

## **ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty “8D02206-History”

**Shashayeva Malika Auezhankyzy**

### **“Socio-cultural transformation of Soviet society and the status of women in Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century”**

**General characteristics of the work.** The thesis is devoted to the historical analysis of the socio-cultural transformation of Soviet Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century, its impact on the status of women. The study comprehensively analyzes and describes the socio-cultural transformation of society as a result of the reforms carried out by the Soviet government, its impact on changing the place and role of women in Kazakh society and everyday life, in particular, the problem of equality of Kazakh women, socialization in society, the activity of Kazakh women in the socio-cultural sphere, involvement in work and the position of women during the political historical phenomena experienced by the country.

**Relevance of the research topic.** In modern public policy, we cannot scientifically perceive the history of the "women's issue" in modern conditions without critically understanding the history of the "women's issue" in Kazakhstan in order to give an objective assessment of the "women's issue" and develop concepts for their effective socialization in all spheres of public life. In this sense, that is, in the first decades of the existence of the Soviet state, during the intensive implementation by the Bolshevik Party of the emancipation of women who came to power, it is still relevant in defining the everyday identity of the majority of women.

The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the study allows not only to study the moods and behavioral reactions of the female population during the difficult and transitional period of the formation of the so-called "socialist construction" of ideology and practice, but also to identify the conscious or unconscious influence of a person in a new changed situation on this process. It allows us to explore the old and new concept of mutual competition in values, to what extent women followed the directives imposed by the authorities, and which of them had experience of "adaptation and survival."

**Object of research.** The history of the socio-cultural transformation of Soviet society in Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century and the status of women in this period.

**The purpose and objectives of the study.** The main purpose of the work is to study, historical analysis of the state of women with the socio-cultural transformation of Soviet society in Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century. During the realization of the purpose of the dissertation, the following main tasks were set:

- identification of theoretical and methodological aspects of sociocultural transformation of society in the direction of research;
- identification and systematization of historiographical research, patterns, continuity in the main research directions with analysis and comparison of research on the topic conducted by foreign and domestic scientists;
- The 20-30s of the twentieth century. The task is to determine the impact of socio-cultural changes in Soviet Kazakhstan on Kazakh women;
- determination of the activity of Kazakh women in the field of culture and the impact of social programs on the position of women in the domestic politics of Soviet Kazakhstan;
- study of the political and economic modernization of the Soviet government: New economic policy, collectivization measures and their involvement in women's status, including in society;
- analysis of the impact of famine in the country and political repression on the fate of women.

**Research methods.** The methodological basis of the dissertation is based on a critical and historical principle that requires a clear study of the development and change of social phenomena. In the course of the study of socio-cultural transformation and the status of women in Soviet Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century, along with general educational and cognitive methods of scientific research, they were guided by objectivity, consistency, analysis, comparative historical analysis, comparison of the development of historical events with chronology and other approaches in historical science.

**Scientific novelty of the research.**

- Theoretical and methodological substantiation of sociocultural transformation of society has been developed;
- The concepts in the research of foreign and domestic scientists are comparatively analyzed, historiographical trends, patterns, and continuity in the main research directions are identified and systematized.;
- The impact of socio-cultural changes in Soviet Kazakhstan on Kazakh women in the 20-30s of the twentieth century has been determined;
- Changes in the transformation of the women's issue during the political and economic modernization of the Soviet government have been identified.

**The theoretical and applied significance of the research work.** The results of the study can be used in scientific research as a theoretical and methodological work on the problem of women in modern history. The dissertation materials were conducted in order to determine the degree of reliability and scientific cognitive significance of the information contained in the data. Therefore, the results obtained can serve as data on the discipline "History of Kazakhstan" for students who have chosen the specialty "History of Kazakhstan", as auxiliary tools in the disciplines "Historiography of the history of Kazakhstan". Similarly, the research can be used

at the faculties of history and sociology as an auxiliary material in the applied, independent work of students and in teaching special courses.

### **The main provisions submitted for defense.**

1 In the process of turning the idea of socialism into a principle, the intense dominance of the historical-party, propaganda form led to a slowdown in the development of academic historical science and revealed in research from the 20s to the 50s of the twentieth century a small number of historical facts and ignoring a number of important topics.

2 The raising of women's issues by representatives of Alash in newspapers and magazines "Aykap", "Kazakh", "Ak Zhol", "Saryarka", etc., who firmly adhered to the direction of promoting political and cultural ideas in the innovation process, received a response from women, and also influenced the emergence of a women's movement led by such active women as N. Kulzhanova, A. Doszhanova, A. Orazbayeva, S. Yesova, M. Begalieva, N. Arykova.

3 During the campaign of the Soviet government to eliminate female inequality, it was determined that the customs and rituals that the Kazakh people had long followed would be declared "remnants of the old", which boiled down to the goal of replacing the traditional, normal family model with a "comfortable", new "Soviet family" and "Soviet human", in order to speed up the transition to communism.

4 The study showed that the Soviet government maintained a negligent attitude towards the women's department, which was established in 1921 by order of the government. Despite the lack of help from the authorities (the small amount of funds allocated, the lack of competent specialists), it was revealed that the women's department independently solved the issues raised without any support and performed voluntary service for ten years.

5 The analysis of archival data showed various aspects of the work of various government agencies, public organizations and the "Women's Department" at that time (20-30 years the importance of the issue of socialization and the involvement of Kazakh women in public and government work has been revealed).

6 It was shown that although, as part of the policy of "women's equality", the authorities allowed women to be involved in society and gain professions, they could not release them from their household duties, but instead promoted the ideal of a "working mother", which included the role of a hardworking working woman and a caring mother who exceeded her plans in the service. Thus, during the economic crisis, he further increased the burden of women in everyday life.

7 In the research work, the problem of attracting adolescents and women to hard work without time limits due to the negligent policies of the Soviet authorities, as well as the use of female prisoners of correctional labor camps as free labor during the period of industrialization was reflected in the fact that the women's situation was particularly difficult: negative impact on health, lack of food and finances, lack of medical care and low living conditions.

8 In 1934, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, with the introduction of the appendix "Family members of traitors to the Motherland" to the regulation "On the commission of a state crime", clarified that the Soviet government pursued a contradictory policy regarding the "women's issue", leading to the destruction of the role and value of the family in society, the severance of family ties, and the loss of personal significance by family members.

9 The creation of a system of correctional labor camps and mass shootings indicate that the highest form of revolutionary radicalism - violence and repression, forced collectivization, as a result of control over the population, gradually transformed into the normal worldview of Soviet society.

10 It was found that during the struggle with the unsuccessful results of reform practices invented by power-hungry random people with no managerial experience who came to the new government because of the persecution of professionals as representatives of the old system, the position of women was completely ignored, and their image often remained in the shadows.

**Approbation of the work.** Scientific problems, content and results of the research work have been published in national and foreign scientific publications. The main conclusions and results of the dissertation research were published on the basis of 8 articles:

4 articles in scientific journals approved by the KKSON of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 article in the journal "Bylye Gody" with a Cite Score of 1.1, quartile Q1, 89 percentile, included in the international Scopus database.

In accordance with the topic of the dissertation, the article "Raising the issue of women's equality by members of the public foundation" was published in the form of a single paragraph of the collective monograph "The history of organizations engaged in educational activities on a voluntary basis in Kazakhstan in the 1920s - 1930s."

The collection of the international scientific and practical conference "Tarih Sahnesinde Turk Dunyasi Kadını Uluslararası Sempozyumu", held in Izmir, Turkey, includes the material of the report "XIX-XX. Yüzyıllardaki Kazak Basınında “Kadın Eşitliği” Meselesi.

At the international scientific and practical conference "2nd International Turkish and world women's studies congress", a report was read on the topic "Transformation of marriage institutions of the Kazakh people and the status of women in the 20s of the twentieth century".

**The volume and structure of the dissertation.** The structure of the dissertation research paper consists of notations and abbreviations, an introduction, and three chapters. In addition, the work contains the final part and a list of references and appendices.