

ANNOTATION
to the thesis on «Features of interaction between state and religious confessions in Kazakhstan: religious studies analysis»
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy PhD
Aimukhambetov Timur Talgatovich on the specialty
«6D020600 - Religious Studies»

General characteristics of the work. This dissertation identifies the main features of the interaction between the state and religious confessions in Kazakhstan. For the first time in this analysis, a periodization was made in the context of the analysis of the interaction between the state and religious confessions. In the dissertation research the historical analysis of the evolution of interaction between state and religious denominations from antiquity to the present day, including the systematization of historical experience and a comparative analysis of changes over time. Also within the framework of the dissertation work the international experience of interaction between the state and religious denominations was analyzed, and a historical analysis of this interaction on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the times of the Kazakh khanate to the present day was made. The dissertation is devoted to the analysis of the interaction between the state and religious confessions in Kazakhstan in order to identify its features, taking into account the cultural, religious and historical features of development.

Relevance of the topic of the dissertation research. We believe that the relevance of the topic of the research is primarily due to increased interest in the problem of interaction between the state and religious confessions, which is inextricably linked to the search for doctrine in the development of Kazakh society.

In the period since Kazakhstan gained its independence, the young sovereign state has undergone many progressive changes. First of all this affected the foundations of the state system, the priorities of our republic, which influenced the life of every Kazakhstani citizen.

Since gaining independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan and other post-Soviet countries have been able to determine their own policies on religious issues and have enshrined the secular nature of the state in their constitutions. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has seen major changes in the relationship between the state and religious associations, and many changes have been made.

At the same time, especially in recent years, problems have emerged in this area. The most acute of them is the very real threat to Kazakhstani statehood through religious extremism manifestation, in connection with which the necessity of forecasting processes related to this reality of our days has appeared.

The relevance of this study comes from the fact that a comprehensive analysis of the interaction between the state and religious confessions is needed. This analysis will help identify the main vectors of development in this direction, as well as reveal the peculiarities of this interaction.

In his speech at the 76th session of the UN General Assembly, President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev noted the following: "We also intend to promote the 'democracy - religion - development' relationship during the Seventh

Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions. This aspect reflects the importance of the theme of interaction between the state and religious confessions.

The level of study of the dissertation topic. The interaction between the state and religious confessions is one of the important issues studied by scholars of religion in modern times. Our analysis of scientific works of researchers can be divided into three groups.

The first group includes studies of scientists and philosophers of Western Europe, namely N. Machiavelli, E. Rotterdam, T. Munzer, T. More, T. Campanella, D. Locke, O. Comte, E. Durkheim, K. Marx, M. Weber, H. Moran, D. Bell, S. Moises, C. Durham, M. Pismanik. The views of contemporary researchers M. Evtich, T. Lukman, R. Norris, D. Laitin and B. Barry.

As the main direction of these researchers, it should be noted that their analysis of the interaction between the state and religious denominations is based on the specificity of this aspect in the region. At the same time, these studies illustrate the evolution of the specifics of interaction between state and religious confessions in Western Europe.

The second group includes researches of scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), namely M. I. Odintsov, S. A. Mozgovoy, V. G. Furov, J.A. Rozenbaum, A.N. Meshcheryakova, A. V. Shipkov, E. G. Avanesova, S.I. Samygin, A. Yu. Grigorenko, O.V. Davydenko, L.A. Morozova, A.P. Kunitsyn, V.I. Garadzhi, M.N. Fomina, M.P. Mchedlov. The views of V.V. Piankov, V.E. Elensky, I.V. Ponkin, S.N. Gradirovsky, E. Malakhov, K.I. Kolesnikova, D.B. Gerkoev, A.H. Mukozhev, N.V. Volodina, M.S. Grushevsky, B.K. Malinovsky and M. Shakhov.

The analysis and study of the peculiarities of interaction between the state and religious denominations is an important issue for scholars in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). More than half a century of experience in building a society based on the ideas of atheism in the former Soviet Union, now the CIS countries have increased the relevance of the topic of the thesis research. The analysis of scientific views of the CIS countries is necessary because of the cultural commonality of this space.

The third group includes researches of scientists of the Republic of Kazakhstan, namely A.M. Nysanbaev, B.M. Satershinov, A.G. Kosichenko, N.L. Seytakhmetova, E.E. Burova, G.G. Soloveva M.S. Orynbekov, N.J. Baitenova, Sh.S. Rysbekova, J.D. Kabidenova.

Analysis of the views of scholars of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the topic of interaction between the state and religious denominations, the studies of which became a source of empirical research that touches upon the problem of the dissertation research. At the same time, this area of research in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been little studied.

The object of the dissertation work is the peculiarities of interaction between the state and religious confessions in Kazakhstan.

The subject of research of the dissertation work is historical, normative-legal, structural, functional aspects of interaction between the state and religious denominations in Kazakhstan, which determines its peculiarity.

The aim and objectives of the research work. The purpose of the research is to analyze the peculiarities of interaction between the state and religious confessions in Kazakhstan.

It is possible to achieve the goal by solving the following tasks:

1. To analyze the theoretical views of scholars within the framework of the analysis of the theoretical and methodological basis of the problem of interaction between the state and religious denominations;
2. To analyze the main historical types of interaction between the state and religious denominations in the framework of the analysis of theoretic-methodological principles of the interaction between the state and religious denominations;
3. Analyze the evolution of interaction between the state and religious denominations of foreign countries: from the Middle Ages to the present day;
4. Analyze the evolution of interaction between the state and religious denominations in Kazakhstan;
5. Determine the features of interaction between the state and religious denominations in Kazakhstan.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the research work. The problem of defining the theoretical foundations and methodological system of this dissertation research is characterised by the multifaceted nature of scientific work. Therefore, we prefer to be guided by new methodological principles and conceptual platforms, along with traditional methods in general science. Thus, the main methodological principles of scientific work include: methods of general scientific and philosophical nature, which allowed us to conceptualize the categorical apparatus of the thesis research.

Methodological basis of the thesis. The methodological basis of the thesis is interdisciplinary approach. The main method is the method of religious studies, which revealed the specifics of interaction between the state and religious confessions. The method of historical reconstruction, used productively in the study, allowed revealing the specificity and features of religious traditions, which formed the multi-confessional space and religious pluralism in Kazakhstan.

As part of the preparation of the dissertation research, methods of general scientific and philosophical nature were also used, which allowed conceptualizing the categorical apparatus of the dissertation research. Научная новизна исследовательской работы.

The scientific novelty of the study lies, first of all, in a comprehensive, holistic study of the interaction between the state and religious denominations. The dissertation study reveals the essence, structure and features of interaction between the state and religious confessions.

The main elements of novelty are as follows:

- A holistic historical analysis of the interaction between the state and religious confessions has been carried out;
- The main historical types of interaction between state and religious denominations were analyzed;

– The analysis of the interaction between the state and religious confessions in countries where most members of society adhere to Islamic or Christian religious denominations;

– The tendency of evolutionary content of the interaction between state and religious denominations in the context of analysis of foreign countries: from the principles of theological interaction to the principles of secular interaction between state and religious denominations has been noted;

– In the course of the historical analysis of the interaction between the state and religious denominations in Kazakhstan, the tendency of transition from the principles of theological interaction to the principles of secular interaction between the state and religious denominations was supported;

– The analysis of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of religion was carried out;

– The peculiarities of interaction between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan were revealed.

Theoretical basis of scientific work was the study of scientific literature, materials of scientific conferences, monographs and scientific articles, one way or another touching on the issues of interaction between the state and religious denominations. A significant role was played by the research of M. S. Orynbekov, N. L. Seytakhmetova, N. J. Baitenova and M. Shakhov.

The main provisions of the dissertation, which have been defended.

1. Interaction between the state and religious confessions is a key factor in the formation of tolerant relations and the consolidation of society.

2. The specificity of state and religious-religious relations in Kazakhstan is determined by the historically formed religious traditions and the secular worldview paradigm.

3. The modeling of the policy of interaction between the state and religious confessions is based on the priority of secular or religious ideologies.

4) The basic values of state-confessional relations in Kazakhstan are dialogue and a culture of tolerance.

5. The improvement of state-confessional relations is a prerequisite for preventing terrorism and extremism.

6. The positive experience of foreign experience of interaction between state and religious confessions can be used with the relevance of socio-cultural and political conditions, taking into account regional specificity.

7. The trend of interaction between state and religious confessions - sustainable promotion of unity and consolidation of society.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The theoretical significance of this study is that it reveals the essential content of the features of interaction between the state and religious denominations, reveals its main historical types and approaches in its study.

This dissertation research is a definite contribution to the study of the topic of interaction between the state and religious denominations. Materials can be used in reading special courses in this area.

Practical significance of the study. The practical importance of the study lies in the fact that the results obtained in the course of the work can be elaborated and applied in the writing of summaries at a higher level, monographs and textbooks. The recommendations proposed in this dissertation study are significant for the further development and modification of the interaction between the state and religious denominations in Kazakhstan.

Approbation and publication of the research results. The results of the dissertation research have been published in 31 scientific articles: including in special journals, recommended by the Committee for Control in the Sphere of Education and Science of the MES - 5 in philosophy, political science, cultural studies, history, economics and humanities disciplines; in collections of national and international scientific conferences - 24; in the journal with non-zero impact factor, indexed on the Scopus - 1.

Structure and volume of the dissertation work. In accordance with the purpose, objectives and logic of the research the thesis consists of an introduction, three sections, six subsections, thirteen tables, conclusion, list of references and appendix.

The total volume of the thesis research is 157 pages.