

# D.A. Kenzhebayev

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Answering the question: “Why do we need to study thoroughly our history in the context of the military space branch development?”

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*AUTHOR*

*D. A. Kenzhebayev*

*National University of Defence*

*Republic of Kazakhstan*

## **ANSWERING THE QUESTION: “WHY DO WE NEED TO STUDY THOROUGHLY OUR HISTORY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MILITARY SPACE BRANCH DEVELOPMENT?”**

The realities of military-political relations on an international scale stipulate the dynamic growth of the military-industrial complex of a number of present-day countries and the intensification of the scientific research in the development of hypothetically possible variants of future warfare. At the same time the historical experience of the armed struggle, defense and political moderation accumulated to date, convincingly proves that space activity as a component of the military potential of “space club’s” countries is one of the most important factors in ensuring their sustainable progressive development.

Cosmic branches of science as an aspect of human activity by now firmly entrenched in the daily globe population’s life and its development continues to expand occupied positions. The reasons for this are the possibilities, which provide the equipment deployed in the near-earth space. The most important factors of the mentioned physical environment which determines the prospects of spacecraft application in the context of the military art development are extraterritoriality, independence from weather conditions and time of a day, ability to identify preparation and beginning of aggression in real time, possibilities for communication and automatic control system of armed forces.

As the history of mankind shows, the radically new weapon invention decisively influences the balance of the opposing forces, and it often leads to revision of the methods of warfare and to a qualitative leap in the art of war. This trend characterizes the development of military science at the present time also.

The symbiosis of advanced technology and accumulated over the past centuries military experience gives rise to revolutionary ideas, an embodiment of which becomes on the threshold of today the changing appearance of armed conflict and military organization of countries.

So currently, there is a trend of gradual transition of the theater of war in the new environment which is an aerospace. The necessity for direct contact between warring parties decreases, at the same time the role of

informational confrontation and pointed defeat of economically and strategically important objects of the enemy increases. The means of reconnaissance, communications, and automatic control system of armed forces are being magnified.

At the present stage of the mankind's development the near-earth space is increasingly used for military purposes by leading states of the world, becoming a base for placement of the elements of arms and realization of the offensive and defensive initiatives.

The Republic of Kazakhstan as a dynamic progressive state, having in its past rich arsenal of cosmic events, in any case cannot be away from the development of space technology.

The responsibility for the past, the requirements of the present and the future challenges make us aware that the strategic objectives must be achieved by the state on the path of becoming a full-fledged space power [1].

However, strategic thinking and wise policy of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev allow us even today to make a statement about specific successes of our country in the field of space development [2].

At the same time, as it was noted by the leader of the nation: "We need to look at the past to understand the present and to see the outlines of the future" [3, p. 63].

In this regard, the historiography of the problem of the military space industry development in Kazakhstan is representing a particular interest to be explored.

Space events of our country of the past and at the present time are as much a part of the Kazakhstan's history, as, for example, ethno genesis, or industrial development. The consequence of this fact is the necessity for a detailed study of the historical experience of the development of the space industry on the territory of our state, as in the Soviet period, and since Kazakhstan gained its independence. The resulting knowledge will be the basis that will allow us making a proper assessment of the space program value for the Republic of Kazakhstan, to forecast the possible ways of its further existence and to choose the optimal vector of state policy in the space technology development sphere.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev in his address to the people of Kazakhstan *Strategy Kazakhstan – 2050. New political course of the established state* defined the main goal of the country – by the 2050 to be among the 30 most developed countries of the world. Being in the top thirty most developed countries in the world, as well as building adequate to the new challenges international and defense policy, in the modern conditions is impossible without the space technologies

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development and expanding of its positions on the world market of space services.

The historical significance of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Soviet, Russian and world cosmonautics, the availability of space infrastructure, economic and scientific potential of our country are not only the basis for the development of the space industry, but also imposes on us responsibility in front of our future generations to preserve space heritage and to intensively develop our own national space program.

In this regard, in order to adequately assess the current state of space activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, to forecast the possible options for the implementation of the national space program in the future and to choose the optimal vector of state policy in the field of space technologies, it is necessary to study Kazakhstan's history in the context of the military space branch development on its territory.

## References

1 Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 31.12.2013, № 1577, *About Strategic plan of the National space Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 2014 – 2018*, [http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=31497701](http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31497701).

2 Udartsev S. F., *Kazakhstan: the formation of space power* (answers of T. A. Musabayev on questions of the chief editor of the journal), *Law and the state*, 2013, № 2 (59), p. 17.

3 *The lessons of history and modernity: report on the solemn meeting devoted to the fifth anniversary of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1997, p. 128.