

ABSTRACT
to the dissertation of Tokishkadirov Botabek Beybitbekovich
**“Methodology for teaching the topic ‘The decline of traditional cattle-
breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan in the 1920s-30s’ in the course ‘History of
Kazakhstan’”**
**for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty 6D011400 –
History**

Since gaining independence, Kazakh historical scholarship has undergone profound changes and updates. In a society where democratic principles are prioritized under sovereignty, meaningful steps are being taken toward an objective reassessment of events shaping the fate of the Kazakh people, particularly during the colonial and Soviet periods. Among these efforts is the decree "On the state commission for the full rehabilitation of victims of political repressions," signed by President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev on November 24, 2020, initiating a new era of research dedicated to comprehensively studying Kazakhstan's tragic historical events and preserving the memory of those affected by totalitarianism.

Soviet agrarian and socio-economic policies had a significant impact on traditional Kazakh economic practices. With the rapid development of market relations, there is a renewed interest in agrarian issues, particularly in examining regional transformations due to each region's unique geographical, economic, political, historical, cultural, and military characteristics.

The Eastern Kazakhstan region in the early XX century, rich in historical traditions, was known for its ancient Kazakh nomadic cattle-breeding.

Today, the history of our country, especially the primary and most pressing issues of its development path during the Soviet period, is being reexamined and reinterpreted through the lens of historical truth. The Soviet government's forced collectivization of agriculture triggered widespread discontent among rural peasants, which by 1930 had escalated into major uprisings.

The demand of our time is a thorough revelation of the causes and consequences of the difficult condition of traditional cattle-breeding at the beginning of the XX century, which forms part of the contemporary agrarian economy. Consequently, one of the significant areas of focus is the study of the agrarian modernization, implemented in the early decades of the XX century, which had catastrophic consequences.

The object of this study is the methodology for teaching the topic “The decline of traditional cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan in the 1920s-30s” in the course “History of Kazakhstan.”

The decline of traditional Kazakh animal cattle-breeding during the period of forced collectivization, along with the reduction in livestock numbers, led to an irreversible famine and the displacement of people. This underscores the relevance of this research, which seeks to scientifically clarify the dynamics of regional development during this historical phase within the framework of modern civilizational requirements.

Research objective: The primary objective of this study is to derive conclusions on the trends in the transformation of traditional cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan in the 1920s-30s, based on scientific analysis of archival

documents. A comprehensive examination of the forced collectivization policies and the reasons behind the decline of traditional cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan.

The study reexamines, from new historical perspectives, the tragic outcomes of the grain and meat procurement campaigns conducted during the years of mass collectivization, which left a profound mark on the lives of nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants. Using archival data on the topic, this research aims to provide an accurate historical assessment and integrate the pedagogical potential of these findings into the educational process.

Research tasks: To accomplish this objective, the following tasks have been established:

Studying the transformation process of traditional cattle-breeding during the early years of Soviet rule.

Determining the socio-political nature of the decline in cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan during the 1920s-30s of the XX century.

Introducing into academic circulation data that clarify the causes of the decline in traditional Kazakh cattle-breeding through the systematization and differentiation of documents relevant to the study.

Identifying the nature and content of the outcomes and impacts of livestock confiscation campaigns targeting affluent peasant farms in Eastern Kazakhstan.

Examining the grain and meat procurement campaigns and their effect on the decline of traditional cattle-breeding in the region.

Analyzing the policy of settling nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants, based on historical sources from archival records.

Conducting a comprehensive analysis of Soviet agrarian transformations, which led to mass famine and displacement and fundamentally altered the traditional lifestyle of the Kazakh people.

A historical-comparative analysis of the consequences for cattle-breeding due to the collectivization process within the framework of teaching the history of Kazakhstan.

Defining the role of traditional cattle-breeding in local history education.

Key provisions (proven scientific hypotheses and other findings constituting originality) and description of main research outcomes

This dissertation represents a thorough academic study that identifies the causes and consequences of the decline of traditional cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan during the 1920s-30s. It examines and reinterprets the history of Kazakhstan from a new national perspective within the context of global civilization.

Justification of the originality and significance of the findings.

Based on archival documents, this research examines from a new historical perspective the process of the decline in traditional Kazakh cattle-breeding and its historical consequences, the campaign for settling nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants, the grain and meat procurement campaigns, and the policy of eliminating wealthy peasant households as a social class.

Scientific discoveries achieved in this research:

A comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the peasants in the region prior to the collectivization campaign, utilizing archival data, highlighted regional specifics.

The implementation of the campaign for confiscating the assets of affluent peasant households in Eastern Kazakhstan, and the resulting livestock reduction,

revealed the negative impact of Soviet socio-political experiments on Kazakh traditional farming.

For the first time, reasons behind the collapse of traditional Kazakh cattle-breeding in the 1920s-30s, along with radical changes in Kazakh rural life, were introduced into academic circulation through new archival positions.

The research provides an in-depth analysis of the development and decline of cattle-breeding in Eastern Kazakhstan in the first quarter of the XX century and thoroughly assesses the state initiatives undertaken during this period.

Newly introduced archival documents offer a detailed analysis of the grain and meat procurement campaigns' implementation and effects in Eastern Kazakhstan.

The research uses historical documentation on agrarian reform in Kazakhstan during the 1920s-30s to assess both its effective and ineffective aspects.

Primary causes and consequences of peasant uprisings against the forced collectivization campaign have been identified and examined in detail.

Statistical data enabled an analysis of the famine's consequences in Eastern Kazakhstan.

The study determined the level and characteristics of traditional cattle-breeding in the context of teaching local history, with particular emphasis on new archival documents.

Methodological principles were developed for teaching the phenomenon of the decline of traditional cattle-breeding in the 1920s-30s.

Scientific and practical significance of the dissertation. The dissertation's findings are crucial for efforts aimed at improving the country's cattle-breeding and addressing social issues by increasing the livestock population.

Doctoral candidate's contribution to each publication

The main findings, content, and results of the dissertation are reflected in two publications indexed in the Scopus database, as well as in five articles published in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education (Ministry of Education and Science, Republic of Kazakhstan).

Internationally Published Articles:

«The Public Role of Deputies Elected to the State Duma from the Steppe Region: An Effective Dialogue between Government and Society» и «Education in Turkestan and Western Siberia at the end of the XIX century to the 1920s: Formation of "New Method" Schools and Their Features».