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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 24/81)



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INTERNATIONAL

SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 5, 1981 (signed to press 6 May 81) pp 159-164

[Article by I. K. Pantin: "International and National in the Contemporary Revolutionary Process"]

[Text] An all-union symposium entitled "The International and National in the Contemporary Revolutionary Process" was held in Kiev in October 1980, organized by the Scientific Council on Problems of the World Revolutionary Process of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences jointly with the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Scientific workers and faculty members at higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Frunze, Sverdlovsk, Kazan', Rostov-na-Donu and other cities took part in the symposium.

Opening the symposium, I. P. Glushchenko (Kiev), rector of the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, commented that in our era -- an era of transition from capitalism to socialism -- particular importance is assumed by analysis of Marxist-Leninist criteria of proletarian internationalism, elaboration of problems pertaining to the correlation between socialist internationalism of the worker class and general democratic solidarity, succession and new elements in the development of international solidarity of Communists. I. P. Glushchenko emphasized that the international and national aspects of building genuine socialism, the correlation of the interests of the nations of the socialist community and other revolutionary currents of the present day, and analysis of the interaction of international and national factors in the national liberation movement, plus many other elements should also become the object of thorough investigation.

Yu. A. Krasin linked the complexity of the problem at hand first and foremost with the diversity of today's world and correspondingly with the diversity of development of the revolutionary process. The vagaries of stratification of different eras and systems engender in many countries a combination of features of economics, politics, culture, and ideology which is unusual from the standpoint of traditionally established theoretical concepts. It sometimes happens that superstructure categories, especially in the sphere of ideology, including the internationalist consciousness of progressive elements which lead the revolutionary movement in their countries, do not have an adequate basis in the economic conditions and social structure of the given society. This applies first of all to developing countries which have thrown off the colonial yoke but which are far from liberation from

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socioeconomic and cultural backwardness. On the other hand, the experience of socialist countries and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism exert immense influence on the course of contemporary history, which affects not only the character of evolving revolutionary processes but also the very content of internationalism. In other words, together with the development and expansion of the revolutionary process and its diversification, the very principles of internationalism are also developing, their sphere of action is broadening, and the very concept of internationalism is being filled with new historical experience.

In our time the worker class is not only representative of the living forces of national development but also the bearer of internationalist consciousness and the international struggle. These aspects of the ideological and political entity of the proletariat are organically interlinked and constitute a dialectical unity. But in unity of this kind there is always a leading aspect -- internationalism. Embodied in internationalism are the root class interests and socialist aims of the workers of all countries and nations. The international element constitutes the content of the revolutionary process, which evolves in specific national form, through the prism of statehood-national differences and through the struggle of classes on national soil. It makes it possible to perceive the limited nature of any national experience and consistently to implement the revolutionary policy of the worker class. Thus the international element in the revolutionary process constitutes not simply an addition to the national peculiarities and characteristics of the liberation movement in a given country but rather something which in each historical era defines the ideals, goals and principal tasks of the revolutionary struggle of the entire international proletariat.

Discussion of problems at the symposium focused on two questions: how should one define dialectical unity of the international and national in the contemporary revolutionary process, and what are the most optimal forms of coordination of the activity of revolutionary forces in present-day conditions?

The participants in the discussion revealed in the course of the debate two approaches to viewing unity of the international and the national. On the one hand, the view was expressed that absolute priority in practical activities should not be given to either aspect -- it is a matter not of priority but of degree, of skillful combination of the international and the national. Exaggeration of international factors is fraught with the danger of disengagement from local, national problems and loss of the ability to express in full measure the aspirations of a country's toiling masses. Overrating national factors brings the threat of loss of international perspective, parochialism, provincialism and nationalism. On the other hand some defended the view that the thesis of "dialectical unity," "harmonious combination," and "interdependence of two elements" -- the international and national, by no means eliminates the question of just what is paramount and determining in this unity, in this combination, and what is determined, what is the mechanism of dialectical unity. There do not exist two series of independent tasks -- international and national -- which must be combined. There exists only one, indivisible (or divisible only in a scientific abstraction) series of goals and aims -- these are the aims and goals of the international strategy of the worker class, which actually exists only as a specific system of national strategies of revolutionary struggle.

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On the second question the majority of symposium participants agreed that international solidarity of the worker class is inconceivable without sufficiently broad coordination of actions of the revolutionary forces in the various countries. The form of coordination of the activities of Communist parties -- international conferences -- found by practical experience of recent decades, is fully in conformity with the principle of combining unity and independence. Conference -- this is a clearly expressed striving toward unity and actions; common problems of world development are discussed at conferences, as well as interpretation of the principal trends in the class struggle in contemporary society, and analysis of the specific features of the revolutionary process in separate regions. Here each party genuinely participates in international activity -- exchanging information with others and making their contribution to the common treasure house of Marxist thought, comprehending and interpreting the amassed experience and know-how of struggle. Without violating the principle of the independence of parties, conferences help strengthen their unity.

G. G. Vodolazov stated the question of the necessity in the contemporary era of examining and formulating revolutionary "national strategy" from the viewpoint and through the prism of the international tasks of the world revolutionary process, taking into account the place occupied by a given country in the system of international relations and conflicts.

With the establishment -- as a result of the victorious October Revolution -- of the world's first socialist country, the task of defending the USSR became the principal task of the revolutionaries of all countries. For the revolutionaries of other countries it was not something alien to the national interests of their countries. On the contrary, they were clearly aware that defense, preservation and expansion of the attained bridgehead constituted conditions for the victory of the worker class within their own countries. Correspondingly, Lenin's appeal to subordinate all the activities of Russia's working people and the Bolshevik Party to the defense and consolidation of Soviet rule was by no means an expression of some purely national-Russian task. This was the international duty of the revolutionaries of Russia. Precisely from such an "international-socialist point of view" was "preservation of this republic, which has already commenced the socialist revolution," "higher than all else" for Russian revolutionaries.

Application of the Marxist-Leninist internationalist principle to a concrete historical situation is no easy thing. It is not easy, for example, to determine the central elements of the world revolutionary movement and to specify the forms of relationship to them of other national detachments of the worker class. To this we must add that elaboration of a correct national strategy does not boil down to considering only the main element of the system; it also includes determination of other factors, perhaps not the central, not the main factors, but nevertheless important and essential.

Comprehension and interpretation of the "common international task" (V. I. Lenin) and elaboration of a national path toward its accomplishment -- this is the essential commencement of implementation of international strategy. But nevertheless, it is only the beginning. This national path proper is inconceivable without a link to the struggle of the revolutionary forces of other countries. And this is what determines such a vital feature of proletarian internationalism as direct coordination of the actions of the national detachments of the revolutionary movement and

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their joint elaboration of a common line of strategy. The fundamental necessity of coordination by no means predetermines the concrete forms of its implementation. It is important only that any form of international actions be both a form of unity, which does not violate the sovereignty of parties, and a form of independence of parties which does not destroy unity.

M. I. Basmanov brought up the question of the correlation between proletarian internationalism and general democratic solidarity. This question per se is not new. There were manifestations of general democratic solidarity as early as the 19th century, alongside actions of proletarian solidarity carried out within the framework of the Union of Communists and the First International. In the 20th century we have seen the growth of the general democratic content in proletarian internationalism on the one hand and of the revolutionary anti-imperialist element in general democratic solidarity on the other. Considering this historical trend, some people are beginning to speak of the "obsolescence" of proletarian internationalism. Proletarian internationalism, however, emphasized M. I. Basmanov, has never been something hard or predetermined. It became enriched and improved together with the development of the revolutionary process. Developing and enriching its content, proletarian internationalism always remained an organic component part of the ideology and politics precisely of the worker class, an effective means of its cohesion and unification as forward detachment of the liberation struggle of the workers against capitalism. General democratic solidarity is a slogan of the social forces of different political and ideological orientation. The aims and tasks of these forces may differ substantially from the aims and tasks of the worker class, and may sometimes even oppose them. In connection with this, rejection of proletarian internationalism would weaken the entire revolutionary movement -- both proletarian and general democratic.

The nonelucidation or immaturity of internationalism, in the opinion of V. S. Rakhmanin (Voronezh), is a sociopsychological indicator of inadequate development of the class independence of the proletariat within the structure of a national community, evidence that it either has not yet found itself and its class position in the conditions of its own country, or has temporarily weakened that position. The national element (in motives of struggle, social positions and orientations), if it was formed and developing on a mature class foundation, is not in conflict with the international element. Lack of agreement and conflict occur wherever either the national (replaced by nationalism) or the international (replaced by bourgeois cosmopolitanism) is distorted.

Statements by V. F. Shelike (Frunze), G. B. Khan (Alma-Ata) and others stressed the importance of correct determination of proletarian internationalism. An integral description of proletarian internationalism should include three major elements: determination of the concrete historical bearer or subject of proletarian internationalism (proletarian revolutionaries, proletarian parties, socialist states of different countries); determination of international relations and methods of their transformation into a new Communist type of relations between peoples; analysis of the material conditions which have caused the genesis and development of proletarian internationalism.

R. Ya. Yevzerov drew attention to aggravation of the national question in the countries of developed capitalism. Although in present-day conditions that specific feature of the worker movement in Western Europe, depending on the conditions of a given country, is manifested to a lesser degree than in the middle of the 19th century -- that specific feature which enabled F. Engels to consider England a

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country primarily of strikes, in contrast to France, a country chiefly of uprisings -- the distinctive features of the individual national complexes are extremely tangible. Realization of the intensifying trends of the international-general in the labor movement of Western Europe is possible only within the framework of and through these complexes. But that is not the only point. There is taking place today in the countries of Western Europe a dialectical process of intensification both of international and national tendencies, and the national question is becoming aggravated.

Yu. M. Chernetsovskiy (Leningrad) noted the conflictive nature of unity of the international and the national in the contemporary revolutionary process. While the principle is firm and stable, the arrangement and placement of accents in the correlation between the international and the national in the struggle of the worker class and its parties can vary from one moment in history to another. Priority should remain with the international component, without which the Communist movement will cease to exist as an international force. The same can be said about international solidarity.

The internationalism of the world worker movement, emphasized I. K. Pantin, is not a sum of the separate, individual national worker movements. There exist common tasks of struggle, directions and prospects of actions, closely linked with the character of the historical period in which we live. They should be in the field of view of the entire worker movement and all Communist parties, and there should exist a unity of opinions, and today actions as well, regarding these basic problems of the movement. Under present-day conditions the struggle against the danger of thermonuclear war is becoming the most important of these tasks.

P. Togliatti put it most precisely and aptly in one of his last writings: The history of mankind is today taking on a new "dimension" which it never had in the past. Peace, which was always viewed as a good thing, is today becoming something more than in the past: it is becoming essential if man does not want to destroy himself. Naturally détente and a course of foreign policy corresponding to détente proceed from objective conditions, in particular from parity of nuclear arms of the socialist and capitalist countries, and the enormous destructive force of modern arms. Such an interpretation of the objective foundation of the policy of peaceful coexistence, however, should not lead to passivity. The task facing the entire worker and Communist movement consists in unifying all the forces of progress, reason and democracy in the struggle against imperialism which, with its reckless actions, is placing the world on the brink of global nuclear catastrophe.

In the opinion of I. T. Nazarenko and B. B. Irmukhanov (Alma-Ata), the necessity of strengthening the international components in the worker movement and in the class struggle of the proletariat of the capitalist countries is objectively dictated by the specific features of operation of the economic laws of capitalism at the contemporary stage in its development, in particular by strengthening of the economic might of the transnational corporations (TNC). Experience indicates that international monopoly capital has failed to hold the class struggle within national boundaries, and it is assuming an international character to an ever increasing degree. This is attested in particular by such new forms of struggle of the proletariat as international strikes directed against TNC. At the beginning of the 1970's, for example, the strike of British workers employed by the transnational monopoly Ford Motors was supported by this corporation's workers in 19 countries.

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At the same time the struggle against the international monopolies poses the question of improving the strategy and tactics, the forms and methods of this struggle.

B. M. Leybzon stated that the twilight of capitalism is leading to the freeing of genuine national interests from under the aegis of the bourgeoisie. The worker class is becoming, not at once but to an increasingly greater degree, the spokesman of national interests, is rising to the status of national class, and is becoming constituted "as a nation" (Marx). The demands advanced by the Communist parties of the capitalist countries attest to their high degree of national responsibility. At the same time the enormous diversity of conditions under which Communists must operate and the necessity to take national uniqueness into account create the objective soil for exaggerating the national component in the struggle and even to place the national in opposition to the international.

Proletarian internationalism, noted D. P. Pritsker (Leningrad), of course undergoes certain changes with time, just as all societal phenomena -- its forms and manifestations differ in different eras; but this statement does not give grounds to reject the term "proletarian internationalism" or justify a complete revision of its content. Of course it is essential to manifest international solidarity not only with the proletariat of all the countries of the world but also with its allies in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress. One should not forget, however, that the worker class is the leading force, the leader of the revolutionary process, that the worker class alone is capable of uniting and leading all the oppressed and exploited.

Of course it is necessary to take national features into account, stated I. A. Shteynman (Daugavpils), in devising and implementing the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of a given country. But there are no grounds for exaggerating the importance of national peculiarities. National character is only a different combination of traits which repeat in different nations. In addition, some features are not so much of a national character as they are connected with the specific features of the contemporary era and with strengthening internationalization of societal relations on an international scale. Communists should soberly assess that aspect of national features which is connected with the national character of a given people, avoiding nihilism in this matter, but also avoiding the opposite extreme.

Discussing the correlation of international and national aspects in building socialism, N. N. Tselishchev (Sverdlovsk) formulated what in his opinion is the principal conflict within the world socialist system -- between the tendency toward internationalization of all aspects of societal affairs in the socialist countries and the different levels of their economic and sociopolitical development. This conflict is resolved as a result of equalizing the levels of economic, political and cultural development of these countries and presupposes observance of such principles of proletarian internationalism as proletarian solidarity, revolutionary nature, unity of international and national interests, equality and independence of national detachments of the worker class, and equality and sovereignty of peoples and nations.

A. A. Valuyskiy (Kiev) described the general principles and national features of participation by the working people of the socialist countries in management of

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material production. He stated that exaggeration of the general principles, making a fetish of them, and mechanical copying of the experience of other countries are fraught with the danger of dogmatism and narrow sectarianism. In like manner exaggeration of the importance of the national-particular inevitably leads to absolutization of the national experience and to the creation of systems of management to which a universal character is artificially ascribed.

In the opinion of V. S. Budkin (Kiev), P. D. Koval' (Kiev), and others, integration processes within the framework of the world socialist community strengthen the role and significance of measures at the international level. There has taken place as a result of integration processes an equalization of the levels of economic development of the European CEMA member nations which is unprecedented in the history of the world economy. At the same time there is today a growing need for increasingly fuller consideration of the national economic interests of each socialist country. This consideration presupposes determination of the economic effectiveness of integration measures and ascertainment of the economic gain from their implementation.

The unique nature of the tasks of Communists in the Eastern countries, according to Yu. N. Gavrilov, is determined by the fact that the process of development of corresponding sociopolitical forces is at different phases of the initial stage of formation in those countries. The proletariat in colonial and dependent countries elaborates its political consciousness as part of a unified oppressed people suffering under the burden of a foreign yoke. This circumstance impeded recognition by the proletariat of the fact that its class interests were different from the interests of other social groups and strata. Preservation by the monopolies of elements of a patriarchal system, retention of the interpersonal nature of relations between entrepreneur and employee, a deep racial-ethnic split within the population, etc -- all this determines the complex, zigzag path of development of revolutionary consciousness of the working people in these countries. Revolutionaries must return again and again to problems which, it would seem, had been thoroughly resolved in other regions at preceding stages of the liberation movement.

G. N. Oleynichenko (Kiev) stated his conviction that intergovernmental relations between socialist countries and liberated countries of socialist orientation stand at a higher level in their social essence than relations between socialist and capitalist nations. The principles of independence, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation are combined in these relations with antiimperialist solidarity, based on a community of interests, with the socialist countries supporting the liberated nations in the area of foreign policy. All this enables one to state that proletarian internationalism is enriching its content, today being manifested as an alliance of the three great revolutionary forces of the present day -- the community of socialist nations, the worker class of the capitalist world, and the national liberation movement.

K. M. Tsagolov pointed to the importance of a historical approach to such a phenomenon as the nationalism of an oppressed nation. Unquestionably under certain conditions, at a certain stage of the national liberation movement, it may contain progressive elements. The charge of nationalism, however, is limited by the historical framework of the struggle for national independence. When problems of struggle for social liberation are placed on the agenda, the inability of nationalism to advance a constructive program is immediately revealed. The ideology of nationalism is replaced by revolutionary patriotism, which contains elements of

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internationalism. G. A. Usov discussed the difficulties which the ideology of proletarian internationalism in developing countries encounters. He emphasized that in the struggle against the ideology of communism imperialism is increasingly counting on nationalism and nationalistic prejudices.

Summarizing the discussion, Yu. A. Krasin stated that the Communist movement is presently at a historical stage where agreements on all matters cannot be advanced as a preliminary condition for unified actions and initiatives. Elaboration of unified positions and views in the world Communist movement is a process in which conflicts are also sometimes revealed. The present ideological situation is characterized not by the unyielding unity of a monolith but by a flexible dialectical system of views and positions which differ in specific items and which are developing on the foundation of a unity of the root principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The symposium, in which social scientists of various areas of specialization took part, once again revealed the complexity of the problems of the contemporary revolutionary process. It was emphasized particularly forcefully at the 26th CPSU Congress that the urgency of these problems demands close attention by investigators and should stimulate further theoretical work on them.

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UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING

Kiev RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V SHKOLAKH UkSSR in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 81 pp 3-10

[Article by M.V. Fomenko, minister of education of the Ukrainian SSR: "The Study and Teaching of Russian--On a Qualitatively New Level!"]

[Excerpts] In the system of measures to enhance the quality and efficiency of the teaching-educational process in the republic's schools a big place is assigned the study and teaching of Ukrainian and Russian language and literature. The improved programs in these subjects set the standard of the educational process which makes it possible to enhance the literacy and improve the literary education of the schoolchildren. Questions of an improvement in the teaching of Ukrainian language and literature were the subject of extensive discussion at the Eighth Ukrainian Writers Congress and were examined at the republic Writers Union 10th Plenum and by the board of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education, and this December it is planned to hold a republic conference devoted to the problems of an increase in the efficiency of the teaching of Ukrainian language and literature in the republic's schools.

The widespread use of Russian as a means of the inter-nation communication of the USSR peoples has led to the universal development of bilingualism, which mutually enriches the languages and is positively reflected in the intensive development of all languages of the socialist nations. With the development of national-Russian bilingualism Russian has become an inexhaustible source of the enrichment and development of the languages of the peoples of our country and the purveyor and guardian not only of the culture of the Russian people but also of the socialist multinational culture of the entire Soviet people.

Thanks to its closeness to the Ukrainian language and the long, steady tradition of its use in the Ukraine, Russian, alongside Ukrainian, currently embraces all spheres of the republic's economic, political and cultural life. It is loved, known and studied with a tremendous will by pupils and students in the schools and vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZ's.

Outstanding Ukrainian and Russian writers and public figures have always stressed the kinship of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples and languages and the mutual sympathy and respect. Indicative in this respect are the words of the great Ukrainian writer I. Franko, polemicizing with Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists: "We love the great Russian people and wish them well in all things and we love and

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study their Russian language and read in this language probably no less and, possibly, more than you.... And Russian writers, great beacons in the realm of the spirit, we know and love...and we consider ourselves at one with the best sons of the Russian people."*

The republic's schools devote great attention to questions of the increased quality of the pupils' knowledge of Russian language and literature and an improvement in their teaching procedure. An improvement in the quality of the programs and textbooks pertaining to these subjects will undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the solution of these questions. However, the standard of the teaching of Russian language and literature in the school depends primarily on the teacher and his training and constant replenishment of knowledge in the improvement and self-education system and the literature teacher's active use of progressive pedagogical experience and scientific achievements. This demands a considerable improvement in the quality of the training of Russian language and literature teachers in the republic's universities and pedagogical institutes, which, in turn, is conditioned by three principal factors: first, the availability of highly qualified lecturer personnel in the pedagogical institutes and universities; second, the correct organization of the educational process and its provision with the necessary materials and equipment; and, third, an improvement in the system of the selection of applicants for the Russian language and literature departments of the VUZ philological faculties and also primary class faculties of the pedagogical institutes and pedagogical schools.

These problems were at the center of the attention of participants in a republic scientific-practical conference held in the Poltava Pedagogical Institute imeni V.G. Korolenko (December 1980).

A reinforcement of more than 2,000 young Russian language and literature teacher-specialists is sent annually to the republic's schools from the universities and pedagogical institutes. In addition, the republic's VUZ's render the fraternal union republics assistance in the training of Russian philology specialists. Some 2,500 such specialists have been trained in recent years for the Uzbek and Kazakh SSR's.

The educational level of the Russian language and literature teachers has risen considerably. Whereas in 1971 some 85 percent of teachers of this speciality had higher education and approximately 92 percent in 1976, now 96.2 percent of Russian languages teachers of general educational schools have higher education, and the rest are studying by correspondence.

Measures are being implemented to strengthen the Russian language departments of the pedagogical institutes with highly qualified research-lecturer personnel, 138 lecturers of which have academic degrees and titles. A number of Russian language departments have been approved as base departments: those of the Kiev, L'vov, Odessa and Donetsk universities and the Kiev, Zaporozh'ye and Voroshilovgrad pedagogical institutes. For assisting in the work of the Russian language and literature departments the UkSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has

*I. Franko, "Soch. v 10-ti t." [Works in 10 Volumes], vol 10, Moscow, 1959, p 257.

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established scientific-methods commissions made up of leading specialists of the republic's universities and pedagogical institutes.

The number of lecturers is increasing and a young reinforcement from the ranks of graduate students, the best university graduates and practicing teachers is arriving in connection with the division of the academic student groups into subgroups which is being introduced in the pedagogical VUZ's for the purpose of the better study of Russian in the Russian language departments. It is essential to provide for their subsequent scientific-methods growth, in which an important part should be played by the mentorship of experienced lecturers and the extensive use of study leave for the preparation or completion of theses for candidate's degree and qualification apprenticeship. Despite the increased number of doctors of sciences, professors, candidates of sciences and assistant professor-literature teachers, provision is made for courses given by specialists with a diploma in far from all pedagogical institutes. We cannot be reconciled to the fact that as a consequence of a decline in the level of teaching in certain pedagogical institutes some future Russian language and literature teachers are acquiring indifferent knowledge in the subject and mastering teaching methods inadequately.

There are also increased demands made of practical and laboratory classes in Russian language. A quest for new forms of such classes, the elaboration of refined methods for each subject and the clear-cut target use of available technical and audiovisual facilities are essential. The laboratory and practical classes should be geared to the assimilation of the syllabus material studied in the VUZ, with unflinching regard for the school course. The purpose of practical training in Russian language is to orient the student from the first years of tuition in the VUZ toward the practical, day-to-day work of the teacher. We ought in this respect to introduce more actively the experience of the Russian Language Department of the Voronezh and other pedagogical institutes, where such an approach to practical training has been developed.

It is important to inculcate in the students a vision of social principles in the development of modern Russian and the reflection in the language of the development of Soviet society. For the purpose of strengthening methodological training it is essential to practice more extensively the introduction of special courses and special seminars in whose syllabus a central place should be assigned such problems as language and the ideological struggle, the Russian language and Soviet society, V.I. Lenin on language, the language and style of V.I. Lenin's works, Leninist nationality-linguistic policy in the USSR, the language of L.I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya zemlya" [The Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Recovery] and "Tselina" [Virgin Land] and language and scientific-technical progress. Student scientific-theoretical conferences, experience of which has been accumulated in the Kiev and Nezhin pedagogical institutes and Chernovtsy University, are effective in this respect. It is necessary to considerably broaden in the pedagogical institutes the scientific research work of the students of the philology faculties.

A weak link in the scientific-methods work of the republic's Russian language departments is their inadequate ties to the schools. It is in far from all pedagogical institutes that the progressive experience of the work of high school teachers is studied and collated, joint scientific-methods work is performed or aids for the schools are prepared in conjunction with the teachers. It is essential to strengthen the practical aspect of the training of literature teachers for work in the school.

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There is big potential here in an increase in the role of the students' teacher-training practice and in the enlistment therein and in the presentation of methods courses of the best Russian language and literature teachers. A check of the work of the pedagogical institutes has shown, unfortunately, that there are still frequent instances of the presentation of methods courses and the leadership of teacher-training practice being entrusted to lecturers who have not worked in the school. It is necessary to attentively study and introduce in the practice of teachers' training the experience of the selection of students and the work on increasing the pedagogical expertise of future teachers which has been accumulated in the Poltava and other pedagogical institutes.

The progressive experience of work of such literature teachers as T.A. Ryzhik (Sevastopol'), L.S. Dubyanskaya (Zaporozh'ye), Z.S. Zhuravleva (Konstantinovka) and L.P. Bozhko (city of Artemovsk of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast), the primary class teacher R.V. Marenyuk (Novaya Kakhovka) and many others is well known and widely supported in the republic. Collections from the work experience of Russian language and literature teachers have been published, and the subscription "Russian Language and Literature Teacher's Library" is being produced. Some 65 syllabus works on Russian literature in an edition of more than 8 million copies were published in the "School Library" series in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and 83 such books in an overall edition of 12.5 million copies will be published in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The network of schools with extended study of Russian language and literature has widened, and there has been an increase in the number of elective courses in these subjects and linguistic and literary groups. Competitions for the best essay and the best recital and Russian language olympiads are practiced extensively. Russian language and literature study rooms provided with linguaphone apparatus, recordings of readings and audiovisual facilities have been set up in 99 percent of high and 84 percent of grade schools.

At the same time there are still shortcomings and unsolved questions in the work to improve the study and teaching of Russian language and literature. In certain schools the lessons in these subjects are conducted at a low methods level and due attention is not paid to the cultivation of practical abilities and skills in the pupils. Some pupils, particularly of the rural schools of Vinnitskaya, Volynskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts have shown inadequate literacy.

The UkSSR Ministry of Education proposes the implementation of a number of additional measures for the purpose of doing away with the said and other shortcomings in the study of Russian. In particular, great attention will be paid to a rise in the level of qualifications of the teachers of Russian language and literature and also of primary classes at the universities, pedagogical institutes and oblast teacher-improvement institutes and to each literature teacher assimilating modern methods of tuition and progressive teaching experience.

By 1982 the "Radyans'ka shkola" Publishers will complete the publication of a set of teaching methods literature for Russian textbooks. Special readers are being prepared for pupils of grades 1-6 where the languages of tuition are Ukrainian, Hungarian, Moldavian and Polish. Concise explanatory school dictionaries (Russian-Ukrainian, Ukrainian-Russian, Russian-Hungarian, Russian-Moldavian and Russian-Polish) will also be published. Special attention will be paid to the revision of

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existing and compilation of new (experimental) Russian language textbooks. The philology teachers and authors of textbooks are confronted with the task of getting away from the complicated wording of certain rules of grammar and concepts and paying more attention to the development of a clear and consistent system of the cultivation of the abilities and skills of the spoken and written language.

This year's August conferences will extensively discuss the points and conclusions of the documents of the 26th party congress, which have enriched in ideological-theoretical fashion the content of the entire teaching-educational process and each academic subject. The teachers will exchange experience and outline the paths and forms of use of the material of the congress in lessons and in extramural work.

The attention of Russian language and literature teachers in schools where Moldavian, Hungarian and Polish are the languages of tuition should be focused on fostering the pupils' span of interest in Russian international education by means of language, and it would be useful to study questions of the development of the need for the reading of books in Russian at home, bearing in mind that Russian has become the connecting link of the Soviet state and the people of the whole world and is the voice of peace and progress.

Finally, a discussion with Russian philology teachers of the conscious choice of the forms and methods of language tuition and of sensitive individual work both with those making inadequate progress and the most gifted is essential. The valuable exchange of opinions could prompt the formulation at the conferences of the question of the employment of lectures, seminars, home study, academic debate and so forth at lessons in the senior classes.

The main thing is, obviously, that the August conferences be held in a businesslike, concerned atmosphere and be an important test stage of the readiness of the Russian language and literature teachers for the new academic year.

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BETTER MANAGING AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMY

Baku NARODNOYE KHOZYAYSTVO AZERBAYDZHANA in Russian No 2, Feb 81 pp 11-16

Article by S. M. Kasumov, head of the division of the Scientific Research Institute of Economics of the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee: "Ways of Improving the Organizational Structure of Management of Azerbaijan's National Economy"

Text At the present stage in the development of the Soviet economy, when the scale of all national economic sectors increases in every possible way and intra-sectorial and intraeconomic relations expand, an improvement in management as one of the main factors in an increase in production efficiency becomes especially urgent.

The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Some Measures for the Further Improvement in Industrial Management" and "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" played an important role in the further improvement in the organizational structure of management of our economic development.

In accordance with these decrees sectorial ministries engaged in extensive work on the development of long-term plans envisaging a new structure of management, organization of new production and industrial associations and intensification of production concentration.

In the country's industry at the beginning of 1978 there were 3,875 production and scientific production associations concentrating 17,122 production units and independent industrial enterprises, which made it possible to reduce the number of enterprises of the primary link by a factor of 2.5. The proportion of these associations in the total industry in terms of the volume of sold output comprised 46.4 percent. The economic effect from the improvement in the structure of sectors as a whole in 1976-1980 exceeded 17 billion rubles.

Such an advanced form of economic management was widely developed in Azerbaijan. Dozens of production associations and complexes were established and a tendency toward an elimination of many links in management and a reduction in the number of weak and unprofitable production facilities began to appear in a number of sectorial ministries.

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The organizational and structural shifts that occurred on this plane opened up wide opportunities for a more efficient maneuvering of production, labor and financial resources, intensified the use of economic levers of production management and contributed to an increase in the efficiency of final national economic results.

At the same time, parallelism, duplication and a lack of departmental coordination are tolerated in the organizational structures of management in many national economic sectors and the existence of a significant number of small independent enterprises and organizations makes the organizational structure of management unwieldy, hampers the coordination of their activity and holds back the rates of introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production and of the development of automated control systems.

The presently existing shortcomings in the organizational structure of management in individual ministries and departments make it necessary to concentrate attention on some aspects of its further improvement.

First of all, it should be taken into consideration that simplicity and efficiency of construction are characteristic of a rational structure of management. Every body should have clearly outlined functions not interwoven with the functions of other bodies.

It is well known that, if fewer instances participate in the solution of specific problems, the solution becomes more efficient, ensuring the transmission of information from the periphery to the center and back so that no changes can take place locally during that period. In this connection the organizational structure of management should have the smallest number of stages.

A profoundly thought-out development of sectorial production associations contributes to the solution of a large number of problems.

The sectorial production association as a state economic production organization is based on the principle of unity of sectorial affiliation of united enterprises, in connection with which the presently existing sectorial structures of management are subjected to an analysis and various reorganizations. For example, Baku petroleum refining plants are now being reconstructed fundamentally, which in the very near future will make it possible to concentrate all petroleum refining at two plants--the New Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich and the Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni 22 S'yezda KPSS--and to remove the Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni Karayev from service. Furthermore, with the commissioning of the production of EP-300 at the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant the Baku Neftegas Plant is subject to liquidation. Such a reconstruction should reduce the number of technological installations by more than one-half.

The Administration of Transcaucasian Petroleum Pipelines established at the base of the subdivisions of the production-commodity office of the republic's Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and of the office of the Baku-Batumi petroleum pipeline of the Azerbaijan Main Administration for the Supply and Marketing of Petroleum and Petroleum Products with its subordination to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry at present does not ensure the fulfillment of the

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functions entrusted to it. Furthermore, taking into consideration the fact that about 60 percent of the total volume of presently refined petroleum will be supplied by the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the advisability of the matter of transfer of the Administration of Transcaucasian Main Petroleum Pipelines to the direct subordination of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry should be examined.

Taking into account the similarity of technological processes and close relations of cooperation, as well as the need to overcome the lack of departmental coordination and to refine sectorial and territorial management in order to implement a unified technological policy in the republic for developing and improving the overall processing of hydrocarbon raw materials, it is necessary to include the natural gas plant, the Baku Tire Plant and the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry.

This proposal for an improvement in the organizational structure of management is not a mechanical merging of different enterprises. The advantage of a single subordination of enterprises connected by common technology is confirmed by the long-term practice of the Ukrainian SSR Main Administration of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, where the enterprises of the petroleum refining, petrochemical, tire and industrial rubber sectors of industry are concentrated.*

By analogy with industry production associations are also established in other sectors, for example, in agriculture, construction and so forth.

Agrarian-industrial complexes, which include enterprises for the growing and processing of agricultural products, are becoming widespread. At present the republic's agricultural sector is managed according to two- and three-link systems (70 units, according to a two-link system and 1,200 units, according to a three-link system).

A total of 88 interfarm enterprises and organizations of various production specializations, of which 13 were organized in 1978, functioned in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture as of 1980. The increase in the scale of agricultural production, provision of an intensive regime of its development and complication of economic relations require the coordinated efforts of many sectors and economic regions and include the implementation of a whole system of various measures, which brings about the formation of an advanced, new form of management.

In this connection the agrarian-production administration established in 1977 under the executive committee of the Bardinskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies as a single body of economic management of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm and other agricultural enterprises is of great practical interest.

*The basic conclusions on the establishment of various associations presented in the report of the Scientific Research Institute of Economics of the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee in 1976-1980 "Scientific Principles of Improvement in the Management of the National Economy of the Azerbaijan SSR" are reflected here and hereinafter.

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For the purpose of eliminating the lack of departmental coordination and parallelism in work, provision is made for the consolidation of rural construction organizations in the republic.

At present the construction of projects in rural areas is carried out by the Ministry of Rural Construction, by the Sovkhozvinstroy Trust of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, by the Sovkhozstroy Trust of Azplodoovoshchprom, by three mobile mechanized columns of the State Committee for Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture and by the organizations of Glavsovkhozskolkhozstroy. To eliminate parallelism in rural construction and to ensure an overall development of the material and technical base according to a unified plan and a full utilization of the existing pool of machines and mechanisms, it is advisable to unite the indicated construction subdivisions and organizations in the system of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Rural Construction.

The solution of this problem under the conditions of Azerbaijan would make it possible to equally provide kolkhoz construction projects with reinforced concrete structures, parts and other materials manufactured by the enterprises of the Ministry of Rural Construction, especially as Azerbaijan's Glavmezhkolkhozstroy does not fully meet its need for these products and receives more than 40,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete structures from the enterprises of the Ministry of Rural Construction and Glavzmeliovodstroy.

In this case a favorable possibility for managing the development of material and technical supply for state and interkolkhoz organizations would be created.

It should be noted that the proposal for the unification of interkolkhoz and state rural construction organizations was reflected in Georgia. There with the consent of the councils of rayon interkolkhoz organizations it was decided to include Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy in the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction.

There is a similar situation with housing construction, in which 17 ministries and departments are engaged. At the same time, the organizations of Glavbakstroy and of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction account for up to 70 percent of the total volume of construction. It is considered advisable to establish the Ministry of Residential Housing Construction at their base.

Organizations for installation and special construction work also require an elimination of the lack of departmental coordination and parallelism.

Horizontal- and vertical-type associations are distinguished by the nature of internal cooperation and structural links.

Horizontal-type associations are established in the presence of a large number of technologically allied enterprises, when conditions are created for the centralization of managerial functions and the development of article and item specialization of all the links forming part of an association. The merging of enterprises for the production of souvenirs and articles of popular art industries in the structure of Zakataly, Shemakha, Sheki and Ismailly industrial combines and of the pottery ware shop of the Geokchay Industrial Combine at the base of the

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Baku Souvenir-Art Factory (head factory) of the Ministry of Local Industry can serve as an example of a horizontal-type association. At the same time, this association will make it possible to abolish the Administration of Art Industry of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Local Industry as an intermediate link. This type of association is also characteristic of the production associations planned for establishment in the system of the Ministry of Local Industry for the production of carpets and carpet articles of Azerkhalch consisting of 15 carpet weaving factories and shops and for the production of metal products with a head enterprise, that is, the Udzhary Metal Products Plant, which will include the Lyaki Zinc-Plated Ware, the Khosrovskiy Bed Plant and the Barda Affiliate of the Metallokul'tbyt Plant of the system of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry.

Vertical-type associations consist of organizations and enterprises carrying out individual stages in the general production process. Agrarian-industrial complexes, as well as scientific production associations, can be included in this group.

The establishment of associations is a complex process, during which the unity and timing of the production cycle, proportionality of capacities and efficient cooperation of all the links of the complex should be observed.

The integration of individual independent enterprises under the aegis of one managed body cannot be considered a production association, because this type of measure cannot produce an effect.

In the republic's footwear industry in 1974 the Baku Footwear Production Association was established at the base of footwear factories No 3 and No 4. However, the Baku Footwear Production Association was unable to realize the advantages of the advanced form of management in connection with the fact that it was established as a mechanical combination of previously independent enterprises, but with a deprivation of their legal right. Only a centralization of managerial services without a change in the production and technical base, structure and specialization of the united enterprises occurred there.

The practical experience of the country's footwear industry shows that the greatest economic effect is attained when an association is established on the basis of intensification of specialization and increase in production concentration.

Subsequently, in order to most fully utilize the advantages of centralized management and increase production efficiency in the sector, it is advisable to expand the framework of the presently existing Baku Footwear Production Association for the purpose of establishing the Republic Azobuv' Production Association encompassing all Baku factories and later on to provide for the merging of the Stepanakert Footwear Factory with it.

It should be noted that the presently existing associations have great potentials for the further improvement in management on the basis of an elimination of divisions duplicating each other, rise in the level of centralization, regulation of the table of organization and specification of the official functions of the managerial personnel. For example, the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Production Association needs the centralization of a number of services, which are still scattered

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throughout plants. All the links of this association have their own small divisions of capital construction. The centralization of this service would promote an accelerated reconstruction of the plants of the industrial association.

An analysis of the technical and economic level of the enterprises of the Soyuzneftemash All-Union Production Association shows that the auxiliary production of most plants continues to remain at the previous level. The achievements of science and technology are not fully utilized in industrial processes and their introduction is needed in most cases.

The task is to further improve the specialization of production subdivisions and on this basis to raise the technical level of production.

In connection with the significant change in the structure of medium-level management links the structure of management also changes throughout a sector. The number of management links and units is reduced. For example, it is considered that in the system of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services the 93 presently existing organizations in the Baku Housing Administration (Rayon Housing Administration, Housing Operation Office and Repair and Construction Administration) through consolidation should be reduced to 14 and in the city of Sumgait the 17 existing organizations, to 7.

In connection with the above-stated it should be noted that an improvement in the organizational structure contributes to the emergence of the problem of determination of the functions of sectorial ministries. At the same time, a sectorial organization of public production should imply the totality of production of a given sector and a certain system of management with economic, legal and organizational methods inherent in it.¹

The demand of the sectorial organization of public production for the provision of a planned development of every industrial sector, detection and establishment of the necessary intrasectorial and intersectorial proportions, development and realization of a unified technical policy in industrial sectors, prompt introduction of improved scientific and technological achievements, solution of problems connected with the distribution and efficient utilization of capital investments and with the training of cadres of specialists, introduction of advanced methods of organization of labor and production and so forth is realized by means of sectorial management.

In this connection it is advisable to transfer all laundries for general use and bath houses from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services to that of the Ministry of Domestic Services for the Public and, at the same time, to establish the production associations Khimchistka /Dry Cleaning/, Krasheniye i Stirka Bel'ya /Dyeing and Washing of Linen/ and Bannoye Khozyaystvo /Bath Facilities/ with all the repair and warehouse bases.

1. "Problemy Nauchnoy Organizatsii Upravleniya Sotsialisticheskoy Promyshlennost'yu" /Problems of Scientific Organization of Management of the Socialist Industry/, Moscow, 1968.

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Furthermore, it should be noted that the analysis conducted in various ministries showed that the republic's Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of Social Security, duplicating the production of the Ministry of Light Industry, manufacture footwear and sewn and knitted articles. At the same time, their volumes comprise from 9.3 to 15.3 percent of the total volume of output of these articles. For example, whereas the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Light Industry manufactures 92.6 percent of the footwear, the Ministry of Social Security, only 0.4 percent and the Ministry of Local Industry, up to 5 percent of the total volume. Whereas the plan for sewn articles (in full value) of the Ministry of Light Industry comprises 65 percent, of the Ministry of Local Industry, about 14 percent and of the Ministry of Social Security, only 0.3 percent of the total volume. There is a similar situation with the output of knitted outerwear and underwear.

Taking the above-stated into consideration and for purposes of specialization and concentration of production, elimination of duplication and improvement in the quality of output, it is advisable to transfer enterprises for the production of footwear and knitted and sewn articles from the system of the Ministry of Social Security and the Ministry of Local Industry to the jurisdiction of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Light Industry in accordance with the established procedure.

Of course, such production concentration will require the solution of the technical, technological and scientific problems stemming from it, for which the organization in the republic of a scientific research institute of textile industry at the base of the presently existing Central Scientific Research Laboratory of Textile and Knitwear Industry is proposed.

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KAZAKHS APPROACH 7 MILLION IN 1979 CENSUS, GROWTH SLOWS

Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, Apr 81 pp 28-30

[Article by demographer Maqash Tatimov, senior research worker at the Philosophy and Law Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences: "Kazakh Population Distribution and Growth"]

[Text] /The party central committee has worked out a useful demographic policy in accordance with the instructions of the 25th Party Congress and is devoting special attention to carrying it out and to the difficult issue of a future population balance./ [in boldface]

From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The results of the 1979 All-Union Census will form the foundation of this demographic program. During the next few years the systematized, summary figures from the large amount of raw census data will be published as individual volumes. This rich and carefully processed census data will have very great significance for research.

The first census returns have just been issued by the Politizdat Press as individual brochures and volumes. The bulk of the data, however, is being published in the journal VESTNIK STATISTIKI, the organ of the USSR Central Statistical Office, starting with No 5, 1980.

These official census returns show that all the peoples of the Soviet Union, among them the Kazakhs, are enjoying total prosperity. We will let the figures speak for themselves.

The rapid growth of the Kazakhs can be seen from the most recent Soviet censuses alone. In 1939 there were 3,101,000 Kazakhs, in 1959 3,622,000 in 1970 5,299,000 and in 1979 6,556,000. Our people has grown more than 2.1 times in 40 years in spite of heavy losses during the horrible Second World War. The growth, however, has not been uniform if looked at in terms of 10 year periods. Thus growth was practically non-existent during the difficult 1940s; it reached 20 percent during the '50s, radically increased to 40 percent during the '60s and fell off to 27 percent in the '70s. During the 1980s the growth rate will fall somewhat, to about 23-25 percent, and will begin to decline drastically during the next decades. The Kazakhs will remain, however, like other neighboring peoples of Central Asia, among the ranks of rapidly increasing

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populations. According to the results of the 1979 All-Union Census Kazakhs number 6,556,442. Of the total, 80.7 percent lived in the KaSSR and 19.3 percent in other union republics. Table one shows the number of Kazakhs by republic. One large group of Kazakhs (736,700) lives in contiguous Central Asian areas but some 530,400 live in the RSFSR and in other republics (see Table 1).

The numbers of small groupings of Kazakhs in republics, oblasts and regions rather distant from the KaSSR grew considerably in the 1979 census as compared to the 1970 census. Most were comprised of students studying outside the republic, persons in military service, tourists and workers on assignment. On the other hand, the large numbers of Kazakhs settled in rayon contiguous to the KaSSR tended to be drawn back into the KaSSR. The major stimulus for this was the opening of new educational institutions, construction projects, industries and mines. This process is likely to continue in the future. The creation of new oblasts and rayons within the republic and the growth of many new cities and the expansion of new sovkhoses will guarantee that this is the case.

Table 1. Numbers of Kazakhs by Republic

<u>Republic</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
KaSSR	5,289,394	80.7
UzSSR	620,136	9.5
RSFSR	518,060	7.0
TuSSR	79,539	1.2
KiSSR	27,442	0.4
TaSSR	9,606	0.1
UKSSR	9,171	0.1
BSSR	1,355	0.02
AzSSR	1,010	0.02
GSSR	820	0.01
LiSSR	567	0.01
MSSR	533	0.01
LaSSR	447	0.01
ESSR	226	0.003
ArSSR	199	0.003
Soviet Union	6,556,442	100.000
<u>/as published/</u>		

The Kazakhs are unevenly distributed in the KaSSR. They are concentrated in the southern oblasts in particular. Thus Chimkentskaya oblast is conspicuous for the number of Kazakhs living there. The number of indigenous people in the eastern and western oblasts of the KaSSR are also large. Numbers of Kazakhs are, however, much smaller in northern and central oblasts. Numbers of indigenous people are very small in the newly created oblasts of Turgayskaya, Mangyshlaksкая and Dzhzhkazganskaya while numbers of migrants residing there continue to grow. The growth rates of the last two oblasts, for example, exceeded 30 percent taken alone, during the nine year period /as published/. Regional differences in Kazakh natural growth rates are noticeable compared to previous years. This is, above all, a reflection of limitations of family sizes. The rate of population growth in Chimkentskaya oblast was 2.3 times greater than in Kustanayskaya oblast. The increased rate of growth of the Kazakh population in the capital of Alma-Ata is a clear reflection of a growing concentration of Kazakh young people in the large cities.

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Table 2. Numbers of Kazakhs by KaSSR Administrative Unit, Rates of Growth and Kazakhs as a Percentage of Total Administrative Unit Population

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Numbers in Thousands</u>	<u>Growth Rate 1970-1979</u>	<u>Percent of Total Population</u>
Chimkentskaya	797.8	31.3	51.0
Kzyl-ordinskaya oblast	428.0	24.4	75.6
Dzhambul'skaya oblast	410.4	26.8	44.1
Semipalatinskaya oblast	371.2	19.4	48.0
Aktyubinskaya oblast	328.4	25.5	52.1
Alma-ata oblast	319.6	22.1	37.6
Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast	305.3	21.2	46.1
Uralskaya oblast	301.1	19.3	51.5
Guryevskaya oblast	281.5	26.1*	76.1
Eastern Kazakhstan oblast	223.3	14.0	25.4
Pavlodarskaya oblast	216.1	23.5	26.8
Dzhezkazganskaya oblast	184.3	27.0*	41.0
Karaganda oblast	181.5	27.0*	14.5
Tselinograd oblast	167.8	19.0	20.7
Kokchetavskaya oblast	161.8	21.1	26.3
Kustanayskaya oblast	156.2	13.5	16.6
Alma-Ata City	147.9	67.7	16.4
Mangyshlaksкая oblast	111.9	26.1*	44.3
Turgayskaya oblast	99.5	38.4	36.8
Northern Kazakhstan oblast	99.3	14.8	16.7
KaSSR	5,289.3	24.5	36.0

What do the census data on numbers of Kazakhs settled on the territories of union republics and growth rates mean? They mean that there are Kazakhs in all of the areas bordering Kazakhstan and, as we have seen, there are three rather large concentrations of Kazakh settlement outside the KaSSR, namely the Tashkent area with 300,000 (my calculations), the lower estuary of the Amu-darya with 280,000 and the area around the mouth of the Edil with more than 220,000. Kazakhs also live in the oblasts of Orynbor and Omsk, which border the KaSSR on the north, and in the oblasts of Bukhara and Dzhizak, which border the republic on the south.

Some administrative units have not been included in our tables since information on them has not yet been made available separately in published 1979 census returns. Numbers of Kazakhs enumerated in them 10 years ago, in the 1970 census, may be taken as minimums: Chelyabi oblast, 27,600, Novosibir' oblast, 12,200, Kuibyshev oblast, 10,400, Sverdlov oblast, 4,200, the City of Moscow, 4,200, Moscow oblast, 4,000 Primor'ye kray, 2,200, Khabarov region, 1,700, Chita oblast, 1,600. All belong to the RSFSR. Likewise there were 15,200 Kazakhs in Tashkent city, 6,100 in Samarkand oblast, 4,700 in Frunze city, 2,200 in Surkhandarinskaya oblast and 1,300 in Leninabad oblast in Central Asia.

*Gur'ev, Mangyshlaksкая, Karaganda and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts were created during the intercensal period. Growth rates are given here for comparative purposes.

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Table 3. Numbers of Kazakhs in Union Republics and Growth Rates

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Numbers in Thousands</u>	<u>Growth Rate 1970-1979</u>
I. UzSSR	620.1	30.2
1. Karakalpakskaya ASSR	243.9	31.1
2. Tashkent oblast	208.0	26.6
3. Bukhara oblast	70.2	36.6
4. Dzhizakskaya oblast	35.5	38.0 ¹
5. Syr-darya oblast	17.7	38.0 ¹
6. Khorezm oblast	11.2	25.6
II. RSFSR	518.1	8.4
1. Astrakhan	107.0	10.6
2. Orynbol oblast	98.6	5.2
3. Saratov	63.2	10.4
4. Omsk oblast	61.2	16.1
5. Volgograd oblast	34.9	10.7
6. Kurganskaya oblast	14.0	11.4
7. Altay kray	10.8	-13.8 ²
8. Tavli-Altay Aut. oblast	8.7	20.5
9. Kalmyk ASSR	6.1	-13.7 ²
III. TurkmenSSR	79.5	16.0
1. Krasnovodsk oblast	26.5	34.1 ¹
2. Tashauz oblast	25.2	5.4
3. Mary oblast	15.3	7.1
4. Sharzhy oblast	6.2	8.8
5. Ashkhabad oblast	4.4	34.2 ¹
IV. KirghizSSR	27.4	24.0
1. Frunze oblast	20.0	32.0
2. Issyk-Kul'skaya oblast	5.3	22.5
V. TaSSR	9.6	15.7
VI. UkSSR	7.2	-5.1 ²
All Union Republics	1,267.1	19.1

Table 4. Numbers and Growth Rates, 1970-1979, of Kazakhs by Region

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numbers In Thousands</u>	<u>As Percent Of Total Population</u>	<u>Growth Rate 1970-1979</u>	<u>Natural Increase 1970-1979</u>	<u>Difference</u>
I. Southern Kazakhstan	2,409.0	44.0	29.0	25.0	+4.0
II. Western Kazakhstan	1,023.4	56.0	23.7	22.0	+1.7
III. Eastern Kazakhstan	810.6	33.0	18.7	21.6	-3.7
IV. Central Asia	736.7	----	28.1	32.0	-3.9
V. Northern Kazakhstan	595.1	20.0	17.3	20.0	-2.7
VI. RSFSR	530.3	----	8.0	16.0	-8.0
VII. Central Kazakhstan	465.3	24.0	29.3	23.0	+6.3
<u>[as published]</u>					

¹Growth rates of Syr-darya, Dzhizakskaya, Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk oblast, which were created during the intercensal period are given for comparison.

²Negative growth rates are indicated by -.

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Growth rates for Kazakhs in union republics vary. This is, first of all, a reflection of large natural increase rates and their stability and, secondly, declining rates of natural increase and increasing out-migration. Thus numbers of Kazakhs decreased in the Altay region, for example, and in the Kalmyk ASSR and the UKSSR and increased in the oblasts of Dzhizak, Bukhara and Krasnovodsk and in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR.

Oblasts in the last two tables are arranged into seven geographical areas. The total is largest for southern Kazakhstan; the percentage of total population constituted by the Kazakhs is highest for western Kazakhstan; the observed or actual rate of growth is highest for central Kazakhstan, and the rate of increase is highest in Central Asia. The rate of natural increase is two times higher there, for example, than the rate of natural increase for Kazakhs in the RSFSR.

Three of the seven regions are receiving migrants, but out-migrants are more numerous than in-migrants in four. There is Kazakh migration from all areas to southern Kazakhstan, but migration to western Kazakhstan is from the RSFSR and Central Asia and to central Kazakhstan from western, northern and southern oblasts.

Numbers of Kazakhs in the Soviet Union will reach 7,000,000 by September, 1981. However, if Kazakhs living in foreign countries are included, the number of Kazakhs reaches 8,000,000. Of these nearly 1,000,000 live in the Chinese People's Republic, more than 90,000 in the Mongolian People's Republic, 40,000 in Afghanistan and 25,000 in Turkey and in other western and eastern countries.

Numbers of Kazakhs will reach 8,400,000 in the 1979 All-Union Census and 10,000,00 by the year 2000.

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