ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty "6D020300 –History"

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"Russification policy the Russian government in the second halff of the XIX c.- in the first half of the XX c.: a historical and comparative analysis"

General characteristics of the research work. The dissertation work will be aimed at substantiating the Russification policy of Kazakh society by Tsarist Russia and Soviet power in the second half of the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries and a historical and comparative analysis of the problem.

Relevance of the research topic. The history of mankind took shape in a huge space and in a wide variety of conditions. One of them became powerful empires, while the other quickly collapsed and perished. The first states conquered the regions near their borders and used the human resource and wealth of that country. This shaped the history of colonizers and colonized. Among the largest colonizers in history, the Russian Empire did not stand out. History testifies to this, and it is impossible to deny it. However, the colonial policy of the Tsarist authorities took place in Soviet historiography in an atmosphere of silence. After all, the common goal of the policies of the Tsarist and Soviet authorities was to russify the Kazakh country, deprive it of the desire to restore its statehood and suppress its aspirations for national freedom. As a result, Kazakhstan was a colony of Russia for almost three centuries.

In this regard, it should be noted that in the second half of the XIXth century, our country, which was completely under colonial oppression, fell on the hard times in terms of cultural and spiritual values. Because the spiritual and cultural colonization on the part of Tsarist Russia penetrated the minds of the people from the inside, made great efforts to separate them from language and religion, and it gradually achieved its goal. And in the context of the subsequent Soviet policy of Russification, the spiritual and cultural values of the Kazakhs were explained by the concept of eurocentrism, on the basis of which the concept of russocentrism appeared. The main concept in it is that all innovations and achievements in the world are explained only by the superiority of the Russian people, but on the contrary, the achievements of nomadic and sedentary civilization that developed in the Great Steppe were rejected and replaced by such concepts as "savagery", "uncultured", "illiterate". In this regard, a new assessment of the implementation and consequences of the policy of russification under Tsarist Russia and the Soviet authorities justifies the relevance of the topic.

Object of the research. The policy of russification of Kazakh Society by Tsarist Russia and Soviet power in the second half of the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries, a historical and comparative analysis of its course and consequences, is the main object of study of the dissertation work.

Subject of the study covers the history of Kazakhstan in modern times and the beginning of the twentieth century, the consequences of its development within the Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union.

Purpose of the research work. To determine the influence of the russification policy of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet authorities in the second half of the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries on Kazakh society, to analyze the measures taken in the direction of specific russification, to analyze the mutual historical and comparative analysis.

In this regard, a group of tasks has been identified:

- Analysis of the theoretical and methodological basis of the problem considered in general;
- Grouping and evaluating works related to the problem of the relationship between the colony and metropolis, related to the modern concept of "new imperial history", summarizing the works written on the policy of russification;
- Review of the historiographic literature of the pre-Soviet and Soviet period of russification, substantiate their points related to the problem of russification;
- To focus on research and modern historiographic approaches in the context of the existing Kazakh country;
- Give an opinion on the demographic potential of the policy of russification of Kazakh society by the Tsarist authorities, substantiating its political background and directions;
- Examination of the main measures of russification of Kazakh society at the beginning of the XXth century in social and cultural life;
- Analysis of the process of russification of Kazakhstan in the national policy of the Soviet authorities;
- Study of the consequences of "illiteracy" in Kazakhstan, considering measures to eliminate it and russification measures in the reform of letters;
- To substantiate the interrelationships between Tsarist Russia and the Soviet authorities, considering the history of russification policies in the administrative management system;
-Analysis of similarities and differences in the cultural and sacral space under Tsarist Russia and Soviet power.

Chronological framework of the research work. The dissertation work is devoted to determining the russification policy of Tsarist Russia and Soviet power in the second half of the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries and its impact on Kazakh society.

Scientific novelty of the research work. In the work of the dissertation, we achieved the following scientific discoveries:

- Methodological positions of the last period regarding the problem of Russian colonialism and colonized regions are being considered in the context of the "new imperial history". In today's Russian historiography, attempts are being made to justify the principle that the colonization and russification of the country was carried out considering the wishes and proposals of the local population voluntarily integrated into Russian integration or in order to protect the nomads from external forces. In this regard, the main position in scientific work was aimed at proving on

the basis of scientific literature the implementation and consequences of the policy of Russian colonialism, that is, russification;

- Definitions related to the concepts of "colonization", "colony-metropolis", "russification", "acculturation" were clarified, concepts were developed, the negative consequences of the policy of colonization, including russification, on Kazakh society were systematized and analyzed;
- It has been proven that the policy of resettlement to Kazakhstan, which began in Tsarist Russia in the second half of the XIXth and early XXth centuries and was also used by the Bolsheviks, was not only a way to eliminate the land shortage, but also to implement the policy of russification.
- The opinions of representatives of the national intelligentsia regarding the measures in the political, economic and spiritual sphere, carried out under the policy of russification, which took place in the second half of the XIXth – early XXth centuries, were analyzed and evaluated not only the negative aspects, but also the progressive aspects of russification;
- The negative impact of russification policy on the development of traditional Kazakh society and socio-political and cultural life of the Kazakh people at the beginning of the XXth century was formulated;
- The background of russification in Soviet decrees and implemented measures after the October Revolution was revealed. The colonial nature of political events and economic processes that took place on the territory of the Republic in the period from 1920 to 1950 was analyzed. It was proved that the Soviet authorities, under the pressure of reforms carried out on the basis of the "administrative - command policy", intended to form a new qualitative wave of citizens in society;
- One of the main directions of the russification policy was education. In this regard, it was concluded that the activities in the field of education during the Tsarist period and the reform of the alphabet under the Bolsheviks were combined with the direction of russification;
- The political foundations of the policy of russification began with the reform of the management system. Bringing the management of the Kazakh steppe closer to the imperial laws, the traditional concepts of power were radically changed and the common features of the management mechanism from top to bottom under Soviet rule were clarified;
- In accordance with the policy of russification, it was proved that changes were made to the system of values that were ideal for traditional Kazakh society, focusing on sacral values in the country and the factors that influenced the traditional worldview and consciousness of the nation.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study. The methodological foundations of the dissertation work are formed by the principles of historicity, objectivity. However, in justifying the topic, we should turn to the postcolonial theory, which is widespread in world science. The main purpose of postcolonial research here is not to bring evidence of guilt and reckoning to someone, but instead to exchange opinions among the applicants in a manner that belongs to them. This is a step towards abandoning the one-sided approaches that once dominated historiography and getting rid of the contradictions in the relations between the

former colonizer and those who have been oppressed by the colonizer for centuries. In this regard, there are many controversial issues related to world colonization and the history of colonizers. It should be noted that even in modern Russian historiography, this process is controversial, and the consequences of colonial policy are being assessed from the point of view of "new imperial history". That is, the Russian Empire is trying to explain its policy to the subjugated or colonized regions only in a progressive direction, or in such a content as the defense of a small state by a large empire, and the policy of russification in the field of education-spiritual development. Therefore, in order to obtain an appropriate answer to these new methodological positions, the paradigm of consistency was taken as a basis in the research work.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research work. The results and conclusions obtained in the course of the dissertation work can be used in the future in the preparation of such special courses as the History of Kazakhstan, the History of Kazakhstan as part of Russia, Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries, The colonial policy of the Tsarist government.

Conclusions submitted for defense: Having comprehensively studied the topic of the dissertation work, we propose a number of conclusions based on the results obtained:

1.The resettlement policy pursued by the Tsarist government in the Kazakh steppes was aimed at solving the land shortage that arose after the abolition of the serfdom in Russia and, most importantly, strengthening the policy of russification through resettlement. The peasants who settled on the Kazakh lands became reliable pillars of the russification policy pursued by the Tsarist government. The laws and regulations adopted by the government supported the interests of not Kazakhs, but primarily settlers. The increase in the number of migrants laid the foundation for the fact that with the "successful" conduct of colonial policy, national values, national identity and national interests in the country were not considered.

2. In the second half of the XIXth and early XXth centuries, the policy of russification of the Tsarist government was actively pursued. He made an attempt to gradually eliminate the language barrier and to openly pursue a policy of baptism among the Kazakhs, covering all spheres of public life, living in harmony with the settlers and the local Kazakh people. The policy of russification was especially actively pursued in the field of education. Kazakh enlighteners defined their views and positions on the current issue. In this regard, Sh. Ualikhanov, I. Altynsarin, A. Kunanbaev understood that without the Russian language there was no other way to reach the top of education and science, and tried to convey it to the people.

3. Decrees adopted by the Bolsheviks after the victory of the October Revolution gave minority nations opportunities for self-government. However, the Bolsheviks made the most of the potential of the Kazakh intelligentsia representatives only in such areas as education. The measures taken by the Soviets in the political, economic and cultural sphere in the 1920s and 1950s were carried out in the direction of direct russification, the Kazakh intelligentsia was involved only when necessary, and their actions in relation to national identity were closely monitored.

4. After the October Revolution, the Bolsheviks focused on education, banned the traditional education system of the autonomies it contained, and introduced a secular education system. Especially since the policy of reforming letters, together with the elimination of historical continuity between generations, paved the way for further justification of the policy of russification. In this regard, the work showed the actions of Soviet policy aimed at the formation of a new "soviet person" or "russification" through the reform of the educational sphere and the alphabet.

5. The system of government under Tsarist Russia and Soviet power did not pay attention to the specifics of local government and national values. First, self-interest and concern were considered. Tsarist Russia and the Soviet authorities did not involve representatives of the local Kazakh people in the management of the country, but made it a habit to appoint representatives of Russian and other nationalities who were loyal to the policy of russification. That is, in the dual power, there was a preservation of historical continuity from the point of view of russification policy.

6. Since the first years of the Bolsheviks' coming to power, they worked to shape the worldview of the Kazakh people in accordance with communist ideology. Radical changes in the cultural and sacral space were first made to mobilize the Soviet people for a single goal. The Bolsheviks, who radically changed the political system, rightly considered that citizens had common cultural values. For this reason, the works of poets and writers who created public opinion and gave spiritual strength to the people were blocked, removed from publication, and the problems of working in accordance with communist ideology were clearly demonstrated.

7. Based on the experience of the conquering or colonizing states, the Tsarist and later Soviet authorities also banned the names of places, sacral cultural complexes and traditional values, which are another spiritual and cultural value of the cultural and sacral space in the case of russification. That is, the fact that russification also encroaches on the spiritual and cultural values of the people, the russification and traditional values of land and water names still justify the full study.

8. Methodological positions in relation to Russian colonialism and its colonized regions at the last stage justify the principle that the colonization and russification of the country was carried out considering the wishes and proposals of the local population in order to voluntarily integrate into Russian integration or protect the nomads from external forces. It requires a deeper study and clarification on the basis of scientific literature of the conduct and consequences of the policy of Russian colonialism or russification in the outlying regions.

9. In historical literature and research works, definitions related to the concepts of "colonization", "colony-metropolis", "acculturation" and "russification" in our region are written and analyzed in large numbers. Even in today's Russian historiography, this issue is analyzed and historical definitions are given to them. The policy of russification under the two authorities was compared and analyzed, involving the studies and definitions developed in relation to these concepts.

Passing the test of the research work. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of history of Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi Kazakh National

University. Based on the content and results of the dissertation, 6 articles were published in the scientific journal approved by the Committee for Quality Assurance in the Sphere of Education of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and 2 articles were published at the international scientific and practical conference.

Structure of the dissertation work. The dissertation work consists of an introduction, a main chapter, a conclusion and a list of used literature.