

**ANNOTATION OF THE DISSERTATION WORK OF KOZHAN
ALMAT AMIRBEKOVICH ON THE TOPIC “PHILOSOPHICAL
ANALYSIS OF NEW CIVILIZATIONAL PROCESSES IN MODERN
KAZAKHSTAN”, PRESENTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY (PHD) IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM “8D02201-
POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY”**

General description of the work. Modern civilizational processes in Kazakhstan are compared with other civilizations, and scientific judgments are made about its political and philosophical significance.

Relevance of the topic of dissertation research. The study of the philosophical essence of civilizational processes in modern Kazakhstan is dictated by the need to comprehensively explain the socio-cultural, political and spiritual changes that took place during the period of independence. Kazakhstan's society went through a radical transformational period at the end of the XX and the beginning of the XXI century. The rejection of the Soviet ideological and civilizational system, the establishment of national statehood, active integration into the processes of globalization and the redefining of national identity-all this implies profound changes of a civilizational nature.

At the present stage of development of Kazakhstan's society, the interaction of traditions and innovations, national and Global, East and West is becoming special. The disclosure of the philosophical essence of these processes makes it possible to determine the methodological foundations of national development, as well as to form the theoretical basis of the Kazakhstan civilizational model. Therefore, this topic is an area of research that is relevant and of high theoretical and practical importance for modern philosophical science. The principles of traditionalism, community-based values, spirituality and moral responsibility inherent in Eastern civilization are deeply rooted in the historical culture of the Kazakh people.

Kazakhstan actively adopted such values of Western civilization as the rule of law, civil society, democratic institutions, market economy and rational thinking during the period of independence. This process gave rise to the phenomenon of value dualism and synthesis in the civilizational nature of Kazakhstan's society. In this context, the study of Kazakhstan within the framework of the interaction of eastern and Western civilizations is very important for explaining the country's development strategy. Such an analysis allows us to philosophize about the relationship between tradition and innovation, spirituality and rationality, collectivism and individualism in Kazakhstan's society. At the same time, the relevance of this problem is also due to the intensification of interaction between civilizations in the context of globalization and the fact that cultural borders acquire a conditional character.

The Eurasian civilizational concept allows us to interpret Kazakhstan not through one-sided cultural models, but as a multi-layered and dynamic civilizational system. An important role in the historical development of Kazakhstan was played by the original philosophical content of nomadic civilization, a worldview based on harmony with nature, and special forms of social relations. In the analysis of the path

of civilizational development of Kazakhstan, a philosophical comparative consideration of the modernization experience of Eastern countries, especially such states as China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, is of important scientific importance. These countries have formed their own models of economic and social modernization, while maintaining their traditional cultural foundations in the XX-XXI centuries. Their experience shows that alternative paths of civilizational development are possible.

The development paths of Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore reflect their own models of combining Islamic civilizational values with a secular state structure. In these countries, there is a desire to maintain a balance between religion, cultural traditions and modern institutions. For Kazakhstan, this experience is relevant in the study of the philosophical foundations of civilizational harmony and cultural pluralism in the context of a multi-confessional society.

A philosophical comparative analysis of the experience of these countries allows us to justify the model of civilizational development of Kazakhstan as an evolutionary, synthesis and pluralistic model that opposes unilateral Westernization or isolation. Therefore, we came to the opinion that the study of the experience of China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore is very important in a deep understanding of modern civilizational processes in Kazakhstan.

The level of study of the topic of the dissertation. The problem of the dissertation research requires a comprehensive and synthesizing approach to the topic. Therefore, the history of philosophy, Axiology, ethical theory, as well as ideas and concepts formed in the theory and history of culture were taken as the basis for the work. The twentieth century is characterized by a special interest in culture and civilization in various spheres of human life due to the need to solve the socio-cultural tasks of modern society.

The civilizational approach in the history of philosophical and cultural education R. Lotze, V. Windelband, G. Rickert, F. Nietzsche, G. Kogen, E. Cassirer, J. Dewey, E. Fromm, J. Moore, M. Scheler, N. Gartman, M. Weber, P. Sorokin, etc. are reflected in the works of famous Western philosophers and sociologists. The phenomenon of Kazakh culture as a philosophical and worldview heritage and civilizational phenomenon was reflected in the works of such thinkers as Al-Farabi, Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, Zhusip Balasagun, Abay Kunanbayev, Sh. Ualikhanov, Shakarim Kudaiberdiuly in the past centuries, and in the modern era A. N. Nysanbayev, G. K. It was studied in the works of scientists shalabayeva, O. Segizbayev, K. Sh. Nurlanova, K. U. Alzhan, S. Yu. Kolchigin, T. H. Gabitov, zh. Mutalipov, A. T. Kulsarieva, M. S. Orynbekov, S. Sh. Ayazbekova, B. G. Nurzhanov, G. K. Abdigalieva, Z. N. Ismagambetova, Zh. Zh. Moldabekov and others.

The purpose and objectives of the research work. The main goal of the thesis is a comprehensive analysis of the philosophical essence of civilizational processes in modern Kazakhstan, an ontological, axiological and cultural – historical justification of their place in the logic of national development, value orientations and features as a civilizational model. To achieve the goal of the study, the following main tasks are identified:

- Differentiation of the philosophical content of the concept of "civilization" and the main theoretical and methodological approaches to its study (civilizational, cultural-historical (tradition and continuity), systemic, tolerance and multiculturalism, synthesis;

- To identify the methodological possibilities of theories of civilization in World philosophical thought (O. Spengler, A. Toynbee, P. Sorokin, S. Huntington, I. Wallerstein, S. Eisenstadt) in analyzing the potential of Kazakhstan's civilizational development;

- To identify the historical and philosophical prerequisites of civilizational processes in Kazakhstan's society and transformational features in the pre-and post-independence periods;

- Analysis of the philosophical meaning and place of modern Kazakhstan in the context of eastern and Western civilizations;

- To demonstrate the theoretical foundations of considering Kazakhstan as an integral part of the Eurasian civilization and its impact on the national development model;

- Philosophical analysis of the features of civilizational adaptation of Kazakhstan in the context of Westernization, Westernization and globalization;

- Justification of the equivalence of the Kazakh model by comparative philosophical analysis of the experience of civilizational development of countries such as China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore;

- Philosophical systematization of the main methodological principles of the Kazakhstan model of civilizational development (continuity, synthesis, evolutionary development, openness and pluralism);

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study. The dissertation mainly used the method of comparativistics. Comparativist methodology, based on comparison, similarity, ranking, dialogue and parallelism, allows us to consider various philosophical traditions as parts of a single World. Philosophy opens the way to work in a "global context" within the framework of the universalization of universal values and to study them from the point of view of cultural diversity. This method was used to compare the ideas of Western and Eastern philosophy.

Scientific novelty of the research work. The scientific novelty of this dissertation research is determined by the analysis of civilizational processes in modern Kazakhstan on the basis of a complex, systematic and interdisciplinary approach in philosophical terms. During the study, the following new scientific results were obtained:

- The civilizational nature of Kazakhstan is analyzed as a multi-layered phenomenon formed in the border space of eastern and Western civilizations, its cultural, spiritual and socio-philosophical features are systematized.

- The philosophical foundations of considering Kazakhstan as an integral part of the Eurasian civilization were explained in a new way, the ontological and worldview significance of nomadic culture in civilizational development was revealed.

- The civilizational development of Kazakhstan in the context of Westernization and globalization has been proven not as cultural assimilation, but as adaptive modernization, carried out in compliance with the national cultural code.

- The equivalence and non-universal nature of the Kazakhstan model was substantiated by conducting a comparative philosophical analysis of the experience of civilizational development of China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

- The principles of continuity, synthesis, evolutionary development, openness and pluralism, which form the methodological basis of the Kazakhstan model of civilizational development, are philosophically systematized and their relationship is proved.

- The role of civilizational processes in the formation of national identity in modern Kazakhstan was formulated at the philosophical level, and the importance of civilizational orientation in ensuring social harmony and cultural integrity was demonstrated

- The model of Kazakhstan's civilizational development was based on the concept of plural modernity, and the theoretical significance of its introduction into the National philosophical discourse was determined.

Scientific findings recommended for defense:

- Kazakhstan's civilizational development does not correspond to a linear or one-sided modernization model. It is defined as a model of synthesis development of an evolutionary nature, based on historical continuity, realized through the interaction of tradition and innovation.

- The civilizational nature of Kazakhstan is formed at the junction of eastern and Western civilizations. Spirituality, community and traditionalist values inherent in the East are intertwined with the principles of the rational, legal state and civil society of the West, forming a kind of philosophical model of Kazakhstan's civilizational development.

- Considering Kazakhstan as an integral part of the Eurasian civilization allows us to explain its historical and cultural development beyond one-sided civilizational schemes. This approach serves as the basis for determining the philosophical significance of nomadic culture, the dialogue of cultures and civilizational multilateralism.

- In the context of Westernization, Westernization and globalization, the civilizational development of Kazakhstan is based not on cultural assimilation, but on adaptive and reflexive modernization, which is carried out in compliance with the national cultural code. This will ensure the stability and viability of the Kazakhstan civilizational model.

- The development experience of countries such as China, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore shows that there is no single universal path of civilizational development. For Kazakhstan, these practices reveal the philosophical possibility of alternative modernization and allow us to substantiate the model of national civilizational development in a comparative way.

- The methodological basis of the Kazakhstan model of civilizational development is the principles of tradition and continuity, tolerance and

multiculturalism, synthesis. These principles ensure the harmonious integration of society into global civilizational processes while preserving its historical memory.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. The study of the problem of civilizational choice and the disclosure of its essence will help to understand the phenomenon of civilization as a whole and clearly, to strengthen the humanistic directions of the civilization of modern Kazakhstan. The results achieved in the course of the study can be used in an in-depth study of the social and socio-psychological aspects of the theory of culture, as well as in the consideration of a wide range of problems.

The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using the ideas contained in it in the planning of educational systems, in activities aimed at raising the moral culture of society. The working material can serve as the basis for the preparation of special courses and seminars in educational institutions, for teaching philosophy, cultural studies and ethics. Separate rules may be included in the teaching aids.

Criticism and publication of research results. The scientific results of the dissertation work were published at scientific and practical conferences, in scientific publications. 4 articles were published on the topic of the study. Including in the journals recommended by the committee for quality assurance in the field of Science and higher education of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan – 4 ("The human world", "Bulletin of Karaganda University. History. In the philosophy Series"); 1 article was published in the Journal "The Pharos journal of Theology", which is included in the Scopus database.

Discussion of the research work. The dissertation was discussed and submitted for defense at an expanded meeting of the Department of religious studies and cultural studies and the Department of philosophy of the Faculty of Philosophy and political science of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University on February 25, 2026 (Protocol No. 7).

The structure and scope of the dissertation work. The research work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, a list of references. The total volume is 152 pages.