

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
in the specialty "6D020300 – History"
"The history of everyday life of residents of the Kentau city in the Soviet period
(1948-1991)"
by Yerzhan Dzharkinbayevich Pazilov

General characteristics of the dissertation work. The dissertation examines the problems of studying the daily life of residents of the city of Kentau in the Soviet period (1948-1991) on the basis of new archival sources. Special attention was paid to the study of the most important aspects of the daily life of residents of the city of Kentau – the family values of the population, work, life and leisure, the formation of lifestyle, mass consciousness and identity.

Relevance. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the increased scientific interest in the problems of social history in recent years, the allocation of the history of everyday life into a branch of historical knowledge, the history of everyday life of the city – in an independent direction of modern historical science. In urban everyday life, as in a mirror, the peculiarities of the reforms carried out in the country were reflected. Consideration of social processes through the prism of everyday life of a particular region allows us to show the diversity of the general historical process, provides valuable material for the development of a scientifically based program for its further development.

The relevance of the research is also related to the regional approach to the study of the history of everyday life. During the Soviet period, the Kentau city was one of the leading regions of both republican and all-Union significance. Large industrial enterprises of the union subordination were located here: Achisai Polymetallic Combine, Excavator plant, Transformer plant, etc. The Kentau city is a unique source of knowledge about the essence of Soviet everyday life, since the whole range of problems of the era of Soviet modernization was recorded here, the specifics of the whole were reflected in miniature. A comprehensive study of the history of everyday life of the Kentau city of the Soviet period has not been carried out to date, without which our understanding of the past of the region is incomplete, and understanding of the processes of modernization in modern development of society is difficult.

The object of the study –socio-cultural environment and daily life of residents of the Kentau city in the Soviet period (1948-1991).

The subject of the study –the process of forming the socio-cultural space of the Kentau city in the conditions of the urbanization process in the Soviet period, as well as the study of material and living conditions, sanitary and epidemic situation, health and education systems, leisure, deviant behavior of urban residents.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main purpose of our work is a comprehensive study of the main trends and features of everyday life of residents of the Kentau city in 1948-1991.

In connection with the **purpose** of the study, the following tasks are solved:

1. Identification of historical prerequisites that initiated the industrial development of the Karatau region and the construction of the city of Kentau.

2. To study the dynamics of the demographic development of the Kentau city and show the specifics of the social composition of the population.

3. Consider the improvement of the city and the housing issue, as well as its role in everyday life.

4. To characterize the quality of nutrition of the population and the supply of citizens with essential goods.

5. To identify the features of family relationships of citizens, the upbringing of children and the status of women in a single-industry town.

6. Identify the main types of deviant behavior within the newly emerged industrial center.

7. Show the forms of adaptation of citizens to the specific conditions of life in the city.

8. Analyze the system of medicine, leisure and education in the city and its impact on everyday life.

Methodology and methods of research. The principles of historicism and scientific objectivity are used as the methodological basis of the dissertation work. The study of such a multidimensional phenomenon as the daily life of the city presupposes an appeal to a wide range of problems – economic, political, social and cultural, which presupposes an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the stated problem. In this regard, our methodological task was to strive to achieve scientific results through critical analysis and comparison of the opinions of domestic and foreign scientific schools in the study of everyday life. Among the main methods used in writing the dissertation: methods of system analysis, comparative historical analysis and description, logical sequence, problem-chronological approach are used. The use of systematic and historical-comparative methods in our research helped us to consider the socio-cultural aspects of everyday life of Kentau in Soviet times as a single phenomenon closely related to each other, as well as to study their evolutionary changes.

The dissertation work widely uses the methodological principles of the concept "Alltagsgeschichte", founded by the German representative of the scientific direction of the history of everyday life A. Ludtke. In particular, his concept of "Eigen-Sinn", introduced into scientific circulation in the field of industrial everyday life, became one of the main principles that formed the methodological basis of our work.

The main provisions submitted for defense (scientific hypotheses and other conclusions that make up the novelty have been proven):

1. The construction of the Kentau city, as they say in official sources, began not in 1955, but in 1948, when it became a working settlement of Myrgalymsey. The main purpose of the construction of the city Kentau, built under the direct control of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR, is to provide the Achisai Polymetallic Combine with labor.

2. Analyzing the infrastructure and architecture, it was found that the city of Kentau was a "planned city" in the Soviet period. That is, the infrastructure and architecture of the city of Kentau developed in the interests of the Achisai Polymetallic Combine, which is the main city-forming enterprise. Providing the city with water, electricity, heat and housing was on the shoulders of the city-forming enterprise, and the lives of residents directly depended on it.

3. In the works published during the Soviet period, the conclusion prevailed that the city of Kentau was built with the help of Komsomol youth who arrived from different regions of the Union. Archival materials introduced into scientific circulation for the first time corrects this statement. In the post-war years, during the development of the Karatau deposit and the construction of the city of Kentau, along with the local population, the works of deported peoples, as well as forced labor of prisoners of war, were widely used.

4. The family traditions of the local population of the Kentau city underwent drastic changes during the Soviet period. The national customs and traditions of the inhabitants were ousted from everyday living space as "remnants of feudalism", and the socialist system of family values was popularized. A large family was replaced by a small industrial family, the traditions of grandparents and family ties of Kazakh families were weakened.

5. Analyzing archival data that have not entered scientific circulation, it was found that until the middle of 1960, a number of difficulties arose in the supply system of the population of the city of Kentau. Special attention was paid to the development of raw materials industries, household and social problems of the population were put forward in subsequent places. In the daily life of citizens, the practice of sewing clothes with their own hands, making home furniture, etc. is widespread. Only after the "Temirtau event", which shocked the entire Soviet Union, the tense everyday problems of the newly built industrial cities of the country began to be solved positively.

6. During the period under review, special attention was paid by cultural institutions to the correct and effective organization of leisure activities of residents of the city of Kentau. Local party organizations showed the greatest interest in spending citizens' leisure time in special institutions (club, cinema, library, red corner, etc.). Through these cultural and leisure institutions, the local party organization carried out ideological activities and sought to educate citizens in accordance with the goals of communist society.

7. Although the vast majority of employees of industrial enterprises in the city consisted of representatives of Kazakh nationality, the management staff mainly consisted of non-local specialists. There is a widespread negative trend in the industry of the Kentau city, such as the neglect and exclusion of representatives of indigenous peoples. The famous "Letter-43", written by Kazakh technical engineers of the Achpolymetallic Combine in 1965, showed that the national question was one of the acute issues of socio-political life in the national republics.

8. Reorganization of the healthcare system and significant migration of the population, in conditions of unsanitary conditions, led to the spread of epidemics in Kentau.

Substantiation of the novelty and significance of the results obtained and compliance with the directions of scientific development or state programs:

1. In historiography, the history of everyday life of residents of the Kentau city in 1948-1991, for the first time became the subject of a comprehensive analysis, taking into account the development of healthcare, education, leisure and deviations of citizens.

2. The study analyzed the main factors of the socio-cultural space of the city of Kentau in the post-war years, the problems of family, marriage, divorce of the urban population.

3. The structure of the family budget, the main expenditure and income items are investigated.

4. Through the analysis of the structure of the urban housing stock and the state of the service sector, the living conditions of the city's population are shown in the work. The analysis made it possible to identify the common and special in the history of Soviet everyday life in the crucial period of national history.

5. The daily working life of residents of Kentau in the Soviet period, which ordinary workers faced, was studied, and in particular, the phenomenon of displacement from leadership positions of personnel from the local population at the city-forming enterprise was analyzed.

6. From a new point of view, an assessment of the negative aspects of the policy of forming a "united Soviet people", intensively carried out in industrial cities, in particular the city of Kentau, is given.

7. A wide range of new previously unpublished archival sources, as well as periodical press materials, memoirs and memoirs of old-timers were introduced into scientific circulation, which made it possible to comprehensively characterize the daily life of the urban population of Kentau.

8. The results obtained in the course of the dissertation work correspond to the state programs "Program for the development of single-industry towns for 2012-2020" (Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 25, 2012 No. 683). The act was introduced into the educational process in the discipline: History of Kazakhstan (16.12.2018), as well as the act on the program socio-economic development of Kentau city (25.10.2018 №1-01-21/8613) was introduced.

Approbation of the results of the dissertation. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of "History of Kazakhstan" of the Institute of History and Law of the Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai, discussed at the department and recommended for defense.

Description of the doctoral student's contribution to the preparation of each publication: The research work was directly performed by the applicant according to the tasks set in all sections of the dissertation work. The number of published publications on the topic of the dissertation, in total – 18, including: 1 article in an international peer-reviewed journal included in the scientometric database Scopus, 6 articles in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 3 articles in the materials of international scientific and practical conferences, including far and near abroad, 4 scientific article in a foreign peer-reviewed journal, 3 articles in the materials of international scientific and practical conferences in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 (one) collective monograph.

Volume and the structure of the dissertation. In accordance with the stated purpose and objectives, the structure of the research work consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and 16 appendices.