

**ANNOTATION**  
**of the Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)**  
**“6D020400 – Culturology”**  
**Amen Askhat Zhangeldiuly**  
**“Diaspora: a cultural problem”**

**General characteristics of the work.** In this dissertation research work, a cultural analysis of the culture of diasporas is carried out, which is determined by the need for a fundamental cultural analysis of the problem of multiculturalism in the context of the growing socio-cultural diversity of modern Kazakh society. The problem of forming the culture of diasporas and determining their characteristics is very relevant, since the culture of diasporas can significantly change depending on environmental conditions, among which both socio-economic and ethnopolitical ones can be decisive. The results of the transformation processes can be individual in each specific case, so the study of the specific conditions and features of the formation of the culture of ethnic diasporas is quite important. Theoretical study of the features of formation of culture of different migration groups allows you to identify the General structures are possible in models to study such phenomena, to study the characteristics of intercultural dialogue Diaspora and, consequently, to predict the outcome of intercultural dialogue Diaspora with the environment, thus creating a comfortable work culture in the Diaspora. The relevance of the research topic is due not only to the increased needs of representatives of various ethnic groups and diasporas in preserving their own culture, but also to the desire for its development, the formation of stability in it, as well as the possibilities of transformation and implementation of intercultural productive dialogue. The dissertation research is aimed at solving the problems of diaspora culture in Kazakhstan with a theoretical analysis of the world and regional concepts of preserving the culture of the diaspora and the trends of multiculturalism.

**Relevance of the research topic.** In modern Kazakh society, there are processes that affect interethnic relations. The development of the latter requires further theoretical understanding of them, including taking into account the phenomenon of an ethnosocial structure, such as the diaspora. Currently, there is an increase in national self-awareness and national identity in the diasporas. Representatives of the Diaspora are forced to restore stable living conditions, determine the prospects for ethnic existence, find their place in the new socio-cultural environment and go through the necessary stages of adaptation.

The phenomenon of the diaspora is based on the cultural identity that ensures the vital activity of the ethnic organism. Separation from the historical homeland is compensated by preserving the national culture, promoting its development and resisting assimilation. Be aware that not each nation plays the role of the Diaspora and Diaspora is a certain stage of development of the ethnic community, characterized by a high degree of consolidation and the consolidation efficiency of the organizational forms of life, effective social protection of its members, active self-organization and self-governance, full penetration of the system. international

relations. The basis of the existence and evolution of the diaspora is a collective ethno-cultural identity and inclusion in the international cultural process.

Discussions about the problems of diasporas have been conducted by culturologists, sociologists and political scientists for a long time. The problem of diasporas acquired particular relevance in the post-Soviet period, when millions of people, who were considered a single family of peoples until the 1990s, left their state structures and became a national minority in a number of neighboring countries.

As a result, they face the problem of sociocultural adaptation in the host society.

In the modern space of Kazakhstan, the activities of the diaspora are intensifying. According to the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, representatives of more than 100 nationalities live in the country, but not all of them are diaspora. The study of the ethnocultural problems of their lives is currently acquiring special significance, as it is associated with the socio-economic, socio-political and historical-cultural processes taking place in the regions. In the context of the renewal of all spheres of public life, the definition of the basic laws and specific features of the formation of ethnoculture in general and the culture of ethnocultural diasporas, especially in the West Kazakhstan region, is of great theoretical and practical importance.

Issues of culture, history and ethnography of the diasporas of Kazakhstan have always attracted the attention of domestic and foreign scientists. In the last decade, more and more attention has been paid to ethnopolitical and ethnocultural problems associated with national conflicts and conflicts. At the same time, the issues of studying the ethnic culture of the peoples of Kazakhstan, as well as the culture of ethnic diasporas, the formation of national identity as an integral part of the spiritual culture of modern mankind are of very important scientific and theoretical significance.

For Kazakhstani cultural studies, the problem of finding new ways and stages of the formation of diaspora culture is very new. The fact is that the process of its formation is just beginning, and foreign experience is poorly studied and is not adapted to domestic experience. At the same time, certain aspects of the problem under study were studied by sociologists, culturologists and economists at a certain level. Analysis of literary sources, including dissertation research in recent years, indicates an increased attention to the problem of forming the culture of various diasporas, including diasporas from different regions of Kazakhstan. However, despite this, the ways of forming their culture have not been determined and a strategy for the development of ethnic groups living outside the ethnic homeland has not been developed. This circumstance predetermines the relevance of the topic of the dissertation research.

**The degree of study of the topic.** The problem of the diaspora has existed since time immemorial. As evidenced by ethnographic materials about ethnic groups with ancient written sources and pre-state forms of social organization, diasporas as subjects of the cultural and historical process are as ancient as ethnic groups and confessional communities. The very concept of "Diaspora" (Greek - dispersion)

arose in the 6th century BC. and applied to Jewish and Greek settlers. In the twentieth century, this concept was widely understood mainly in the studies of Western scholars.

It should be noted that in the domestic literature the problem of the diaspora began to be considered on the basis of the theory of ethnos developed by L.N. Gumilev and Yu.V. Bromley in the 1960s-1980s. Their works laid the theoretical foundations for studying the characteristics of ethnosocial communities. The existing developments on the issues of diaspora culture can be divided into the following groups:

The first group is the theoretical and methodological works of R. Abdulatipov, Y. Bromley, I. Harutyunyan, I. Drobizheva, A. Susokolova, L. Gumilyov, M. Dzhunusov, S. Gradirovsky, V. Tishkov, who began studying the problems of diasporas in the 1960s-1990s, their role and place in the foreign policy of states. These works can be viewed as examples of the use of socio-cultural methods for studying the problem of diasporas.

The second group is devoted to the development of various aspects and specific features of the diaspora as a specific ethnosocial phenomenon of A. Arutyunov, M. Astvatsaturov, A. Militarev, A.G. Vishnevsky, T. Illarionova, N. Lebedeva, Z. Levin, J. Toshchenko, vol. Chaptkyov. So, T.S. Illarionova examined the sources of the formation of the diaspora, the criteria for self-organization, Z. Levin laid the foundation for the functioning of the diaspora according to the principle of systemic and sociocultural analysis, Zh.T. Toshchenko and T.I. Chaptkyova determined the typology of the diaspora, its functions and features.

The second group is devoted to the development of various aspects and specific features of the diaspora as a certain ethno-social phenomenon of A. Arutyunov, M. Astvatsaturov, A. Militarev, A. G. Vishnevsky, T. Illarionov, N. Lebedev, Z. Levin, Zh. Toshchenko, T. Chaptkyov. Thus, T.S. Illarionova considered the sources of the formation of the diaspora, the criteria of self-organization, Z. Levin laid the foundation for the functioning of the diaspora on the principle of systematic and socio-cultural analysis, Zh.T. Toshchenko and T.I. Chaptkyova defined the typology of the diaspora, its functions, features, and others.

The third group of studies on the problem of the diaspora consists mainly of regional aspects: G. Mendikulova, A. Kuyuk, Zh. Ermekbayev, Z. Ekaziev, B. Rakisheva, J. Trudy Armstrong, R. Brubeker, R. Cohen, M. Alisova, A. Gapeev, L. Ostapenko, V. Popkov, E. Khabenskaya, Z. Levin, I. Subbotin, O. Brednikov.

**The purpose of the dissertation research is to identify trends** in the formation of the diaspora culture and the mechanism of its interaction with the cultures of other ethnic communities.

To achieve this goal, the author has solved the following tasks:

- 1) to study theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the Diaspora and the culture of the Diaspora as a social phenomenon;
- 2) clarification of the concept of "diaspora culture";
- 3) search for practical and theoretical solutions to the problems of multiculturalism;

4) analyze the cultural interpretations of the concept of "multiculturalism", highlight its main characteristics and basic principles;

4) analysis of the processes of intercultural interaction of diasporas living in the West Kazakhstan region;

5) proposes measures to develop the culture of the region's diasporas;

6) identification of the potential of representatives of diasporas outside the historical homeland;

7) defines the main trends in the formation and development of the culture of diasporas that have developed in the territory of the West Kazakhstan region.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks are defined in the **dissertation work**:

- to determine the essence, definition, signs of the formation of the diaspora

- analyze the system and the genesis of the culture of the ethnic diaspora

- analyze methodological approaches to the study of diaspora culture

- - definition of intercultural tolerance as an imperative of cultural interaction

- study of the formation and development of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan

- search for practical and theoretical solutions to the problems of multiculturalism in modern Kazakhstan

- To make a general description of the socio-cultural state of the diasporas of the West Kazakhstan region

- identify sociological tools for studying the culture of diasporas

- diagnostics of the cultural and social state and trends in the development of diaspora culture.

**The object of the study** is the diaspora and the culture of the diaspora.

**The object of the study** is the culture of diasporas, multiculturalism-the phenomenon of modern Kazakh culture and the experience of tolerant intercultural interaction in modern Kazakh society.

**Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study.** The dissertation research is based on the ideas of the classics of cultural studies, as well as on the fundamental research of modern scientists, who justified the general laws of cultural processes and revealed ethnic, religious and regional features. Systematic approach to defining cultural interpretations of multiculturalism concepts; the dialectical connection of interdisciplinary, historical and logical analysis in the analysis of cultural pluralism, which allows us to study certain aspects of the phenomenon of multiculturalism, as well as the principle of the ascension of abstraction to reality.

**Methodological foundations of the study.** The choice of the method is determined by a number of tasks set by the goal. The most effective approach for this type of research is a systematic approach that allows us to consider functional relationships as a complex of interrelated elements that helps to determine the method of structural analysis of the object under study.

The research is based on sociological and cultural studies of domestic and foreign scientists who have substantiated the general patterns of cultural processes, their historical state, dependence on the natural and climatic features of the environment, ethnic, religious and other features. The author was guided by ethnocultural, sociological theories, classical and modern theories of system

analysis, logical modeling of ethnocultural development taking into account historical, sociological and regional aspects, monographic and statistical methods.

**Empirical basis of the study:**

1. Information on the socio-economic development of the region according to statistics of the West Kazakhstan region;
2. national and regional legislative and regulatory acts;
3. re-analysis of research materials of cultural scientists and sociologists on this problem;
4. The results of the study conducted by the author in the period from 2019 to 2020. Statistical processing of the results of the study was carried out using parametric and nonparametric methods related to the parameters of the distribution of variation series using the statistical package IBM SPSS Statistics 20.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** Within the framework of the conducted research, new results can be identified that determine the contribution of the dissertator to the solution of the following tasks:

- 1) the concept of "diaspora culture" is introduced into scientific circulation, differences from the culture of the historical homeland are shown;
- 2) the definition given by the author to the concept of "multiculturalism" is given as the main category of culture that characterizes the conflict-free coexistence and interaction of many cultures on the same territory in conditions of equality and freedom of self-affirmation of each representative of ethnic culture. "Cultural pluralism" is defined as the equal existence of different national cultures within a single society.
- 3) the advantages, disadvantages and contradictions of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan are analyzed.
- 4) the current state of the diaspora culture in the West Kazakhstan region.
- 5) on the basis of sociological diagnostics, innovative changes in the mechanism of formation of the diaspora culture and the strategy of its development in the region are identified.
- 6) identified the main trends in the intercultural interaction of the diasporas of the region.

**Key findings for the defense:**

- the author's definition of the principle of ethnic culture based on the concept of diaspora culture;
- culture in the system and genesis of the culture of the ethnic diaspora-ethnic culture-building the logic of the concepts of the culture of the ethnic diaspora.
- consider the diaspora as a cultural category in two ways
  - as an ethnic community that differs from the concepts of "ethnos", "national minority", "ethnosociality", "ethnic group", etc."
  - as a "horizontal" resettlement group, different from other resettlement groups, such as colonies, fellow countrymen, etc
- . - pay attention to the fact that the success of the practice and policy of multiculturalism is based on tolerance as a necessary principle of cultural diversity.

- It is natural that there is a process of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan. In this regard, the further development of the Kazakh model based on foreign experience.

- the phenomenon of the diaspora is based on cultural identity, which ensures the viability of the ethnic organism.

- the analysis of the processes of development of the diasporas of the region, their interaction between cultures, both among themselves and with the local population, revealed a number of main trends in the course of these processes .

**The theoretical significance logically follows from the novelty of the research and includes:**

- development of the theoretical level of the modern study of the diaspora and the ethno-cultural situation;

- search for an approach to the study of interethnic relations,

- determine the diagnostic indicators of the ethno-cultural, socio-economic and political situation, which will be the beginning of further study of the culture of diasporas.

- the cultural concept of multiculturalism serves a deeper and more detailed consideration of the nature of the cultural life of modern Kazakh society .

- the basis of cross-cultural interaction is the fundamental link of the methodology for studying the problem of multiculturalism for world and domestic science.

- the provisions and conclusions of the study can be used as a methodological basis for the further development of the problems of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan, the analysis of the processes taking place in society .

- obtaining data for the development of such promising scientific areas as the sociology of culture and spiritual life, the sociology of culture, regional sociology, ethnosociology and ethno-conflictology.

**Practical significance of the dissertation research.** The materials of the dissertation research identified in the work on the problems and prospects of the development of diasporas and the culture of diasporas can be used by state bodies, in particular the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, to create and implement programs in the field of ethno-national relations.

The materials obtained in the course of the research can also be used in research and teaching activities: in the study of special courses in cultural studies, ethnography, social philosophy, ethnosociology, ethnopolitology.