSR Armed Forces with extensive experience in the combat use of its formations and units.

3) the repeated stage of the creation of the CAMD in 1969 is associated with the complication of the military-political situation of the Soviet Union with the People's Republic of China, the threat of military action. In order to increase the country's defense capability and strengthen the southeastern borders, the Soviet leadership decided to create a Central Asian military District on the territory of the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik Union Republics on June 24, 1969.

In this regard, a huge amount of work was carried out on the redeployment of military units and their arrangement, the creation of a material and technical base, the organization of operational, combat and political training, maintaining a high political and moral state of the personnel.

Formations and units of the central and district subordination of the USSR Ministry of Defense with a total number of more than 200 thousand people were stationed on the territory of CAMD, the process of forming its troops continued until 1979.

In total, the CAMD consisted of: 1 combined arms army, 1 army corps, 3 separate divisions, 8 separate brigades, 14 separate regiments for various purposes, 1 fortified area, 1 missile attack warning system, 1 optoelectronic complex "Window", 1 research test base "Lake". The peculiarity of the deployment of the CAMD units was that all the formations of the CAMD ground forces were located here in relative proximity along the Soviet-Chinese border. Formations of the CAMD ground forces protected sections of the Soviet-Chinese border from crossing the Mongolian People's Republic in the northern segment to crossing with the Republic of Afghanistan in the southern section.

The Afghan War (1979-1989) occupies a special place in the history of CAMD. The desire of the Soviet leadership to keep the pro-Soviet regime in Afghanistan in the person of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) in power and secure its southern borders led to the decision to introduce a limited contingent of Soviet troops into the Republic of Afghanistan.

With the beginning of the Afghan War, the CAMD units became the basis of the OKSVA, together with the units of the TURKVO, which conducted active hostilities on the territory of Afghanistan. Until December 25, 1979, 2 motorized rifle regiments, the directorate of the mixed aviation corps, 2 fighter-bomber regiments, 1 fighter aviation regiment, 2 helicopter regiments, aviation technical and airfield support units were prepared for entry into Afghanistan in CAMD.

The main task facing the OKSVA was to assist the pro-Soviet government of Afghanistan in the fight against armed opposition detachments, while the fighting was proactive or retaliatory. During the years of the war in Afghanistan, the personnel of the OKSVA gained tremendous combat experience, which was reflected in the organization of combat training in mountainous desert terrain and conducting exercises in the CAMD.

Thus, the Central Asian Military District was formed and developed as a powerful, operational-strategic territorial association of the USSR Armed Forces in one of the main strategic directions against the real potential enemy of the PRC.

Based on the analysis of the creation and activities of the CAMD, the periodization of the military district from 1969 to 1989 was developed, which makes it possible to assess the features of the formation of the military district at different stages of its activities.

The second scientific result.

The analysis of the experience of training military personnel and specialists in the CAMD, identified its characteristic features and features:

1) the training of most officers for the Central Asian Military District was carried out by the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Konev I.S.

The school was the youngest military educational institution of the Ground Forces. In the years under study, 4349 officers were released from the walls of the school, 85 graduates graduated with a gold medal.

Many of them have become participants in local wars and armed conflicts, including on the territory of Afghanistan. More than 300 AVOKU graduates served in the OKSVA, 55 graduates were among the dead. More than two hundred of them have been awarded high state awards. The heroes of the Soviet Union were Major A. Akramov, Captain S. Gushchin, Lieutenant A. Shakhvorostov.

The quality of the educational process was improved by the research and military scientific work of teachers and cadets. From 1971 to 1979, experimental work was carried out in favor of the national economy of Kazakhstan and brought annual income to the republic in the amount of 500 thousand – 1 million rubles per year. Up to 10% of this income was deducted to the school for its own expenses.

In the years under study, 12 candidates of sciences and 16 associate professors were trained at the school.

The school was a worthy competitor in sports competitions in many sports in the district and the Ground Forces.

During the period from 1970 to 1989, 57 masters of sports of the USSR in military-applied sports were trained from among the cadets. In 1989, participating in the XXXI review of sports and mass work, the school took first place in the Armed Forces of the USSR.

AVOKU's activities have always been under the control of the top leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The results of inspections, inspections and the work of various commissions of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR objectively testified to the increased level of military professional training of cadets of the school and the high qualifications of the teaching staff.

2) in order to create a mobilization reserve of officers of the CAMD, reserve officers were trained at military departments of higher educational institutions, focused on the preparation of military specialties of technical, medical, legal and educational profile.

Military departments at universities of Kazakhstan were in close cooperation with defense organizations, military administration bodies (CAMD, Republican Military Commissariat, Civil Defense Headquarters), using a variety of forms and methods of work, maintained the quality of training of reserve officers at a high level. So, in 1979, when the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, reserve officers from Central Asia and Kazakhstan were used to recruit and deploy the OKSVA. As a result, more than 50 thousand officers, sergeants and reserve soldiers were called up for staffing.

During the study period, military training of students in Kazakhstan under the reserve officers program was carried out in 13 universities, annually military departments of universities in Kazakhstan produced up to 9 thousand reserve officers, who formed the basis of the mobilization reserve of the republic.

3) the preparation of young people for military service was carried out by the Department of Universities and Non-military Training of the CAMD Department through military commissariats and DOSAAF organizations of the Kazakh SSR.

In November 1973, there were 25 republican and regional military enlistment offices in the structure of the CAMD, including 18 regional military enlistment offices and 1 republican military enlistment office in the Kazakh SSR.

The Military Commissariat of the Kazakh SSR, together with the commanders of military units of the Central Asian Military District, made a significant contribution to increasing the prestige of military service and training young people for military service.

Were organized:

- events in military schools, such as the "Open Day";
- speeches to graduates of secondary schools with lectures and reports by cadets of military schools (52 representatives from 48 military schools visited during the study period), commanders and political workers of the military district about the military traditions of the Armed Forces, the romance of officer service.

During the study period, considerable attention was paid to the non-competitive admission of young men of the indigenous nationality of the Kazakh SSR to military educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The total outfit of the military commissariat of the Kazakh SSR for the selection of candidates from among young men of indigenous nationality was 997 people.

An important place in improving the mandatory forms of non-military, advance training of young people was occupied by the training of specialists for the Armed Forces of the USSR through the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Aviation and Navy of the USSR (DOSAAF of the USSR), which was a defense sports organization.

To train specialists in DOSAAF organizations, special training units (clubs, schools, training centers) were created.

More than 400 modern educational buildings have been commissioned in DOSAAF organizations. 14,400 youth associations, clubs and schools, museums of military glory were created at the military sports and primary organizations of DOSAAF, which carried out comprehensive educational work among young people and prepared them for the defense of the Motherland. Defense collectives united more than 19 thousand primary organizations and more than 7 million adults of the republic.

DOSAAF schools (clubs) paid special attention to the training of specialists for the army and Navy: drivers of armored personnel carriers, cars, parachutists, mechanics, electricians and radiotelegraphists. In total, more than 309 thousand conscripts were trained during the study period.

As a result, all of the above measures allowed the Central Asian Military District to provide itself with cadres of officers and specialists in military accounting specialties, as well as to prepare the necessary amount of mobilization reserve.

The third scientific result.

In the 70s - 80s of the twentieth century, political training and political and educational work by the Political Department of the CAMD was carried out not in isolation, not in isolation from other social phenomena, but in the general system of socio-political events of the Soviet state, work among young people was organized comprehensively, together with the defense mass organization DOSAAF, political and other public organizations.

Political training in the military district consisted of the following areas:

- Marxist-Leninist training of officers,
- political studies of ensigns,
- political classes with soldiers, sergeants and foremen,
- party studies of communists and Komsomol members — military personnel, workers and employees of the district.

In the content of political training, the main attention was focused on topical issues arising from the materials and decisions of the CPSU, and were directed to the successful fulfillment by military personnel of their obligations, mastering military equipment and weapons, strengthening discipline, increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Political and educational work with military personnel was aimed at educating moral and political qualities in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the formation of psychological and combat qualities necessary for a soldier. It was carried out in close connection with the specific tasks being solved by military units and subdivisions of the Central Asian Military District in combat training, especially in tactical and tactical exercises and exercises.

The main methods and means of influencing the personnel were: individual work with everyone, personal communication, example of commanders and assets, meetings of military personnel, political information and conversations, issue of combat leaflets, encouragement and

propaganda of those who distinguished themselves in the classroom and other forms of political work.

The forms of political and educational work were very diverse. Where conditions allowed, group conversations, meetings in units, instructional meetings with assets were held with soldiers and sergeants.

Considerable attention was paid to the organization of political and educational work during the fighting.

The tense situation arising during the fighting exerted pressure on the consciousness and psychology of servicemen, especially those who were in a crisis situation for the first time. And the work carried out within the framework of political and educational activities made it possible to mobilize the OKSVA servicemen to perform combat and other tasks assigned to them by functional duties, as well as adapt to the environment and local conditions.

The main active forms of political and educational work were:

- political hour;
- political information;
- combat information.

Members of the Military Council, commanders and heads of the political directorate of the CAMD actively participated in the organization and conduct of mass youth events and dealt with issues of preparing young people for military service in collectives and educational institutions, in the draft territories of DOSAAF. Their work was closely connected with the educational activities of local government bodies. As a rule, issues of military-patriotic education of young people were discussed at joint meetings, seminars of employees of political bodies and local public organizations. General long-term plans were developed for military-patriotic work, preparation and celebration of significant dates and anniversaries, participation in campaigns in places of revolutionary glory, labor and struggle, preparation and conduct of conscription into the Armed Forces.

During the period under study, the Political Administration of the CAMD, state bodies, party, Komsomol and public organizations of Kazakhstan, using the accumulated experience, actively carried out work among young men of pre-conscription and draft age to prepare for military service in the ranks of the SA and Navy of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

These facts contributed to the replenishment of the Soviet Army, which was more morally, politically, psychologically and physically prepared by recruits.

Special attention was paid to the formation of high moral, political, combat and psychological qualities among young soldiers of the military units of the district, without which it is impossible to achieve victory in the war, such as courage, courage and heroism, will, high self-control and the ability to self-sacrifice.

The central military newspapers and magazines, as well as the newspaper of the Central Asian Military District "Battle Banner" made a significant contribution to the education of young people.

The technical capabilities of television and radio were widely used to promote the military profession – defender of the Fatherland. With pre-conscription and conscription youth, All-Union campaigns were organized to places of revolutionary, labor and military glory, laying wreaths and holding solemn rallies at monuments to heroes of the Civil and Great Patriotic War, at places of military glory. Military-sports (military-sports) camps contributed to improving the physical fitness of pre-conscription and draft-age youth, strengthening their health.

Historical forms and museums of military units of the district, books and speeches of former veterans of the Great Patriotic War, memoirs of generals and officers of the Central Asian Military District who had combat experience made a great contribution to the military-patriotic education of young soldiers of the district. Performances of the artists of the CAMD Song and Dance Ensemble in front of conscription and army youth at various festive and gala evenings.

The study identified the factors that influenced the content of party-political and political-educational work in CAMD.

- 1) In the southern regions (with a hot climate) were taken into account:
- the depressing effect of the hot climate on the physiological and psychological state of the personnel;
 - difficulties in holding general meetings with military personnel;
 - lack of a road network in mountainous areas, communication infrastructure;
 - limited use of technical means of propaganda and agitation.

Depending on the combat mission of military units (units), the main efforts were focused on holding:

- intersections of roads and adjacent heights,
- crossings over mountain ranges,
- settlements and other important objects.

Political organizations of military units (units) were additionally determined:

- the procedure and methods of conducting explanatory work among military personnel on the prevention of heat stroke, overheating of military personnel in the open air, ensuring the operation of equipment and weapons at high temperatures;
- measures to ensure their actions (movement) at night, in strong winds, dust storms, the procedure for the preparation and use of technical means of propaganda and agitation, the creation of additional stocks (supplies) of spare parts, fuel and lubricants, consumables.

2) In mountainous areas were taken into account:

- the influence of highly rugged terrain, daily temperature changes, mountain and snow avalanches, mudflows, river flooding during heavy rains and snowmelt on the moral and psychological state of personnel, their rapid fatigue;
- poor development of communications, difficulties in receiving radio and television signals, providing troops with periodicals, consumables;
- conducting defense on a broad front in separate directions, with the creation of defense nodes and individual strong points.

Political organizations of military units (units) were additionally determined:

- the procedure for information support of units (units), including the use of technical means of propaganda and agitation, operating in certain areas in hard-to-reach places;
- additional measures of political and educational work to reduce the fatigue of personnel in high-altitude conditions;
- the procedure for using the forces and means of political and educational work, including in conditions of possible sudden changes in meteorological conditions, mountain and snow avalanches, mudflows, flooding of dried riverbeds during heavy rains and snowmelt, creation of additional stocks (supplies) of printed materials, fuel and lubricants, consumables.

3) In desert areas were taken into account:

- the influence of high daytime and diurnal temperature changes, sandstorms on the moral and psychological state of personnel, their rapid fatigue;
- poor development of communication, the difficulty of providing units (units) with material means, water, fuel, technical means of propaganda and agitation, periodicals.

The political organizations of military units (units) were additionally determined additional measures of political and educational work to reduce the fatigue of personnel in conditions of a sharp temperature drop.

The forces and means of political organizations were deployed, as a rule, together with units (divisions) of logistics, near road junctions, oases, water sources and were used, as a rule, in full force.

Automotive and other special equipment moved as part of consolidated columns and was provided with an additional supply of fuel, water and devices to increase cross-country ability in desert conditions.

With the beginning of hostilities, the main conditions of political organizations were concentrated in the units (units) operating in the directions leading to vital areas.

It should be noted that the experience gained in the liberation of settlements by non-military methods, the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations with the local population, gained during the war in Afghanistan, played an important role in ensuring that military units (units) carried out their combat tasks.

Thus, the study of the historical experience of the formation and activities of the Central Asian Military District has great scientific, theoretical and practical significance. This historical experience can be used in the development of the concept and further development of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) when creating, in a short time, operational-strategic formations of troops, in the event of a military danger in strategic directions;

2) when conducting combat operations in mountainous, mountain-desert and desert areas and in various climatic conditions;

3) as an experience in the creation of military administration bodies, as well as the organization of ideological and educational work with pre-conscription, conscript youth and military personnel, both in peacetime and in wartime;

4) as an experience of interaction with state, political, educational and public organizations for the military-patriotic education of young people and preparing them to fulfill the sacred duty of protecting the Fatherland – the Republic of Kazakhstan.