

Features of the Social and Economic Development of the Eastern CIS-KAMA Regions in the MID 1950s-Early 1960s in the Case of the Tatar Assr

Bulat Ildarovich Minnibaev

Elabuzhskij Institute of Kazan (Volga) Federal University, str. Kazan 89,
423600, Elabuga, Republic of Tatarstan

Abstract: The features of the social and economic republic development are of great interest for the historical science, as each region has its own specific features. The knowledge of the region development is necessary, first of all, in order to foresee the growth of the industrial sectors, to determine the opportunities for the future development of the republic farms. The article attempts to study the social and economic development of the Tatar ASSR in the seven-year period. The basic development rates of the regional economy have been exposed. The work on studying the material and technical basis for the republic working class has been done. The study of the Tatar ASSR social and economic development features could contribute to the reconstruction of the overall social and economic republic development.

Key words: TASSR • Administrative regions • Agriculture • Population • Industry • Social and economic development • Ethnic composition • Cultural and teaching activity • Economic potential • Seven-year plan

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the Republic of Tatarstan is the leading region of the Russian Federation. Today the republic has sufficiently favourable natural resources which contribute to the economic growth and the industrial development of the region. At the same time, it has not always been the case, there was a period in the history when the region just took the steps towards its social and economic growth. As exemplified by the existing sources and literature [1-3] let's make attempts to identify the origins of the regional industrial development opportunities.

In the context of the national republic, the special attention was given to the growth of the working class pool from the indigenous nationality representatives-the Tatars. The state and economic bodies paid much attention to this issue. As to the staff recruitment, training and skill development, the attention has been constantly drawn to the need for strengthening the work with the national staff. In many enterprises the training and skill development systems carried out the training in the Tatar language. In those companies, where there were visibly significant groups of workers, who could not speak

Russian well, the political and educational, as well as cultural work among the masses was carried out in the Tatar language [4, 129].

Unlike the other republic regions, Eastern Cis-Kama is little different by its ethnic composition. In such regions, as Agryzsky, Krasnoborsky, Bondyuzhsky, most of the population is the Tatars, while the Russians are dominated in the Elabuga region. Except the Russians and the Tatars in the region the Mari people, the Udmurts etc. live. At the beginning of 1959 in Eastern Cis-Kama there were more than 130 thousand people. The average population density is 32.9 people per 1 sq. km and the density of the rural population is (19.4 people per 1 sq. km). As Eastern Cis-Kama is the industrial region, more than 40% of the population live in the urban-type settlements and rank third for the urban population ratio. Economically, Eastern Cis-Kama is the industrial and agrarian region, giving the place only to the North-Western and South-Eastern Trans-Kama [2, 20].

The main industrial sectors are: chemical, machine building, textile and food ones. The agriculture has the arable-livestock system with a density of flax and potato planting. The region has a lot of meadows and pasture

fields. Eastern Cis-Kama ranks first for providing the feeding grounds. In general, the agriculture uses 75% of the whole land of this region what to a certain extent provides the population with the agricultural products [2, 20].

The vigorous measures to develop the municipal infrastructure systems, the pipe, sewage, heating networks, to improve the health and sanitary conditions of the Tatar working class life are taken. In the plans of the social and economic and cultural development of the town the construction of the medical institutions, the enterprises of trade, consumer services and catering were particularly important [3, 140].

At the same time, in the second half of the 50s of the XX century in TASSR the process of increasing the cultural and technical level of the working-class of the Eastern Cis-Kama regions was observed. This primarily was due to solving the main issues of the development of the industry and the productive forces of the country as a whole. This issue became important in connection with the reconstruction of the production, its technical re-equipment and the mass introduction of the new machinery, new technological processes, what led to the progressive changes in the production structure itself of the region [5, 264].

In order to implement the program of the cultural and teaching activity a lot of educational institutions, including the pedagogical institute, the cultural and teaching school, the agricultural, medical, veterinary, library college and training schools have been opened and keep in the town. In the educational institutions of the town more than eight thousand people study. Elabuga has become known for its outstanding man of art-I.I. Shishkin, outstanding scientist-V.M. Bekhterev and many other public figures [6, 198].

Elabuga city belongs to an important transport hub of the all-republic importance. This is primarily due to the presence of a large quay, an airport and, of course, the highways connecting such cities, as Mamadysh, Naberezhnye Chelny, Bondyuzhsky working village. Bondyuzhsky working village grows rapidly, which is one of the main centres of the chemical industry in Eastern Cis-Kama. In seven years the factory output has increased by 3.5 times. The development of chemical products manufacturing has been planned which are used in various industrial sectors and agriculture [6, 199].

One of the major conditions to improve the welfare of the working class in the region is to improve its living conditions. The scope of housing construction in Eastern Cis-Kama has been expanded every year. At the same

time, the measures to improve the housing facilities of the republic towns and working villages, providing the houses with the pipe, sewerage, central heating networks were taken. Much attention was given to improve the public health. In many large industrial enterprises its own medical institutions were established. In a number of large enterprises the preventative clinics have begun to operate, in which on attractive terms or free of charge workers were messaged and provided with the high-quality medical care using the labour union funds. The number of kindergartens and nurseries has been increased [1, 86].

Thus, in conclusion, it should be noted that the Tatar social and economic development in the case of Eastern Cis-Kama has played an important role in forming the social and economic potential of the country. The economic potential of the Eastern Cis-Kama regions has contributed to great successes of its industrial development. The introduction of the new industrial sectors has become the natural process of emerging and developing the new urban centres.

REFERENCES

1. Abramov, P.V., 1960. Tatar ASSR. Kazan, pp: 194-201.
2. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Social and Economic Development of the Tatar ASSR in the Mid 1950s-Early 1960s. Eastern Cis-Kama. 21st Century Science: Questions, Hypotheses, Answers, 1: 19-21.
3. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Features of the Working Class Cultural And Technical Development Level in the Tatar ASSR in the Second Half of the 1950s-Early 1960s. Science in Central Russia, pp: 139-141.
4. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Quantitative and Qualitative Changes in the Working Class Structure of the Tatar ASSR in the Early 1950s-in the Second Half of the 1960s. Urgent Issues of Arts and Sciences, 05(52): 128-130.
5. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Social and Economic Status of the Working Class in the Tatar ASSR in the Second Half of the 1950s-Early 1960s. Modern Studies of the Social Issues, 1(13): 264-266.
6. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Material Security of the TASSR Working Class in the Mid 1950s-Early 1960s. Scientific Perspective, pp: 86-87.
7. National Economy of the Tatar ASSR. Statistical Digest, 1957. Kazan, Tatar Publishing House, pp: 212.
8. Tatar ASSR over 40 Years. Statistical Digest, 1960. Kazan, pp: 172.

9. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Cultural and technical level of the working class TASSR in the mid-1950s-early 1960s. *Applied and Fundamental Studies: Proceedings of the 2nd International Academic Conference*, 1: 268-270.
10. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Socio-economic development of the regions of Tatarstan in the mid-1950s-early 1960s. South-eastern Trans-kama. A person in the modern world, 2013. B and M Publishing San Francisco, pp: 74-78.
11. Minnibaev, B.I., 2013. Socio-economic development of the regions in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet socialist Republic in the mid-1950s-early 1960s. *Western zakamje*, 2013. Zbior raportow naukowych. Wplyw badan naukowych, pp: 39-41.