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## **IDEOLOGICAL MOVEMENT OF ZHANUZAK ALZHANULY DURING HIS WORK FOR KAZAKH JOURNALISM**

### *Abstract*

This article analyzes the books “Aina” and “Children’s baduami” by the Alash activist Zhanuzak Alzhanuly Zhanibekov, as well as the works he published during the period when he worked as an editor for “Kazakh” and “Kedey” newspapers. Among them, the meaning of the analyzed works and the idea the author wanted to convey were studied. Although Zhanuzak Alzhanuly published articles on various topics, his main idea was the same. It was to open the literacy of ordinary working Kazakh people to education.

Zhanuzak Alzhanuly was able to increase the audience of the newspaper by effectively coordinating his work while working as an editor in “Kazakh” and “Kedey” newspapers. During his time, the demand for “Kedey” newspaper were increased. Through this, it can be seen that the influence of his strategic work affected all Kazakhs. This means that the figure of Alash told us that we can develop and become independent only by opening the literacy of the people, encouraging their spirit, getting equal education for both boys and girls.

The skill of the Alash figure Zhanuzak Alzhanuly in attracting people to education is formulated and substantiated by actual scientific facts and historical figures. Also, the original archived copy of the book “Aina” was used, and specific passages were used in the analysis of the ideological underpinnings of the writing.

**Keywords:** Zhanuzak Alzhanuly, Kazakh journalism, ideological movement, Alash, Alash figure, slogans about knowledge, education.

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## **ЖАНҰЗАҚ ӘЛЖАНҰЛЫНЫҢ ҚАЗАҚ ЖУРНАЛИСТИКАСЫ ҮШІН АТҚАРҒАН ҚЫЗМЕТІ ТҰСЫНДАҒЫ ИДЕЯЛЫҚ ҚОЗҒАЛЫСЫ**

### *Аңдатпа*

Мақалада Алаш қайраткері Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы Жәнібековтің «Айна» және «Балалар бәдуәмі» кітаптары мен оның «Қазақ» және «Кедей» газеттерінде редактор болып қызмет атқарған кезеңде жариялаған еңбектері талданды. Соның ішінде талданған еңбектердің мән-мағынасы мен автордың жеткізгісі келген ойы зерттелді. Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы әртүрлі тақырыптарда мақалалар жариялағанымен, оның астарында қозғаған басты идеясы бір болды. Ол – қарапайым еңбекші қазақ халқының оқу-білімге деген сауатын ашу.

«Қазақ» және «Кедей» газеттерінде редактор болып тұрған кездегі жұмысты тиімді үйлестіру арқылы газет аудиториясын арттыра білді. Оның тұсында, әсіресе халыққа арналған «Кедей» газетіне сұраныс артты. Осы арқылы оның стратегиялық жұмысының ықпалы бүкіл қазақтарға әсер еткенін

байқауға болады. Бұл дегеніміз – алаш қайраткерінің халықтың сауатын ашып, рухын жігерлендіру, қыз яки ұл демей теңдей білім алу арқылы ғана дами алатындығымызды, тәуелсіз бола алатындығымызды жеткізген.

Алаш қайраткері Жанұзақ Әлжанұлының халықты оқу-білімге тартудағы шеберлігі нақты ғылыми дәйектер мен тарихи сандар арқылы тұжырымдалып, деректеледі. сондай-ақ, «Айна» кітабының мұрағаттағы түпнұсқасы пайдаланылып, жазбаның идеологиялық астарын талдауда нақты үзінділер пайдаланылды.

**Кілт сөздер:** Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы, қазақ журналистикасы, идеологиялық қозғалыс, Алаш, Алаш қайраткері, оқи-білім туралы ұран, білім.

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## **ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ЖАНУЗАҚӘЛЖАНҰЛЫВ ПЕРИОД ЕГО РАБОТЫ В КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ЖУРНАЛИСТИКЕ**

### *Аннотация*

В статье анализируются книги «Айна» и «Балалар бәдүемі» алашского деятеля Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы Жанибекова, а также произведения, опубликованные им в период работы редактором газет «Казак» и «Кедей». Среди них изучались смысл анализируемых произведений и идея, которую хотел передать автор. Хотя Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы публиковал статьи на разные темы, основная мысль у него была одна. Это – открытие грамотности простых трудящихся казахов для образования.

Он смог увеличить аудиторию газеты, эффективно координируя свою работу, работая редактором в газетах «Казак» и «Кедей». При нем возрос спрос на газету «Кедей», особенно в народе. Через это видно, что влияние его стратегической работы коснулось всех казахов. Это означает, что деятель алаш сказал нам, что мы можем развиваться и стать независимыми только путем раскрытия грамотности людей, поощрения их духа и получения равного образования независимо от того, мальчики они или девочки.

Сформулировано и обосновано реальными научными фактами и историческими личностями мастерство деятеля алаш Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы в привлечении людей к образованию. Также использовался оригинальный архивный экземпляр книги «Айна», а при анализе идейной подоплеки произведения использовались отдельные отрывки.

**Ключевые слова:** Жанұзақ Әлжанұлы, казахская журналистика, идеологическое движение, Алаш, деятель Алаша, лозунги о воспитании, образование.

**Introduction.** We all know that ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, one of the Kazakh intellectuals, a member of the Alash movement, who played a significant role in Kazakh journalism, was born in Kyzylzhar in 1889. According to the trend of the times, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who received general education for only 6 years, devoted all his works to ordinary Kazakh people and agitated them to obtain knowledge and work hard in the way to be developed. So, his ideological slogans and heroic work for the development of the nation in the way of education are praiseworthy of example.

ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who was very close to creativity, started working in the media from an early age. For the first time, in 1908, he published a collection of enlightening poems called “Aina” in the “Sharaf” publishing house in Kazan. After finishing school, in 1912 he joined the Petropavlovsk printing house. The following year, he came to Orenburg and transferred to the position of proofreader in “Kazakh” newspaper. As a result of several years of work, he was promoted to the rank of a qualified journalist and editor. Journalist-editor activity of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly coincides with the eve of various events that the country was experiencing at that time. That is why, in case of any situation in the country, especially in 1917-1919, he participated in all political affairs that decided the fate of the nation [1].

In December 1917, the Torgay regional committee of the Alash party was opened in Orenburg. When Alikhan Bokeikhan was appointed as the chairman of the committee, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly was elected as the

treasurer of the committee, even though he was still young. Following year, he became the editor of “Kazakh” newspaper. At this point, a young specialist thinking about the future of his country wrote articles that raise the spirit of the people and open their eyes. Among such works there were: “External messages”, “Victims of Alash”, “Ottoman Turks”, “Korean Muslims”, “Spies”, “Tools of Quran”, “Mrs. Bagbasta school”, “The great scientist of the Turkish language V.V. Radlov”, “Get up, Alash!” etc. In the articles of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, he expressed a thought that affects the political status of Kazakhs.

At that point, when the era of revolutions in the whole Russian empire ended and the policy direction was determined, he did not stay in the political center and returned to the country. Thus, in 1920-1923, he became an out-of-school instructor in the education system of Petropavlovsk. In 1923-1924, he served as the deputy chairman of the Akmola gubernatorial committee. In 1924-1926, he joined the editorial board of the newspaper “Bostandyk Tuy” in Akmola. In 1926, he came to Aktobe and worked as the editor of “Kedei” newspaper. In 1929, he was removed from the post of editor due to political charges. So, from that year to 1932, he worked as a teacher at rural school №36 of Shingyrlau district. In 1933, he returned to Petropavlovsk and was appointed director of the cooperative technical school. When this educational institution was re-established in the same year, he was employed by the “Kazzoloto” trust. Until 1936, he became the chairman of the branch of this trust in Stepnyak. He was fired when great repression began. He was caught at work on July 28, 1937 and shot on September 13 [2].

**Purpose and tasks.** According to the data, the number of Alash intellectuals who were subjected to political persecution during the tragic period is approximately 105,000. However, at present, the young generation is familiar with the names of only about 500 Alash figures [3]. This is because the works of most of the Alash figures have not been systematically studied, and the real data had been lost. Among them, the information about ZhanuzakAlzhanuly is still unknown and untold in the country. However, **the purpose** of this article is to contribute to the study of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly’s work by analyzing the historical works of scientists and historians, and studying the information of archival heritage.

In addition, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly’s meritorious work in Kazakh journalism, evaluation of his ideological works on opening people’s eyes and desire for education requires a separate study. In particular, it is considered the main **task of the article** to study and analyze the meaning of the works published by the Alashorda figure during his editorship in various newspapers. Also, the task of this article is to evaluate the historical works of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, distinguishing the problems behind the themes based on his works, and the importance of appealing to the common people in order to solve those problems.

**Materials and methods.** We noted in the introduction that ZhanuzakAlzhanuly was the author of articles on various topics during his time as an editor in various newspapers. Among them, only about 40 works were found, including all his notes, from his messages when he was in charge of “Kedei” newspaper. ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov’s managerial ability in the “Kedei” newspaper was scientifically formulated through the methods of transcribing these publications from Arabic script, understanding, analyzing, systematizing, deduction, differentiation, summarization and analysis of historical figures.

In conducting scientific research related to his editorial activity, a complex of historical and special-historical methods was used, which allowed to study the life and activities of prominent historical figures. Specifically:

- historical-systematicity;
- structural-functional;
- relativity.

In addition, several methodological approaches were used in the course of the work by comparing the data obtained from the archives with the publications published in different years: data search and research, textological and conceptual analysis. These research methods helped to achieve the goal and task of the article.

**Discussion.** Among the records left in the archives, it can be seen that the first published book of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov is “Aina” (Aina – Mirror) [4]. Today, this book of his, which was published in an educational direction, was translated from Arabic script. This collection was published in 1908 from the city of Kazan, it contained 28 pages. On the cover there was the information “Reprint, copyright belongs to the publisher”. That is, this “Aina” collection may have been published before. There was also information on the cover: “Compiler: Zhanibekov, publisher: Niyazmuhamed Suleymenov”. And the data proving that Zhanibekov was AlzhanulyZhanuzak can be seen from the introduction entitled “Soz basy” (introduction or the first word). However, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly was only 19 years old when the book was first published. At the same time, he was an advanced thinker of his time, and he understood the essence of the country’s problems with foresight. ZhanuzakAlzhanuly began his book “Soz basy” as follows [5]:

“Brothers, educate your children with mullahs who know the order of reading. Send them to madrasahs in cities. There is no way to be ignorant in Sharia,” he begins.

- Brothers! Whoever believes that there is one God and that our prophet Muhammed is a clear prophet, whether male or female, it is obligatory for all of us to learn. The Prophet said that “reading and learning are obligatory for every Muslim”, and again, “seek learning even if you are in China”. If I explain, it means that no matter how many difficulties you face, lose your relatives, no matter how much money you keep anyway strive to study and learn. The saying “Learning to read at a young age is like writing on a stone, learning to read when you grow up is like writing on water” does not lose its meaning in any era, doesn’t it? Otherwise, there were dumb mullahs who did not know their order in every age.

With these words, ZhanuzykAlzhanuly raised issues such as always striving for knowledge, learning what you do not know, and staying abreast of the times, no matter what period you live in. The dark people of that period were encouraged to stay away from idle entertainment and pride, but instead to learn, no matter what the difficulty. Alashorda figure illustrates the importance of education in any era with the words of Hazrat Ali.

Hazrat Ali said: “Educate your children for the future, because they are the people of the future”. “Our time is a mirror of the future. Make it clear from this day what is needed for the future,” said an Alash figure who was worried about the future of his country.

In addition, the content of the book consists of four parts. Each section is divided as follows:

- The first word;
- Education and knowledge;
- A must-hear word;
- Study tour.

If we briefly analyze the sections that are separated from “The First Word” section, in the “Education and knowledge” section, citing hadiths as examples, it is explained that the duty of studying and knowledge is entrusted only to mankind. And he notes that knowledge is a special gift unique to humanity. At that time, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who, even though he was young, thought about the future of his country, worked for the education and for the future of his people, and dreamed of having an equal development with other countries, he devoted himself to promoting education all the time.

And in the next part of the book, reminding the Kazakh people of the many harms caused by ignorance, it talks about the harm from being dependent on someone and suffering less than others and under them. That’s why he called his people to search, research, work, study and gather knowledge day and night in order to get rid of ignorance.

Then, the main goal of Alashorda’s publication of the book “Aina” was to raise the spirit of the Kazakh people, to teach decency and morals, as well as to awaken the desire for education. If our people master all these arts, they thought, they will live a happy life.

In addition, according to data researched in previous archives, it was proved that the book “Children’s Baduami” (definition: children’s textbook or alphabet) published in Kazan belongs to ZhanuzakAlzhanuly [6]. This book was published in the following year, as a continuation of the book “Aina”. If the book “Aina” engaged the entire Kazakh people to study and get education, the children’s textbook taught the younger generation to be eager for art, craft and education, to always search for new things. It can be understood by the contents of the book and written poems.

Poems written in the children’s textbook are presented on the following topics: Character; Interest in education; Education; Request. Carefully reading each line of the poem, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly called us to always search for the path of knowledge, giving examples of the countries that are on the way to the civilization of the world. The author was able to write each line of the poem in simple language and make it understandable to all people. For example, he wrote, “Wash your face with the right hand, listen to what your parents say, be able to understand what you read, listen to your teacher if you don’t know something, learn without deceiving yourself”.

Younger generation of that time were also encouraged to stay away from harming humanity and all living things on earth and direct them to stay away from gossip. Even books were taught to be neat, and children who tear them are fool.

Through education, we can achieve equality, save our community, and take our place in the world. Then the only way to get better is to study [7].

Kazakh intellectuals who thought about their country and people had the same thoughts and feelings. The only problem was that Kazakh people should not be left behind others; their future should be equal to that of advanced countries of the world.

These books for both adults and children were the first collection of books by ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who raised the pressing issues of the country at that time.

The forward-thinking and educated figures of the beginning of the 20th century were able to portray the Kazakh people without color and clearly tell the truth about Kazakh life. First, the high level of caring for the people, taking the path of enlightenment, was evident from every academic record.

For example, M. Dulatuly in the article “From the Place of Apprentices” published in the 22nd issue of “Kazakh” newspaper on July 16, 1913, said:

“The biggest of the many shortcomings of Kazakh learning is the lack of good teachers and educational materials, the uncertainty of the academic year. “These teachers should try to improve the quality of the students, even if they do not have them, Kazakh children should be taught with easier books written with the same order and method,” says “Russian Pupils” article published in the 26th issue of 1913 of the “Kazakh” newspaper.

Yes, there was one dream, one desire, one goal, and the harmony of ideas in the study and education of the people of the country’s forward-thinking scholars had always been the same.

ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov wrote these lines in his poems (in Kazakh language):

“...Кең қолтық қызмет етпес жуан етек,

Ақылзатқа жұмсақ сөз бек ұнайды

Бірдей көрсе асыл зат жарлы байды.

Исламда тепе-тең бай мен кедей,

Ішкенмен айыра алмаса қымыз шайды”.

We explain the meaning of these verse as follows: Zhanuzak Alzhanuly criticized the lazy people through these verses and politely described their inability to serve the country. If every citizen of our nation does not serve, then who will make the state of the country? Or if the people divide themselves into poor and rich people, then what will happen to the unity of the country? Or those who are happy with what they eat and drink and think that their wealth is the essence of their life, what will be the benefit from it? Then, for the sake of the unity and education of the Kazakh people, no one should judge anyone as rich or poor, without counting what they eat and drink, and get an education that will brighten their future. In order for the country to grow and prosper, it is necessary to share that knowledge with people, teach those who do not know, and share it with those who ask.

How will those who are happy with what they eat and drink, who think that this is the meaning of life, who are drenched in wealth and sleepy, serve the country? Although Islam does not divide the rich and the poor, it is a shame if such people who are divided according to themselves cannot distinguish between good and bad. Such people, who did not realize that the priceless wealth of mankind is spiritual wealth, very gently and very kindly explained the thought of how to recognize the noble through the verses of the poem: Zhanuzak Alzhanuly Zhanibekov was able to distinguish between the old society and the new society by paying attention to the secret of nature through thought. Famous journalist Anatoly Agranovsky said that “where there is thought, there is journalism... A person who writes well does not write well, but a person who thinks well writes well.”

Then, through this poem, we should not allow the Kazakh people to indulge in idleness and laziness, but all of us should mobilize our efforts as one person and work for our people and our country. We must work hard and learn along the way. We need to teach our children that knowledge for future generations.

The publicist ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov, from the young age was inspired by the philosophical ideas that tried to understand or explain eighteen thousand universes, says that one should carefully read both old religious textbooks and worlds full of innovative news. Indifference is the enemy of education. Whatever science you focus on, you need to study it with enthusiasm to be sure of its truth. Otherwise, it will affect not only himself, but also the generations that he will teach as teachers. Then ignorance arises, people are in danger. The poet, who realized from the beginning that illiteracy is the enemy of knowledge, said that a person who does not know how to memorize what he has read should avoid telling people. Otherwise, despite the lack of education and literacy, he claims to teach the country - on the contrary, he makes the country worse. The scourge of education, which started from this, plunders the country’s wealth. People would be deprived of our land and water. That’s why all the works of publicist-poet ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov said that ignorance and lack of education are the most dangerous.

At the same time, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov published articles in various fields other than education, when he was the proofreader of “Kazakh” newspaper at first, and the third editor of it after Ahmet Baitursynuly

and MirzhakypDulatuly in later years. Based on the available data, it can be seen that the following works of his were published: Ottoman Turks; Foreign reports: Turkey's internal affairs; External affairs; The theme of Nauryz is approaching; Korean Muslims; Tools of Quran and more.

ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who thought about the future of his country, worked for the education and art of his people, and dreamed that the Kazakh people were equal to other countries, whatever topic he wrote about, he propagated it to Kazakhs through education.

Another article by Zhanuzak Zhanibekov entitled "Internal affairs of Turkey" was published in the 48th issue of "Kazakh" newspaper. In this article, the author reviewed the situation of the people of Turkey after the Balkan war. He wrote that new temporary reforms had been made and the social condition of the Turkish state had begun to revive.

In the course of the article, the author said: "...what the Turks have done with deep thought and effort is the way of learning and art." Anatolian people had been turning their focus to education and science, and Turkish youth went to European countries to obtain knowledge.

"Last year, in December, the holiday "Remembering the period of Ottoman Sultan's reign" was held," the author writes that on that holiday, Turks remembered that they are Turks, great Turks, and in order to raise the spirit of the country, they remembered their ancestors who were famous for their heroism in their time. He thought: "A nation that does not know who it is has little courage and strength."

Thus, the author of the article, who happily described the improvement of the living conditions of the brotherly Muslim people in Turkey and the social situation, concluded that our Turkish brothers "have an open mind, and their destiny is clear now."

In general, each section of "Kazakh" newspaper covered different topics. This newspaper maintained the loyalty of the Kazakh intellectuals to the struggle for freedom, promoted the integrity of the Kazakh people's land and property, advocated the unity of the country and the land, and thereby continuously propagated the idea of freedom. The intelligentsia of Kazakhstan, gathered around the newspaper, mobilized for the purpose of universal democratic and national interests. It was a socio-political newspaper. For example, articles about foreign political changes and news were published in the Foreign News section.

At the same time, since the ultimate goal of "Kazakh" newspaper was aimed at education, many articles of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly touched on this topic.

For example, in the 151st edition of the newspaper, he published an article entitled "Mrs.Baghbastan's school". In it, he wrote about women's equality in education or in general, along with topical issues such as land, education, religion, politics. He had a goal of promoting the effectiveness of educating girls on an equal footing with boys through a creative method to the people who were very sensitive to the education of girls. For this purpose, the mass reader was informed about educational institutions and school needed in the country through the press. As another proof of this, the article "Aspiring Kazakh girl" can be mentioned. In this article, an ordinary Kazakh family send their daughter to study, and this family's efforts to education become an example for others. This was because this family was of medium wealth, and the purpose of educating their sons and daughters was not to show off, but rather to educate them. By writing this article, ZhanuzakAlzhanuly felt pride and conveyed the news to ordinary Kazakh people with a warm heart.

At the same time, with the arrival of a new government in the state, he published an appeal about the difficulties that the people were experiencing at that time. It gave strength to the people to stand firmly on their feet and did not remain under the control of others. In general, ZhanibekAlzhanuly was able to take any topic from his journalistic works in "Kazakh" newspaper and boldly raise the current issues of the social situation at that time.

ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, who was the editor-in-chief of the "Kedeyi" newspaper since 1926, paid great attention to the fact that the newspaper reached the hands of working Kazakhs. As the name suggests, this newspaper was a publication intended for the public, the peasants and wage earners, the poor and the working people. In the 1st issue of 1927, it was written that a subscription book was opened for the "Kedey" newspaper on behalf of the board. It says: "Kedey" is a peasant newspaper. It accepted the sorrows of the poor people in the country, then advised and guided them. "Kedey" - gives a lot of space to the letters of the peasant, first, peasants should describe their lives directly and inform the government about the state of the country. "Kedey" unites pears, orphans and widows in the country and gives them hope. That's why many students believe in becoming members of the joint" [3].

We see that citizens were specially mobilized from all over the country for the publication to reach the readers and spread widely. On behalf of the administration, the newspaper expressed gratitude to the citizens who contributed to the spread of the newspaper. All this indicates that ZhanuzhakAlzhanuly skillfully organized the editorial work. The number of data shows that this organizational and management ability of the editor started to show results from his time.

During the period when the Alash figure was the editor of the “Kedey” newspaper, the circulation of the publication increased from 1 000 to 3 000 copies within two years. These data are undoubtedly evidence of the high level of qualification, management and organizational ability of Alash figure Zhanuzak Zhanibekov. When ZhanuzakAlzhanuly was the editor-in-chief, the materials of the “Kedey” newspaper were grouped under various headings. For example:

- articles on the all-Soviet topic were in the section of “Soviet Union” or “Union”;
- “In Kazakhstan” articles on all-Kazakhstan topics;
- uez-gubernia materials – “in Gubernia”;
- international information – “Foreign countries”;
- news from the country – “Country news”;
- Soviet party news – “Party, youth life”;
- materials on the topic of health – “Health of the country”;
- large-scale construction news – “Soviet Construction”;
- one of the topical topics of the Kazakh people at that time is women’s issue – “Women’s equality”;
- the active life of representatives of the poor – “Koschy Union”;
- letters received by the editorial office – “Peasant letters”;
- topic of election, meeting of congresses – “Election campaign”;
- agriculture and animal husbandry, the issue of tools and equipment necessary for it, various farms – “The issue of agricultural equipment in our province”;
- expert advice on various topics for women – “Women’s Corner” and “Between Women” confidential interviews related to child nurture;
- special reports of the newspaper’s correspondents in “Correspondent’s Corner”;
- subject of education in “Education”;
- the issue of transition to the new alphabet is in the “Latins Corner”;
- various tax issues in “Farmer Tax”;
- specially developed answers to the letters received by the board were published under the heading “Answers from the board”;
- Also, the “Question-Answer” section and the “Useful Advice” section on various topics were regularly conducted.

As we can see, every newspaper page printed under the leadership of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, as well as articles and books written by him, invite people to education, raise their spirits and learn from all sides. He analyzed all the events experienced by the Kazakh people and disseminated information about other countries without neglecting the news of foreign countries.

**Conclusion.** In this way, it is possible to discuss that there are valuable ideologies behind all the works written by ZhanuzakAlzhanuly Zhanibekov. The following thoughts can be drawn from his works: the most sacred struggle is the oppression of the soul in the way of spiritual freedom and independence, the most cruel and the most uncoincidental policy is the policy aimed at the spiritual dependence of one nation on another. A nation that is subject to political, economic, and border dependence is a nation that is in danger of disappearing. Moreover, a nation that is spiritually dependent is a nation that is on the verge of destruction. A nation that has political, economic, border independence, but is also spiritually dependent, is a destroyed nation.

That’s why analyzing the works of ZhanuzakAlzhanuly, we should keep in mind the slogans, which was spoken already in the last century: do not depend on anyone economically, politically, across borders, and especially spiritually. And for that, all of us should get the right education for our future and teach it to the new generation. If we educate ourselves and are eager for knowledge, open to innovation, and passionate about achieving success, we will become a great country.

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