

Abstract

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy Phd according to the educational program 8D01602 "History" on the topic "Everyday life of historians of the 70s – 90s of the XX century (based on the materials of the city of Semipalatinsk)" by
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The social role of the historian has not changed since the time of Herodotus, who considered the main goal of history to be the desire to preserve valuable experience for humanity. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the work of representatives of historical science in any society – they lay the foundation of historical consciousness, are the guardians and conductors of reliable knowledge about the world. Therefore, more and more scientists are turning to the study of the historian, his "life world", ideals, socio-cultural environment, within the framework of "everyday history", a new direction of historical research.

The relevance of the research is due to the local and temporary approach to the consideration of the problems of scientific and social everyday life of the Semipalatinsk historian community.

The daily life of the scientific community of historians of Semipalatinsk (since 2007 – the city of Semey) of the 70 – 90s of the XX century is reconstructed in this study based on the analysis of a number of its components: motivation for choosing a profession, social well-being of a scientist, choice of scientific issues, time structure, features of communication in the scientific environment, features of everyday life, leisure and others.

The actualization of such a field of historical research as everyday history is also important for modern educational policy. In accordance with new approaches and the introduction of innovative educational technologies in the educational process, the emphasis of learning goals is shifting: the main thing becomes to teach the student to learn, knowledge becomes not an end in itself, but a way to achieve the goal, which is facilitated by the use of the material of everyday history in the practice of teaching historical disciplines.

The object and subject of the study. The scientific community of historians of Semipalatinsk in the 70 – 90s of the XX century, including researchers and university professors with a PhD or doctorate degree, was chosen as the object of dissertation research.

The subject of the study is the socio-economic and socio-cultural everyday life of Semipalatinsk historians in the 70 – 90s of the XX century.

The purpose of the study. The purpose of this dissertation research is to reconstruct the picture of the socio-economic and socio-cultural everyday life of historians of Semipalatinsk in the 70 – 90s of the XX century; to develop a model of educational activity of a teacher teaching history using the material of everyday life for the development of cognitive motivation of students.

The purpose of the work defines the **tasks of the dissertation**: to establish the place of the history of everyday life in the system of historical education; to develop and test in the course of a pedagogical experiment methods that form the cognitive

motivation of students, to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of the material and methods of everyday history in the practice of teaching historical disciplines at the university; to reconstruct the scientific everyday life of historians of Semipalatinsk in the 70 – 80s of the XX century; to explore socio-economic and socio-cultural everyday life of the community of historians of the 70 – 80s.; to study the essential characteristics of the scientific everyday life of the scientific community of historians of the 90s based on the analysis of educational and research activities, interaction in the professional environment; to analyze the characteristic features of the socio-economic and socio-cultural daily life of the professional community of historians of the 90s of the XX century based on the study of the structure of consumption, social and living conditions, a complex of leisure activities and its problems.

Methodology and methods of research. Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study. The dissertation research is based on an integrated approach of an interdisciplinary nature at the junction of several humanitarian areas — traditional, social and intellectual history, the history of everyday life, oral history, sociology and cultural studies. A number of concepts and approaches formed the methodological basis of the dissertation. The problem-chronological method determined the construction of the work, which allows us to present various stages of the scientific life of the Semipalatinsk historians community of the 70 – 90s.

To study the scientific community of historians of the 70 – 90s, generational and historical-anthropological methods were applied, which allowed to reveal the essence of the process of forming a separate generation of historians in connection with their predecessors, as well as to study the style and lifestyle of Semipalatinsk historians of the period under consideration, their thinking and motives of behavior, value orientations, interaction in the process of life. To describe the collective images of the scientist-historian of the 70 – 90s, to compile a formalized portrait of the historian, an attempt was made to use modern methods of oral history ("oral history") and apply sociological and mathematical techniques to process qualitative and quantitative data from archival materials.

The study used the method of synthesis of macro and microhistoric approaches, which allows us to trace the influence of many micro-events on the nature of everyday life, lifestyle, interpersonal relationships, etc.

The methodological basis of the pedagogical experiment on the impact of the application of the material of everyday history on the cognitive motivation of students was based on the concepts of personality-oriented learning, an activity-based approach, problem-based and developmental learning.

The scientific novelty of the work consists in the following: the scientific, social and economic daily life of the scientific community of Kazakhstan historians of Semipalatinsk in the 70 – 90s of the XX century is studied, an attempt is made to reconstruct the scientific and everyday life of several generations of Kazakhstan historians; a database of representatives of several generations of historians of Semipalatinsk was formed on the archival materials of the Municipal State Institution "State Archive of the Abai region", and based on the analysis of these

data, a formalized portrait of generations of historians of the 70 – 90s of the XX century was compiled; archival documents characterizing the scientific, social and economic daily life of the community of Semipalatinsk historians of the 70 – 90s of the XX century have been introduced into scientific circulation.

The theoretical significance of the research is expressed in the fact that in modern Russian historiography, the problems of the history of everyday life of historical scientists are not studied as a separate scientific direction. There are works that only touch on certain aspects of everyday life, we can talk about the presence of a small number of comprehensive generalizing works in this area in the domestic scientific literature. In this regard, this fact allows us to characterize the chosen topic as poorly studied and having theoretical significance. In addition, the theoretical significance of the research work is determined by the fact that the results and conclusions of the dissertation research on the educational and educational potential of everyday history, as well as on the impact of the application of the material of everyday history on the cognitive motivation of students, represent a certain material for theoretical generalizations and further in-depth study of the general patterns of teaching historical disciplines.

The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that the materials of the dissertation work and the conclusions contained therein can be used in the study of various problems of the development of Kazakhstan historical science. The absence of this issue in Russian historiography and the huge potential of undeveloped sources of various types open up wide prospects for researchers in studying the history of scientific, social and economic daily life of the scientific community of historians of Kazakhstan. The results of the research can also be used in the development and reading of educational courses on the history of Kazakhstan, local history, and the history of everyday life.

Based on the conducted research on the reconstruction of the scientific, socio-economic and socio-cultural everyday life of the scientific community of historians of the 70 – 90s of the XX century in Semipalatinsk, as well as a pedagogical experiment on the inclusion of the material of everyday history in the practice of teaching historical disciplines, **the following results** were obtained:

1. The Kazakhstan history of everyday life is a dynamically developing area of historical science. As part of the growing interest of historians in this field of research, new directions in the study of everyday history are being formed, new sources are being introduced into scientific circulation, old sources are being reinterpreted from a new angle. The work of Kazakhstan researchers of everyday history demonstrates promising and obvious prospects in this area.

2. Based on the results of theoretical and experimental study of the problem of applying everyday history in the practice of teaching historical disciplines, it was found that the use of a historical and anthropological approach in teaching history at a university is necessary for the development of students' research competencies — logical thinking, analytical skills. The study showed that this happens due to the development of creative activity and independence of scientific research.

In addition, it was found that everyday history has not only educational, but also educational value for the pedagogical process.

3. A pedagogical experiment on the inclusion of the material of everyday history in the practice of teaching historical disciplines, conducted on the basis of the Educational Institution "Alikhan Bokeikhan University" for educational programs 6B01606 "History", 6B01510 "Geography-History", allowed us to establish the most effective techniques that stimulate the cognitive activity of students. The result of the experiment was the construction and use of an effective model of teaching history using the material of everyday life for the development of educational motivation of students.

The author's curriculum of the elective discipline "Methodology and problems of the history of everyday life in the historiography of the XX – XXI century" has been developed and introduced into the educational process for undergraduates of the educational program 7M01602 "History".

To improve the quality of mastering the new discipline, an educational and methodological manual "Methodology and problems of the history of everyday life in the historiography of the XX – XXI centuries" was prepared and introduced into the educational process.

4. On the basis of archival data of the Municipal State Institution "State Archive of the Abai region", the scientific everyday life of historians of Semipalatinsk in the 70 – 80s of the XX century has been reconstructed. A formalized portrait of the scientist-historian of the city was created, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the gender, national, and social composition of the studied social category were analyzed. The reconstruction of the scientific everyday life of Semipalatinsk historians made it possible to establish the existence of a developed organizational structure of the historical science of the city: the system of training historical personnel in the city. Semipalatinsk and the region in the period under study represented a single scientific and educational complex with a good resource base.

In contrast to the influence of ideologization and politicization, the historical science of the city developed dynamically during the period under review: the range of research in old directions expanded, new directions appeared, such as oriental studies, historical demography, local lore. The study showed that despite the problems in historical science and theoretical and methodological flaws, a cohort of famous Semipalatinsk historians has formed.

5. The study showed the dynamics and nature of changes in the socio-economic and socio-cultural daily life of the professional community of historians that took place in the 70s and 80s, including the structure and level of consumption, housing conditions, place and role of leisure in the life of the studied social category, which can be characterized as a period of growth in material well-being and consumer opportunities of representatives of the scientific community of historians.

6. The study showed that the scientific community of historians of Semipalatinsk in the 90s of the XX century was an important social group that contributed to the formation of ideological principles and mental qualities of a person, that is, performed the necessary humanistic function in society. The dissertation demonstrates the process of changes in the historical science of Semipalatinsk in the difficult ideological environment of the 90s. The generation of

historians of the studied period successfully fulfilled the tasks facing Kazakhstan historical science: turning to previously in-demand topics, eliminated the "white spots" of national history; following the changed priorities of historical science, overestimated the accumulated historical material, updated the methodology of historical research. Historians of the city of the studied period took an active part in the radical breakdown of the structure of outdated political institutions, contributed to the process of de-ideologization of historical consciousness. The study showed that during this period, a generation of Semipalatinsk historians was formed, which made a significant contribution to the formation and development of historical science in independent Kazakhstan.

7. The study of socio-economic and socio-cultural everyday life of Semipalatinsk historians of the 90s of the XX century, which included an analysis of archival materials of accounting reports of universities of the city, statistical materials, minutes of meetings of trade union committees, showed that the economic collapse of the USSR had a negative impact on the standard of living, consumer opportunities and material well-being of the studied social group. Nevertheless, the material and technical base of universities in Semipalatinsk, which had educational buildings, dormitories, apartment buildings, a network of canteens and buffets, cultural and recreational facilities, remained strong enough and contributed to solving social, housing, cultural and leisure problems of employees.

Approbation and implementation of the results of the work. The main results of the study are presented in 5 publications in scientific journals recommended by the Committee for Control in the field of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 7 scientific papers published in collections of international conferences, including 3 oral reports, in the educational and methodological manual "Methodology and problems of the history of everyday life in historiography XX – XXI y.y."