

### **GULBAHRAM ALIMZHANOVA**

G.M. Alimzhanova was born in 1936 in Shymkent, where in 1932 her parents moved from Zhanibek district of the Ural region to avoid Goloshchekin repressions. Her father's entire family (the families of her elder three brothers and her parents) were exiled to Siberia. Her father, Bainazarov Mazhit, worked as a head teacher of a Kazakh secondary school, taught mathematics, died at the war front in 1943. Her mother, Bainazarova Raihan (1910-1982) worked in agricultural work during the war. After moving to Alma-Ata from 1948 until her retirement she worked as a seamstress-motorist at the sewing factory named after Y.A. Gagarin. She was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labour, was elected a member of Kazsovprof. Gulbakhram graduated in 1954 from Women's School No. 40 in Alma-Ata and graduated from KazSU in 1959 with a degree in Geology and Exploration of Mineral Deposits, qualifying as an engineer-geologist. During her student years she played in the national fencing team of KazSU, which consisted entirely of students of her course. Her coach and captain was Bolat Aubekeroev, a master of sports in fencing. From 1961, she worked at the Komsomol construction sites of the Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky and Lisakovsky mining and processing plants. She was the only woman in the Soviet Union appointed to the position of Chief Geologist of a mining and processing plant (1972-1979). The Chief Geologist of such an enterprise can only be employed by someone who is well versed in the whole process and complex of geological, hydrogeological, mining transport and beneficiation operations. The geologist must know in detail the technical and technological regulations of all projects in order to reasonably plan the operation of the enterprise. At the stage of construction and commissioning of civil and industrial facilities, G.M. Alimzhanova ensures control for compliance with their technical design and technological regulations, especially hydraulic structures dangerous for emergency situations, including the rock-fill dam on the Tobol River with a reservoir capacity of almost a billion cubic metres of water, in the downstream of which Lisakovsk is being built. It should be noted that the dam, built in 1972, has been in operation for more than 42 years without a single emergency. It urgently determines the locations of two wells to supply the city with drinking water, instead of the commissioned 16 wells with low flow rate of the design water intake, which led to a critical situation. The construction site of Lisakovsk and the industrial zone were repeatedly visited by the Secretary for Industry of the CPSU Central Committee V.I. Dolgikh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the KazSSR B.A. Ashimov, Minister of Iron and Steel Industry of the USSR I.P. Kazanets, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR Sh.E. Esenov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the KazSSR S.T. Takezhanov and many other responsible persons, management of construction organisations, design and research institutes. Such attention to the object was explained by the fact that the Lisakovsky Mining and Processing Combine was to become the largest raw material base of the USSR ferrous metallurgy. The commissioning of the first stage of the plant revealed serious



miscalculations in the choice of the technological scheme of enrichment due to poor geological study at the stage of detailed exploration of the deposit. On the initiative of G.M. Alimzhanova problematic issues are raised before the Ministry of Chermet of the USSR and it is decided to involve 25 research and design institutes, production associations of allied importance. G.M. Alimzhanova was appointed coordinator of all works. Under her leadership in a short period of time was carried out additional exploration within the boundaries of the open pit of the first stage of the deposit, studied the material composition of ores and enrichment products, developed a new industrial classification of ores and calculated their reserves, for the first time in Kazakhstan geological and technological mapping of mining horizons with indicators of enrichment of ores, which allowed planning their extraction for stable operation of the plant. According to G. Alimzhanova's justification, the USSR Ministry of Chermet decided to exclude the construction of the enrichment plant of the Kachary Mining and Processing Combine envisaged by the General Project and to use the ores of the deposit of the same name as a raw material base for the Sokolovsko-Sarbai Mining and Processing Combine plant. This allowed to save huge financial and material resources only on construction and installation works of the factory buildings, not to mention the savings on procurement and installation of equipment, and, most importantly, contributed to the preservation of the ecology of the town of Kachary and the green area around it. She has two rationalisation certificates with a great economic effect on changing the decisions taken by the General Project "Mining part of Lisakovskoye Mining and Processing Combine " in terms of changing the technology of drilling of production exploration wells and sinking of water collector No. 1 by the excavator ESh-10/60 by the method of advance sumping with water pumping by the pump 6NDV without using water-draining wells and needle filters. These rationalisation proposals allowed not only to save considerable material and financial resources, but, most importantly, to speed up geological exploration and mining works on trenching, providing reliable dewatering and water drainage. Chief geologist G.M. Alimzhanova was a principled and demanding manager to herself and her subordinates. She was characterised by initiative, persistence and consistency both in solving tasks and in defending her views. She was able to find the best way of solving issues using the latest achievements of techniques and technologies, improving the forms and methods of work. In the government service she held the positions of a leading engineer of the non-ferrous and ferrous metals department of the Ministry of Geology of the KazSSR (1979-1983), inspector of the heavy industry department of the People's Control Committee (1983-1986), head of the subsoil protection department of Gosgortekhnadzor (1986-1988), head of the department for supervision in the oil and gas production industry, subsoil protection and geological and mine surveying control, member of the Board of Gosgortekhnadzor (1988-1990). In 1989-1997 she was a consultant on the issues of nature management and environmental protection of the Supreme Council of KazSSR and RK, Majilis of the Parliament of RK. She considers the "Code of the RK on Subsoil and

Processing of Mineral Raw Materials", the initiator and leading consultant of which she was. Thanks to the Code, a new Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established in 1993 instead of the Ministry of Geology of the Kazakh SSR, which was liquidated in 1989. Many geologists who had lost hope of finding a job returned to do not only their usual and favourite work, but also to protect the subsoil.

### **MADI ARTYGALIEV**

Honoured Worker of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1998), Honoured Worker of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2004), "Қазақстанның Еңбек сіңірген қайраткері" (2008), deputy of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the 1st convocation.

Born on 4 March 1950 in Kaztalovka village of Kaztalovka district of West Kazakhstan region. After graduation from secondary school in 1967 in Furmanovsky district of WKO he entered Almaty industrial technical school. After service in the Army he began his labour activity as an engineer-technologist of Gorbypromcombinat of Uralsk. From 1973 to 1981 worked in the system of Gosstandart of RK.

In 1981, he graduated from the Faculty of Geography of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University. In the following years he worked as a secondary school teacher, instructor of the district executive committee, in the structures of the State Construction Committee of the Kazakh SSR and Kaztursovnet. From 1991 to May 1993, he worked as a head of department of the State Committee of Youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and from June 1993 to December 1999 - in the Supreme Council, Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. He was elected as a deputy of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the 1st convocation.

Graduated from the Law Faculty of the Al-Farabi Kazakh State National University in 1997. Worked as an advisor to several Prime Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan. He is a member of the Public Council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Awarded several medals of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Has gratitude of UNO for lawmaking activity (1999). Honoured citizen of Kaztalovsky district of West Kazakhstan region. He is the author of the idea of the State Youth Award "Daryn". Carried out several discoveries in geographical journeys to Takla-Makan, Betpak dala, Bali Island, Narynkum, Kashgaria. He is the successor of Chokan Chingisovich Valikhanov's journeys.

Currently works as the Director General of the public fund "Kazakhstan Madeniyeti".

Honorary citizen of Kaztalov district of West Kazakhstan region.

Author of the idea of "Daryn" State Youth Award.



During geographical trips to Takla-Makan, Betpak field, Bali Island, Narynkum, Kashkaria, he made several discoveries. He continues the journey of Shokan Chingisuly Ualikhanov  
Currently, he is the general director of the public fund "Culture of Kazakhstan".

### **BAIMURZAEV KUAT MARATULY**

The most important thing in a person's life is to once make the right choice of the path that he is ready to follow all his life, and go, not just contemplating, but actively acting and transforming the world around him. This path is thorny: taking step by step, you must overcome huge difficulties, each time making incredible efforts not to stop and go forward to even greater challenges. Overcoming challenges is the lot of strong natures. Among them is the rector of Kostanay State Pedagogical Institute, Professor, Doctor of Geographical Sciences Kuat Maratuly Baimyrzayev. Under his leadership, the university actively participated in the introduction of credit technology, which led to an improvement in the quality of students' education. One should also note such an innovative approach in the university's activities as the creation of research centers, the purpose of which is to systematically study and promote advanced scientific and pedagogical achievements. These are the Center for Regional Historical Research, the Research Center for Ecology and Biology, the French Cultural Center, and the Center for Advanced Training and Retraining of Teachers. K. M. Baimyrzayev is a specialist in fundamental and applied research on economic and geographical problems of rational use of natural resources. His path to the top of science was not easy. The starting point on this path was the geography department of KazSU, which Kuat Maratuly graduated from in 1989, after which he remained working at the university as deputy secretary of the Komsomol organization for ideological work. From April 1991 to February 1997-Assistant to the rector, then supervised educational and social work, being the vice-rector for Student Affairs, and in 2001 became the dean of the Faculty of Geography. In all the posts held by K. M. Baimyrzayev in the walls of his native university, he has established himself as a highly qualified specialist and an initiative organizer. These important qualities were considered when K. M. Baimyrzayev was appointed Rector of Kostanay in February 2004 by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan Баймырзаева назначили на должность ректора в Костанай. 2004 was one of the most difficult years in the history of Kostanay Pedagogical Institute, as it was the time of its revival. Of course, for K. M. Baimyrzayev, as a manager, this was the moment when it was necessary to show his business skills especially actively, use all his experience to raise the institute to the national and international level and fill the life of the university with creative work. Thus, in October 2006, the Institute was awarded the International Award of the Badge of Honor "Leader of the National Economy-2006" (the award was presented in Moscow). To ensure the international attractiveness of the Institute, K. M. Baimyrzayev initiates the signing of cooperation agreements and agreements between the Institute and other universities



in the near and far abroad. In September 2008, in Bologna (Italy), he signed a document on the Institute's accession to the Magna Carta of Universities. K. M. Baimyrzayev defended his PhD thesis on "Economic and geographical assessment of territorial combinations of natural resources of Central Kazakhstan" in 1996, and his doctoral thesis on "Economic and geographical problems of rational use of natural resources in the Central Kazakhstan region" in 2001, majoring in "Economic, social and political geography" and "geocology". For his active scientific and pedagogical activity in 2005, K. M. Baimyrzayev was elected a full member (academician) of the Kazakh Academy of Education named after Y. Altynsarina. For achievements in scientific and pedagogical, educational and labor activities, the Ministry of Education and Science awarded him the badge "Honorary Worker of Education" in 2007, and the badge of Education in 2008. Altynsarina. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 7, 2007, he was awarded the Order of "Kurmet". K. M. Baimyrzaev is the author of two monographs, two textbooks and over 50 articles, has an author's certificate obtained in 2003 for the electronic textbook "Geography", grade 10. K. M. Baimyrzaev is an example of a modern leader: bold and wise in decision-making, demanding of himself and others, active in positive endeavors that optimize the educational process and the work of the Institute's structural divisions. It supports creative youth and students. As you know, a good teacher always leaves a part of himself in his students. Thus, many of those whose mentor was K. M. Baimyrzayev found themselves in the pedagogical field and successfully work in the system of secondary, specialized and higher education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. He follows the chosen path without stopping, gradually climbing higher and higher. He is convinced that he once made the right choice.



## BEGMANOV ABDYGALI SALBEKULY

Begmanov Abdygali Salbekuly, a member of the board of the Agency for Management of Land Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, corresponding member of the National Engineering Academy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, was born on March 23, 1955, in the village of Kyzyl-Dikhan, Kazygurt district, South Kazakhstan region. After graduating from high school in 1972, he began his work as a laborer at the Myngbayev Farm in the village of KazNIIoIR, Almaty region. In 1973, he entered the preparatory department of the Kazakh State University named after S.M. Kirov, in 1974, he entered the geographical faculty of this university, which he graduated from in 1979. Since October 1979, he has worked as a senior laboratory assistant at the Geography Faculty of the Kazakh State Women's Pedagogical Institute. In the 1980s-1990s, he worked in Komsomol and party bodies. He worked as the secretary of the Komsomol organization of the T.Bokin collective farm in Kurtinsky district of Almaty region, inspector of the Komsomol organizations department of the Almaty regional committee of the Komsomol, second secretary of the Moscow district committee of the Komsomol of Almaty, instructor of the Talgar district party committee, senior economist of the "Almaty" collective farm in Talgar district, secretary of the party organization of the "Karaoy" state farm of Almaty region. Deputy Chairman of the Committee for State Planning of the Republic of Kazakhstan, State Economic Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Head of the Department, Chief Inspector of the Department of Organizational and Inspectorial Affairs and Regional Development of the Office of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Cabinet of Ministers (1991-1996), Director of the Michurin Fruit and Berry Wine State Farm, President of the Michurin Agrofirma (1993-1996), Chief Inspector of the Department of Regional Development of the Government Apparatus of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1997), Head of the Dostyk Customs of the Customs Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Deputy Chief, First Deputy Chief of the Customs Administration for Almaty region (1997-2004), Deputy Head of the Department of Event Support and External Relations of the Presidential Affairs Department of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2006), Head of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulating Natural Monopolies, Head of the Apparatus (2006-2007), Head of the Interregional Land Inspection of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Land Resources Management for Almaty region and the city of Almaty (2007-2011), General Director of the Republican State Enterprise on the right of economic management "State Scientific and Production Center of Land Management and Land Resources (Gosnptc)" of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Land Resources Management (2011-2012). Since October 2012 to the present, he has been the director of the Republican State Enterprise on the right of economic management "State Institute of Agricultural Aerophotogeodesy Surveys (ASHAIMI)" of the Committee for Land Resources Management of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Since 2017, he



has been the chairman of the commission for passing comprehensive exams and defending master's dissertations of master's and doctoral students in the specialties 6M060900 and 6D060900 Geography, 6M090300 Land Management, 6M090700 Cadastre. Since the 2018 academic year, he has been giving lectures to master's students in the specialties of cadastre and land management. Member of the editorial board of the journal "Kazakhstan Land Resources - Land Resources of Kazakhstan", chairman of the State Attestation Commission of al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Honorary Professor of the Kazakh National Agrarian University, Honorary Head of the Department of Land Resources and Cadastre, and a member of the dissertation council. Orders: "Kurmet", medal "For Labor Valor", breastplates "Honorary Land Manager", "Excellence in Agriculture" and breastplates "Labor Danqy" I, II categories of the Central Committee of the Union of Trade Unions of Agricultural and Processing Enterprises Workers of the Republic of Kazakhstan, "For Labor Valor" of the Kazakh National Agrarian University, "80 years of al-Farabi Kazakh National University", "80 years of the Kazakh Research Institute of Livestock and Forage Production", Jubilee medals "80 years of the State Institute of Agricultural Aerophotogeodesic Surveys", Order "Glory of Kazakhstan" of the organizing committee of the business rating of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Certificate of Merit of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, "Thank You Letter" of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs Management, "Thank You Letter" of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Land Resources Management, Almaty city Owner of the "Certificate of Honor" of the Department of Emergency Situations, "Kurmet" of the Akim of the Bostandyk district of Almaty city.

## VOLOZH YURI ABRAMOVICH

Geologist, specialist in the Caspian oil fields and one of the discoverers of the Kashagan field, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, winner of the Gazprom Prize (2010) and the N.S. Shatsky Prize (2015). A citizen of Russia and Malta. Honorary foreign member of the Kazakhstan Society of Petroleum Geologists.

Yuri Abramovich Volozh was born on March 30, 1938 in the city of Tiraspol, Moldavian SSR.

He graduated from S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University in 1959 with a degree in Petroleum Geologist Engineer. Then he worked in geophysical organizations of the Ministry of Geology of the USSR in Kazakhstan and Belarus. In 1971, he defended his PhD thesis on the history of the formation of the Caspian Basin. Since 1973, he began working as a chief geologist at the Laboratory of Regional Studies of the Kazakh branch of the All-Union Institute of Exploration Geophysics (VIRG), where he was engaged in the interpretation of deep seismic studies and continued to study sedimentary basins. From 1977 to 1991. He organized and headed the first seismostratigraphy laboratory in the Soviet Union at the K.I. Satpayev Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

In 1990, Yu.A. Volozh defended his doctoral dissertation on the topic "Sedimentary basins of Western Kazakhstan (based on seismostratigraphic analysis)".

For the discovery of the Kumkol gas and oil field, Yu.A. Volozh was awarded the "Discoverer of the field" badge (1990).

Area of scientific interests: seismostratigraphy, geodynamics, modeling of sedimentary basins and oil and gas bearing systems.

He is the author of more than 200 publications, 7 monographs, tectonic maps and an atlas of thematic maps. He has two patents related to the method of discovery of hydrocarbon deposits (RF Patent 2536072 "Method for forecasting hydrocarbon deposits" and RF Patent 2180128 "Method for constructing a seismostratigraphic model of the environment"). One of the creators of the unique international Atlas of paleogeographic and palinspastic maps of Central Asia.

According to the recommendations of Yuri Abramovich, the Zapadno-Astrakhanskoye gas fields in the Astrakhan region and Khongr gas fields in Kalmykia were discovered in the south of the Caspian Basin. From 1991 to the present, Yu.A. Volozh has been working as a chief researcher at the Geological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow). Member of the editorial board of the journal Geotectonics. Yuri Abramovich Volozh became a laureate of the N.S. Shatsky Prize (together with T.N. Kheraskova, M.P. Antipov) for a series of works devoted to the study of the deep structure of the East European Platform (monographs: "Astrakhan carbonate massif: structure and oil and gas potential" and "Orenburg tectonic node: geological structure and oil and gas potential"). This prize in Russia is awarded for outstanding works





in the field of geological sciences. Winner of the Gazprom Prize (2010) for a set of works and recommendations for the Astrakhan region.

Yuri Abramovich's wife, Sofya Lvovna Volozh, taught at the Alma-Ata Conservatory. They have been together for 60 years. They have two children, eight grandchildren and one great-grandson. Daughter Elena Zemlinskaya is a geophysicist engineer. Son Arkady Volozh is the co-founder and CEO of Yandex.

### **GAPPAR KASENOVICH ERGALIEV**

Geological engineer, candidate (1967) and doctor (1990) of geological and mineralogical sciences, laureate of the State Prize of the Kazakh SSR (1982), professor (1999), corresponding member (1994), academician (2003) of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, distinguished exploration geologist of Kazakhstan (2002), academician of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2003), head of the regional geology laboratory at the K.I. Satpaev Institute of Geological Sciences. A full member of the Cambrian Subcommittee of the UNESCO International Union of Geologists (since 1990). Born on October 17, 1932, in the village of Kamysta, Zhanybek District, West Kazakhstan Region. In 1951, he graduated from a Kazakh secondary school in the village of Zhanybek and entered the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University's economics faculty the same year, where he studied for the first semester before transferring to the geological department of the geological-geographical faculty in 1952. During his studies until graduation in 1956, he attended all theoretical and practical classes at KazSU daily and passed all exams and credits with "good" and "excellent" grades. He actively participated in the faculty's public life: he was elected a member of the Komsomol committee bureau, constantly participated in faculty and university Spartakiads. He especially noted the associate professors K.N. Yerzhanov, A.I. Repin, V.A. Sokolov, and V.F. Bespalov among the teachers. Their lectures were substantive, accessible, with practical examples from geology. He underwent practical training after the 3rd and 4th courses in field expeditionary works of the K.I. Satpaev Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR on the topic of regional geology and Paleozoic stratigraphy of the northeast of Central Kazakhstan, supervised by Academician R.A. Borukaev. His direct mentor at the Alexandrovsk polymetallic deposit and the adjacent territory of Bayanaul District, Pavlodar Region, was Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences V.S. Zvoncov. He was personally invited to the Institute of Geological Sciences by Kanysh Imanbayevich Satpaev on the recommendation of R.A. Borukaev and V.S. Zvoncov. From 1956 to 1960, he participated in the state geological survey and thematic works in the north and northeast of Kazakhstan. He contributed to the compilation of two State Geological Maps of the USSR at a scale of 1:200,000, as well as working versions of geological maps of the same scale, sheets of the Kyrkayduk array, and the Arkalyk-Tundyk area, which subsequently formed the basis of the State



Geological Map. He studied the Lower Cambrian (Edrian) and Middle Ordovician (Llandoverly) sections, which became the subject of many subsequent studies and also later became reference points. From 1960 to 1967, he studied the stratigraphy and biostratigraphy of "silent" Cambrian deposits of the Southern Ulytau and the Bolshoi Karatau Ridge. As a result, a scheme for zoning the Middle-Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician deposits of these regions was developed, contributing to the differentiation of Cambrian and Precambrian deposits within this vast territory and, for the first time, to the identification of the Vendian. Based on the fauna, a regular change in sliding age (Willer-Visler or Golovkinsky principle) of shale and carbonate facies (suite) was established. From 1968 to 1992, he systematically studied the stratigraphy and trilobite fauna of Cambrian and Tremadoc deposits of the Karatau Ridge, especially the Small Karatau. As a result, he developed, for the first time, a three-tier division of the Upper Cambrian deposits for the territory of the former Soviet Union. Based on the fauna, he definitively established the Lower Cambrian age of phosphorite beds. He proposed a stratigraphic scheme for Cambrian deposits of the Karatau type sections of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as the basis for dividing Cambrian deposits of Central Asia. During these years, he also studied Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic beds of the Or-Ilek Zone of the Mugodzhary, where he managed to clearly delineate the sections of the mentioned beds and faunistically prove the wide development of the Kidryassov suite of the Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician, compile a schematic map of the Or-Ilek anticline. Since 1995, he conducted research on stratigraphy, regional geology, and surveying in the territory of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. He directly supervised and participated in the compilation of the first geological map of the test site (1997) at a scale of 1:200,000 with an explanatory note, which presents modern data on the stratigraphy of Paleozoic deposits. Studies in the field of stratigraphy and corresponding trilobite fauna are of paramount scientific and practical importance in Kazakhstan. Karatau has become one of the classic sites where Cambrian deposits have become an international polygon, which was visited by scientists from 40 countries during three international excursions in 1984 and 1990. The conviction of specialists from many countries contributed to the establishment of the Aksai State Geological Reserve, in the section of which there are more than ten groups of invertebrate fauna and which serves as the stratotype for six tiers and 22 zones of the Middle and Upper Cambrian. The Middle and Upper Cambrian scale, compiled with centimeter accuracy, should remain unchanged for many years, as it includes eight chronozone proposed by the International Stratigraphic Cambrian Subcommittee of the International Union of Geological Sciences (ISCS) under UNESCO. The initiative of G.K. Ergaliev in organizing international excursions, conducting joint work with scientists from the USA, England, Sweden, and Poland (1992-1995) to promote the achievements of geological science in Kazakhstan is well known. His works were published in the materials of the 13th International Geological Congresses and Symposia. He has published over 250 scientific works, including two monographs, five

guidebooks, and 12 articles in English. He is a co-author of two published State Geological Maps of the USSR at a scale of 1:200,000, five paleotectonic maps of the USSR at a scale of 1:5,000,000, special geological maps of Central Kazakhstan, the Karatau ridge, and the territory of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site at a scale of 1:200,000, and numerous archival manuscript reports. He is one of the active authors of the Kazakh Soviet and then National Encyclopedia of Kazakhstan. Under the editorship of G.K. Ergaliev, summary works were published: "The Pre-Paleozoic and Paleozoic of Kazakhstan" (1971); "Stratigraphy and Paleontology of the Lower Paleozoic of Kazakhstan" (1983); "Geology and Metallogeny of Karatau" (1986) and "Atlas of Key Stratigraphic Sections of the Phanerozoic of Kazakhstan" (2008).

### **KONISHCHEV VIKTOR STEPANOVICH**

Belarusian scientist in the field of tectonics and geology of oil and gas, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences (1986). Laureate of the State Prize of the Belarusian SSR (1978), laureate of the Presidium of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus (1997).

Viktor Stepanovich Konishchev was born on March 2, 1936 in the village of Lukashkin Yar, Tomsk region of the RSFSR.

In 1959, he graduated from the Geological and Geographical Faculty of the Kirov Kazakh State University.

In 1959-1960, he was a collector of the Ustyurt–Kulandinsky oil exploration of the Aktobe Oil Exploration Trust, then until 1964 he was a district geologist, senior geologist in the geological exploration organizations of the Emben oil exploration expedition.

Viktor Konishchev has been living and working in Belarus since 1966.

In 1966-1970 . He worked in Gomel, in the complex thematic party of the Belnefterazvedka trust. In 1970-1972, he was a senior geologist and head of the group of the thematic party of the Belorusneft association.

Since 1972, Viktor Stepanovich has been working as a senior researcher at the Institute of Geochemistry and Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR. Research interests: tectonics of salt dome and oil and gas bearing areas. He is the author of scientific works on salt tectonics, tectonics and oil and gas potential of the Pripyat trough and areas of halokinesis of ancient platforms. Konishchev wrote 13 monographs, the first of which – "Salt tectonics of the Pripyat trough" – was published in 1975.

In 1985 in Minsk, Viktor Stepanovich successfully defended his doctoral dissertation on "Tectonics of the regions of halokinesis of ancient platforms" and in 1986 moved to the position of chief researcher. Konishchev qualified the salt structures of the Pripyat trough, studied the areas of halokinesis of ancient platforms and revealed the features of their deep structure and the structure of the crystalline basement,



subsalt, salt-bearing and suprasalt structures and the mechanism of their formation. Viktor Stepanovich is a co-author of a number of geological and tectonic maps of Belarus and the Eastern European Platform.

Since 2003, V.S. Konishchev has been working concurrently as a professor at the Department of Dynamic Geology of the Belarusian State University. The scientist gives lectures to students on "Geology of oil and gas", "The doctrine of geological formations" and "Drilling techniques".

### **KUANYSHBAYEV SEITBEK BEKENOVICH**

Rector of Kostanay Regional University named after Akhmet Baitursynov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor, member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Kazakhstan.

Kuanyshbayev Seitbek Bekenovich was born on April 15, 1965 in the village of Abay, Langersky district, South Kazakhstan (now Turkestan) region. In 1989 graduated from KazSU named after S. M. Kirov with the qualification "Geographer, teacher".

After graduating from the University, S. B. Kuanyshbayev was engaged in research and teaching activities at KazSU, taking up the duties of a research trainee, later he was appointed an assistant of the Department of Geomorphology, and in 1996-a senior lecturer of the Department of Tourism, and then the Department of Geomorphology of Al-Farabi Kazakh State University.

In the same year, Seitbek Bekenovich successfully defended his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geographical Sciences on the topic "Modern relief-forming processes based on space images (on the example of the Ili-Balkhash region)" at the Kyrgyz State University (Bishkek).

In 1999, S. B. Kuanyshbayev received the title of Associate Professor, in 2001 he became head of the Department of Geomorphology and Cartography of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

During this period, Seitbek Bekenovich continues his research in the field of reliefs and relief-forming processes of the Ili-Balkhash region, actively publishes and speaks at various scientific platforms and forums of both international, and national level. The logical result of this activity was the successful defense of a doctoral dissertation in 2010 at the Institute of Geography of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the topic " Relief and relief-forming processes of the territory of economic development (on the example of the Ili-Balkhash region)".

Seitbek Bekenovich Kuanyshbaev is the author of more than 50 works on the problems of mapping, studying modern relief-forming processes, as well as textbooks on topography and cartography. In 2004-2012. Seitbek Bekenovich successfully combines research activities with the position of vice-rector for Educational and Methodological Work of Kostanay State Pedagogical Institute.

6 On January, 2012, by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Seitbek Bekenovich Kuanyshbayev was appointed Rector of the Arkalyk State Pedagogical



Institute named after I. Altynsarin.. Since July 2022, Chairman of the Board-Rector of Kostanay Regional University named after A. Baitursynov»

Today ArkSPI is positioned as a leader that implements training in the state language in the system of higher pedagogical education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Successfully developing, the pedagogical Institute is a consolidating center and driving scientific, socio-cultural force of the region. And this is a great merit of the rector of the university S. B. Kuanyshbaev.

Seitbek Bekenovich tirelessly improves his teaching skills, constantly attending advanced training courses, has certificates of advanced training and exchange of experience в вопросах in management in education (в High School of Management, Brazil, Riode-Janeiro), certificate of completion of the program "Best Practice of corporate Governance in autonomous higher educational institutions" (Nazarbayev University), certificate for participation in the seminar "Leadership, Management and Finance in области higher Education" (USA, Pennsylvania), completed the course at University of California (USA, Berkeley).

In 2007, S. B. Kuanyshbayev was awarded the badge знаком "S.Altynsarin". In 2014, he was awarded the title of honorary Professor of Kostanay State Pedagogical Institute.

Seitbek Bekenovich Kuanyshbaev is an outstanding scientist, teacher, authoritative leader, modern, effective, far-sighted manager, focused on innovation and sustainability of the development of a pedagogical university.



## **Kurmanov Saduakas**

The chief geologist... His name is associated with making decisions on problematic, sometimes fateful issues in the oil and gas industry. Often, chief geologists are referred to as production commanders, sometimes as strategists, even hailed as commanders of the underground reconnaissance army.

However, they are described or compared, the significance of these comparisons corresponds to the substance of their achievements. Thanks to the efforts of oil prospectors, among whom their leaders – chief geologists – stood at the forefront, Kazakhstan was able to stand firmly on its feet after gaining independence, and its economy is developing successfully.

One of the notable representatives of Kazakhstan's chief geologists cohort is the laureate of the State Prize of the USSR, Honored Subsoil Explorer of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Saduakas Kurmanov. He became chief geologist very early, just a year and a half after graduating from the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University, in the distant year of 1961, at the age of 23.

The organization where he was first appointed to such a responsible position was called the Makat Drilling Office. It was engaged in the search and exploration of oil deposits in the central part of the Caspian Depression, in the area of developed subsalt deposits. At Kurmanov's initiative, subsoil prospectors began exploration in the poorly studied coastal zone of the Ural-Volga interfluvium. As a result, a promising oil and gas-bearing area was discovered. Its first offspring – the Martyshe oil field – was discovered in the spring of 1962, and by the end of the year, S. Kurmanov was invited to the Ministry of Geology and Subsoil Protection.

In 1972, S. Kurmanov was appointed Chief Geologist of the newly created Kazakhstan Oil and Gas Exploration Management, which conducted large-scale studies of subsalt deposits in the Caspian Depression, received the first inflows of subsalt oil in the areas of West-Teplovsky in the north of the depression, Kenkiyak, Karatobe in the east, and Tortay in the southeast. Subsequently, the largest deposits in the region were discovered from these deposits, first the Zhanazhol group of deposits, then Karachaganak and Tengiz. And in 2002, the largest subsalt deposit Kashagan, included in the top five largest on earth. Another important achievement of the chief geologist during that period was that he initiated exploration work on the Bozashy Peninsula, which at that time, according to the local KazNIGRI institute, was considered unpromising. Here, in 1974, in the Karazhanbas area, a high-flow oil fountain was obtained from well No. K-12, announcing the discovery of another new large oil and gas-bearing area in the region. This was followed by the discovery of the Northern Bozashy, Zhalgiztobe deposits, and in 1975, Kalamkas with its three hundred million recoverable reserves. Based on these discoveries, new oil and gas production departments were created in the region – “Kalamkasneft”, “Karazhambasneft”.



In 1978, S. Kurmanov was sent to Afghanistan as the chief geologist of a team of Soviet geologists and oil workers. There, despite the difficulties caused by the onset of hostilities, his efforts led to the discovery of the new Zamradsay oil field and the Zhagali-Kolon gas field, work was carried out that significantly increased the reserves of previously discovered Kashkari oil fields. Upon his return from Afghanistan, Kurmanov was appointed chief geologist of the newly created production association “Kazgeophysics”. With his participation, a new oil and gas-bearing area with the Kumkol, Maibulak, Aryskum, Kzylkia, Akshabulak, Konys, Bektask, Aksai, Nuraly, Ashisay, and other fields was discovered. Based on these deposits, a new oil-producing association “South Kazneftegas” was subsequently created in the region. Kurmanov was also involved in science. In 1969, he became a candidate, in 1991 – a doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences. In 1994, he was awarded the title of professor. Having worked for more than 40 years as chief geologist, Kurmanov participated in the discovery of three new large oil and gas-bearing areas and more than 100 fields. All three discoveries, in which Kurmanov was involved, were nominated for various State Prizes. In 1975, the Mezhdurechensky district was nominated for the State Prize of the Kazakh SSR. The work was rejected because the previous head of the State Prize Committee, Sh.E. Yesenov, was approving of the work, which did not sit well with his successor. In 1981, the Bozashy discovery was nominated for the USSR State Prize. Mingeo, led by a graduate of the aforementioned KazNIGRI, almost excluded S. Kurmanov from the list of candidates for showing “excessive” independence in deciding to conduct exploration work in the Bozashy area, which overshadowed Mingeo’s role. Only thanks to the intervention of the then Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, he managed to achieve justice and defend his well-deserved prize.

### **Medeu Akhmetkal**

Geographer, geomorphologist, Doctor of Geographic Sciences (1994), Professor (1998), Academician of the International Academy of Sciences of Ecology, Human and Nature Safety (2003), Laureate of the State Scientific Scholarship for Outstanding Scientists of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1999-2000). Born on December 20, 1950, in the village of Mukry, Taldykorgan region. Graduated from the Geography Faculty of S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University (1977). After graduating from the university, he worked as an instructor at the regional Komsomol committee in Taldykorgan. In 1978, he was invited to work in the laboratory of engineering geology of the geomorphology department of the K.I. Satpaev Institute of Geological Sciences. Since 1987, he has been a senior researcher, deputy director (1989-1994) of the Institute of Geography, concurrently heading the glaciology laboratory (1992-1995), and chief researcher (1995-2000). Head of the Department of Geomorphology at al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2000-2001). Since April 2001, he has been the director of the Institute of Geography. Chairman of the specialized council for the defense of doctoral and candidate dissertations, member of the scientific and technical council of JSC "Earth Sciences, Metallurgy and Enrichment Center," member of the International Scientific Coordination Council on Geography (Moscow). A. Medeu's scientific activities are associated with the management of natural-destructive exogenous processes (landslides, mudflows, collapses), applied to the conditions of seismically active mountainous territories of Kazakhstan. He has developed a new scientific approach to the problem of management, the basis of which consists of segments (blocks of knowledge and information and actions), taking into account the patterns of spatial distribution and formation of landslides, predictive assessment of landslide hazard of the territory, as well as determining the impact of existing and projected infrastructure on landslide processes. The logical continuation of these works is research in the field of "safety." In terms of solving this problem in relation to the economic development of mountain and foothill territories, the main principles and strategic approaches to ensuring the safety of the population, objects of socio-economic purpose, and land from the destructive impact of hazardous processes have been scientifically substantiated. The conceptual solution to the problem is determined on the basis of his developments on the assessment and management of landslide risk by assessing the risk of occurrence and the risk of impact. Theoretical and methodological proposals are aimed at reducing landslide risk to an acceptable level. Another important direction of the scientist's scientific approach is the study of natural-anthropogenic relief-forming processes to solve problems of ecology, dynamic geomorphology, and engineering geology. These developments, reflecting the development of the modern relief of Kazakhstan, are taken into account when compiling schemes for the protection of the natural environment and objects of socio-economic purpose located in various regions of the country. For the first time in landslide protection practice under the scientific and methodological guidance of A. Medeu



in 1997, the GU "Kazselzaschita" prevented a landslide situation by emptying lake No. 6 at the foot of the Mametova Glacier. The project was implemented in accordance with a special resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A. Medeu is the main compiler of the map of the background assessment of landslide hazard of the territory of the Kazakh SSR (1988), the geomorphological map of Kazakhstan (1991) and the Semirechye (1997), the map of the latest tectonics of Semirechye (1997), the map of geomorphological processes of the CIS and adjacent territories (2000). Editor-in-chief and responsible executive of the fundamental work in three volumes "National Atlas of the Republic of Kazakhstan" and three volumes of the monograph "Republic of Kazakhstan" (2004-2006). Author of about 100 scientific papers in publications of Kazakhstan, near and far abroad. Under his guidance, three doctoral and ten candidate dissertations were defended. Akhmetkal Medeu was awarded the breastplate "For Merits in the Development of Science of Kazakhstan" (2001), medals "For Merits in the Field of Ecology named after N.K. Roerich" (2008), "20 Years of the Organization of Environmental Protection Bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (2008).

## **NURMAMBETOV EMIL ISABAYEVICH**

Winner of the State Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of science and technology in 2013, leading geomorphologist of Kazakhstan.

Emil Nurmambetov was born in Alma-Ata on November 7, 1934.

In 1958, he graduated from the Geological and Geographical Faculty of S. M. Kirov KazSU with a degree in Prospecting and Exploration of mineral deposits.

At the invitation of one of the founders of Kazakhstan's geology and geomorphology, G. Medoev, he joined the K. I. Satpayev Institute of Geological Sciences the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. E. I. Nurmambetov worked here until 1991, having passed all stages of his scientific career: from a laboratory assistant to a scientific secretary and head of the laboratory of exogenous geodynamics.

The first experience of scientific achievements was obtained by him as part of complex geological, geomorphological and hydrogeological studies in the Zhezkazgan-Ulytau region. Independent research on the Inder uplift, on strategically important deposits of boron raw materials, conducted on the initiative of the unforgettable academician K. I. Satpayev, brought impressive results that showed the connection of the daytime relief with the geological structure of the salt dome. The results of research on the Inder salt dome uplift became the subject of a PhD thesis, which E. I. Nurmambetov defended in 1967.

Among his works, a 1:200,000 geomorphological survey of Mangyshlak, Ustyurt, and the Northern Aral Sea region should be noted, which revealed local anticlinal structures that may be promising for oil or gas.

Starting from 1968, carried out systematic work on drawing up a geomorphological map of the entire territory of Kazakhstan, applied to the scale of 1:1,000,000. E. I. Nurmambetov participated in the development of fundamental foundations, approaches and methods, principles of genetic, morphological and age classification of types, forms and elements of relief, in creating a universal legend for this and other areas. other maps. Successful results of the expedition work were obtained. They substantiate the main stages of Saryarka relief formation, indicate the areas of drift and accumulation in the continental conditions of the Kayonozoic, and develop a scheme of paleogeography of the Quaternary period of the region. Analysis of the development history of the northern slope of Saryarka suggests the possibility of detecting a wide range of placers in terrigenous and coastal marine sediments of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

In 1991, E. I. Nurmambetov joined the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR on a competitive basis, where, according to the established new paradigm of geomorphology, he focuses on the dynamics of terrain development, which often leads to undesirable consequences under the conditions of increasing anthropogenic load.





E. I. Nurmambetov continued his research in Western Kazakhstan, where he worked out issues important for areas of intensive development of the oil and gas industry. It is no coincidence that E. I. Nurmambetov is a consultant to companies involved in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons, laying of main pipelines.

The group headed by E. I. Nurmambetov compiled a series of large-scale geomorphological, engineering-geological, hydrogeological and geoecological maps of the Kazakhstan coast of the Caspian Sea. Being a co-author of similar works on the Aral Sea, he sets the task of maximizing the use for scientific purposes of modern transgressions of the Caspian Sea and regressions of the Aral Sea occurring in one natural zone.

A special place in his works is occupied by the geomorphology of the coast and shallow shelf of the Caspian Sea. He clarified the land and underwater boundaries of sea level changes over the past 10 thousand years. The state of the Kazakh coast of the Caspian Sea is determined, the forecast of development at various sea levels is given, and ways of approaching the water area for deploying emergency equipment in case of catastrophic oil spills are recommended.

With the support of international consortia, it was possible to study in detail a significant part of the shallow shelf of the North-Eastern Caspian Sea, to find out the morphometry of the bottom relief, to determine the transport paths of bottom sediments under the influence of wind-wave and seasonal currents, and to determine the effect on the relief of the ice field during hummocks.

The first geomorphological map of the shallow-water shelf of Kazakhstan has been compiled, which identifies various types of underwater plains, large genetically heterogeneous landforms. As the database expanded, the map scale was enlarged to 1: 200,000, and for some sections it was much larger. E. I. Nurmambetov's research laid the foundation for Kazakhstan's marine geomorphology.

E. I. Nurmambetov took part in the development of the concept of scientific atlas mapping of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which was implemented in a multifunctional set of atlases: National (nature, society, ecology of the country), Regional (Mangystau region), Branch (emergency situations). He created dozens of maps with explanatory texts covering the state and forecast of development of the geological and geomorphological environment of Kazakhstan, which is of great scientific and practical value.

For a series of scientific works in the field of atlas mapping, seven scientists of geographers and cartographers of Kazakhstan, including E.I. Nurmambetov, were awarded the State Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of science and technology.

## SULEIMENOV OLZHAS OMAROVICH

A lot can be said about the poet, literary critic, linguist, public and political figure of the USSR and Kazakhstan, people's writer of Kazakhstan Olzhas Omarovich Suleimenov. His personality is the pride of our land. The first Soviet poet is a laureate of the Lenin Komsomol Prize of the USSR, a laureate of the State Prize of the KazSSR and several international awards, he is a true son of his people, one of those who raised the culture of Kazakhstan of the 20th century to the highest level.

Olzhas Omarovich was born on May 18, 1936 in Alma-Ata in the family of an officer of the Kazakh Cavalry Regiment ("Kazpolk"). The father of the future writer Omar Suleimenov was repressed in May 1936, immediately after the birth of his son. Kazpolk was disbanded in June of the same year. The command staff was arrested, the rank and file were demobilized. That year, the same thing was done with national military units in other republics. According to O.Suleimenov, this was preparation for 1937: the formations could prevent the mass extermination of the national intelligentsia.

In 1943, Fatima Suleimenova met journalist Abduali Karagulov, who became Olzhas's second father. The young man graduated from Almaty boys' school No. 28 named after Manshuk Mametova in 1954. He entered the geological and geographical faculty of Kazakh State University named after S.M. Kirov.

While still a student, he became interested in literary creativity. Having completed the 4th year, he applied to the Moscow Literary Institute named after M. Gorky, which was accepted after successfully passing the exams. He had to move to Moscow, to the dormitory of the Literary Institute on the Butyrsky farm. The question arose about moving to Moscow. The administration of Kazakh State University allowed me to continue my studies at the Faculty of Geography without transferring to the correspondence department. Thus, in the 1958-1959 academic year, O.Suleimenov completed the first year at the Literary Institute and the last at the Geography Department at Kazakh State University.

In the summer of 1959, he successfully defended his thesis entitled "The mechanics of the formation of salt domes of the Emben oil-bearing structure," in which he opposed the existing theory of the emergence of salt stocks in the strata of the earth's rocks, under the eaves of which oil accumulates. Despite the fact that the scientific supervisor of the diploma, Professor P.Ya. Ardov supported precisely these views, well-established in science, the work was nevertheless accepted, and O.Suleimenov received a diploma as an exploration engineer for oil and gas fields.

Many years later he would read in a geological journal about the discovery of two American geologists who were exploring salt domes in fields in South America. They explained the mechanism of formation of domes and cornices in the same way as Olzhas Suleimenov proved in his diploma. The discovery greatly facilitated exploration. This was Olzhas Omarovich's first encounter with academic science. And the first worthy victory.



That same summer (1959), Literary newspaper published a large selection of Olzhas's poems with parting words from the outstanding Russian poet Leonid Martynov, one of the teachers of the generation of "sixties" poets. Martynov's preface was entitled: "Bon voyage!" Thus, exactly 50 years ago, a new period began in the life of young Olzhas Suleimenov - the end of the geology department and the beginning of a long literary journey.

The path of a great poet is always strewn with rose petals and thorns. It is impossible to calculate what more.

At the beginning of 1961, O.Suleimenov was expelled from the Literary Institute for a fight. As Olzhas would later remember, they fought for their convictions. He had to return to Alma-Ata and start practicing journalism. He entered the "Kazakhstan truth", in the information department. On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin flew into space. And on this day, U-2 planes flew over the city, scattering leaflets with O.Suleimenov's poem "Earth, bow to man!" And a week later a poem appeared under this title. In May, the author read it in Moscow, then, in June, at Columbia University in New York, then at the Sorbonne in Paris, from where he brought books of poems "Sunny Nights" and "Parisian Night".

Over the years of literary creativity, more than ten collections of poetry and poems have been published. Literary and linguistic books: "AZiYa", "Writing Language", "Turks in Prehistory". Several scripts have been written for feature-length feature films. Many newspaper, magazine articles and creative reports was published and collected works published in 8 volumes.

Olzhas Omarovich devotes a lot of time to social work and professional and organizational activities - staff writer of Kazakhfilm, chief editor of the script and editorial board of Kazakhfilm, first secretary of the Union of Cinematographers of the KazSSR and secretary of the board of the IC USSR, chairman of the State Cinema Committee of the KazSSR (the extreme dates: 1963- 1984).

Then the work will follow: department head of the magazine "Prostor", secretary of the board of the Writers' Union of the KazSSR, first secretary of the KazSSR Writers' Union and secretary of the board of the USSR Writers' Union (1962-1991), chairman of the Kazakhstan Committee for Relations with Writers of Asian and African Countries, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Relations with Asian and African Countries (1972-1991).

These above-described Committees played a significant role in the national liberation struggle of countries experiencing a period of decolonization. The leaders of these movements were most often writers. O.Suleimenov was sent to many countries in Asia and Africa during this period.

From 1976 to 1983 Suleimenov becomes a member of the International Tribunal for the Conviction of Acts of Genocide.

Candidate member and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan (1976-1991). Deputy and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR (1980-1985). Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (1984-1989). People's Deputy of the USSR and member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (1989 - December 1991). Member of the Constitutional Commission, elected by the First Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, to write a new version of the Constitution of the USSR (May 1989 - December 1991). Member of the Committee for the Award of the International Lenin Prize (1980-1991).

The first International Lenin Prize was awarded to Nelson Mandela. O.Suleimenov was instructed to meet with Mandela, notify him of the award and invite him to Moscow for the presentation. Meetings took place after the laureate's release in England and South Africa.

He was a Member of the Board of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1991), oversaw nuclear disarmament issues, special representative of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the withdrawal of a limited contingent of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia (November 1989), chairman of the party "People's Congress (Halyk Congress) of Kazakhstan" (1991-1995), deputy of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994-1995), president of the International Anti-Nuclear Movement (IAM) "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" (from 1989 to the present).

Olzhas Omarovich has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (received in 1996).

O.Suleimenov was ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Italy and part-time to Greece and Malta (1995-2002), ambassador, Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to UNESCO (from 2002 to present).

In Soviet times, O. Suleimenov was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor, the Red Banner of Labor, and the October Revolution, in the Republic of Kazakhstan – "Barys" I degree (2001), "Otan" (2006).

Also, he has international awards: the order of "Prince Yaroslav the Wise" (Ukraine), "Friendship" (Russia), "For Merit" (Ingushetia), "Shukrat" (Azerbaijan), "Knight of Literature and Art" (France).

Olzhas Omarovich is still full of strength and energy, which reveals him to be an active and dynamic person, and this is characteristic only of a truly creative person.