

ABSTRACT

dissertation for the «Doctor of Philosophy» (Ph.D)

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"External political and diplomatic activity of biys of the Kazakh khanate in XVII-XVIII centuries: conceptual geostrategic analysis"

General characteristic of work. In dissertation work the conceptual and geostrategic analysis of foreign policy activity Kazakh biys by XVII-XVIII is carried out centuries. At the same time the attention to theoretical-methodological bases of a research of a problem as geographically determinism, social concepts and an ethnomoral factor political and diplomatic activity biys of the Kazakh khanate in XVII-XVIII is paid centuries.

In the context of the international relations the system of the political conceptual ideas biys the Kazakh khanate, their diplomatic experience and activity and their influence on modern foreign policy of RK is considered.

Relevance of the research. The relevance of the geostrategic analysis of political and diplomatic experience biys the Kazakh khanate of the XVII-XVIIIth centuries refer to several factors. First of all, both role and place of independent Kazakhstan as full actor of a modern system of the international relations.

For understanding modern technical tonics of the international relations as complete system there is a need to consider experience of the interstate relations of the Great steppe in the system of the international relations in the XVII-XVIIIth century with use of modern theoretic-methodological approaches.

The Khan's era of the Kazakh steppe of the considered historical period, according to scientists-researchers of the Kazakh history, is a geostrategic continuum of foreign policy activity Kazakh biys, stretched for the millennium and projected in XXI century.

In the context of evolution of diplomacy of the Kazakh khanate profound studying of traditional political and diplomatic activity of the Kazakh society and

its ambassadorial and contractual culture from geopolitical positions, identifications of a role of the personality Kazakh biys is necessary. As today modernization of public consciousness is a double phenomenon, with understanding of own political and geostrategic history. Therefore studying biys the Kazakh khanate as the political ambassadors acting in the interests of the Kazakh people is represented relevant.

In 28 years of independence of Kazakhstan in the field of studying of the personality Kazakh biys, their role is in the history made much, but in the context of studying of their foreign policy activity, their roles in the international relations of that time is made a little.

The real research acquire special relevance in connection with program articles of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev «Ruhani zhanguyry: bolashakka bagdar»/Spiritual Heritage, (2017), «Uly dalanin zheti kyry» /Seven sides of Great steppe, (2018), which are directed to studying of a role and the place of great people of the Kazakh steppe including made a contribution to diplomatic history of the world that becomes a subject of new research subjects. Therefore, there is a need to consider studying of a political role biys the Kazakh people in the international relations as one of researches in drawing up their history.

One of factors of relevance and uniqueness of a subject is the multi-dimensionality of international backgrounds of the Kazakh society in general and the Kazakh khanate, in particular. Difficulties of a research are shown in features of the tribal organization of the Kazakh society, i.e. some childbirth / zhuzes which were taking part in formation of the Kazakh statehood. Geopolitical their external relations were limited since foreign policy activity Kazakh biys depended on the place of residence. Despite it, in their activity the elements of foreign policy presented in the form of negotiations, reception of ambassadors, signings of agreements, etc. are observed.

Degree of study of the work. For the first time the place and a role of institute biys in internal and foreign policy life of the Kazakh people were explored

by the orientalist Sh. Valikhanov. Further researches were continued in the context of various humanitarian social sciences. From the point of view of the traditional law of the Kazakh ethnic group these are works of Z. Zimanov, S.R. Sozakbayev, Z.G. Kenzhaliyev, A. Kaliyeva, T.I. Sultanov, M.A. Sarsenbayev, M. Aryn, M. Koygeldiyev, Zh. Artykbayev, S. Oteniyazov, A. Orazbayeva, A.Zh. Kultayeva, M. Abuseytova, N.Mukhametkhanuly, D. Mazhidenov, N. Atygayev, G. Mukanov, A.R. Alipbayev.

At the following level representatives of the Kazakh social and political elite, figures of Alash-Orda who have deserved authority in the history of the country and the world. These are the works A. Baytursynov, Ə. Bukeykhanov, S. Syrtanov.

The Russian researchers of last years, following imperial geostrategic interests, made a contribution to studying of the socio-political status biys in the Kazakh society. These are works A.I. Levshina, N.P. Rychkova, N.I. Grodekov, A.I. Dobrosmyslov, I.A. Kozlov, L.F. Ballyuzek, A.N. Bernshtam, M.P. Vyatkin, A.G. Apollova., L.N. Gumilev, S.G. Klyashtorny, S.A. Pletnev, A.P. Novoseltsev's works and others added the previous researches.

The aim of research - the complex geostrategic analysis of external political and diplomatic activity biys the Kazakh khanate in XVII-XVIII centuries.

Research tasks:

- to carry out the analysis of theoretical-methodological bases of studying of foreign policy and diplomatic activity biys the Kazakh khanate to the specified historical period,
- to define factors of formation and feature of diplomatic experience Kazakh biys in the system of the foreign policy and international relations during the regarded historical period;
- to analyse and identify a political strategic importance of concepts "integrity of the country", "friendship with neighbors", "world" in foreign policy biys the Kazakh khanate, laid the foundation of modern foreign policy of the country;

- to reveal a concept role "political foresight" as strategic approach and policy stroke of foreign policy activity Kazakh biys the regarded historical period;
- to give an assessment to diplomatic concepts "preventive diplomacy", "political will", "political marriage", "guaranteeing", "humanistic diplomacy" in terms of modern geopolitics,
- to show use to Tole biy and Kazybek biy theories of "soft power" in the foreign policy activity,
- broadcast of experience of conducting diplomatic negotiations in practice of modern foreign policy activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Research object: Foreign policy and diplomacy of the Kazakh people.

Subject of research: The geostrategic analysis external political and diplomatic activity biys the Kazakh khanate in XVII-XVIII centuries.

Theoretical-methodological bases of the thesis. The empirical method became the main method of a research. On the basis of collecting and systematization of material the analysis for the purpose of the solution of objectives was carried out. Except scientific articles, monographs, materials of scientific and educational media archive materials were used, the historical and logical analysis is carried out.

The comparative analysis allowed to reveal the general and special in a foreign policy activity Kazakh biys and the Russian ambassadors. The geostrategic analysis promoted determination of ambassadorial and contractual culture.

The expected analysis, induction and deduction, the situational analysis are used for identification of a role of a concept "political foresight", "preventive diplomacy", "political will", "political marriage", "guaranteeing", "humanistic diplomacy" in terms of modern geopolitics. As a theoretical basis theories E. Vallershtayn's world system, geographical determinism of Zh. Boden, R. Robertson's globalization, "Soft power" of J. Nye and R. are used.

The scientific novelty of research:

- for the first time was held the analysis of bases of studying of foreign policy and diplomatic activity of biys in Kazakh khanate of XVII-XVIII is carried out centuries,
- factors of formation and feature of diplomatic experience Kazakh biys in the system of the foreign policy and international relations during the considered historical period are revealed;
- features of the concepts "integrity of the country", "friendship with neighbors", "world" which played a peacekeeping role in foreign policy biys the Kazakh khanate for the benefit of the Kazakh people are revealed;
- the big role of a concept "political foresight" as strategic approach and policy stroke of foreign policy activity Kazakh biys, the national interests standing on protection is shown;
- in terms of modern geopolitics a positive assessment is given to diplomatic concepts "preventive diplomacy", "political will", "political marriage", "guaranteeing", "humanistic diplomacy",
- the role of "soft power" in treatment / use is shown to Tole bi and Kazybek bi in foreign policy activity,
- continuity of experience of conducting diplomatic negotiations Kazakh biys in practice of modern foreign policy activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan is defined.

Scientific and practical importance of scientific work. The studied concepts the "integrity of the country", the "friendship with neighbors", "world", "political foresight", "preventive diplomacy", "political will", "political marriage", "guaranteeing", "humanistic diplomacy" used by the Kazakh biys of the reviewed chronological period, which played a peacekeeping role in foreign policy biys of Kazakh khanate for the benefit of the Kazakh people and considered in terms of modern geopolitics can be used during the holding bilateral and multilateral negotiations, a step by preparation of formats of negotiations and technology of their maintaining. The technique of conducting foreign-policy activity Kazakh biys will help improvement of culture of the interstate relations in the field of national

diplomacy taking into account ethnocultural features. Art of negotiating Kazakh biys, text content of diplomatic documents can form the basis of diplomatic negotiations in very difficult political situations.

Results of the real dissertation research can be used in practical work of diplomats, consuls and other diplomatic corps. Materials of a dissertation can be used in educational programs "International relations", "Regional studies", "Political science", "Oriental studies" and also when reading disciplines: theory of the international relations, diplomacy history, theory of diplomacy, technician and technology of negotiations, diplomatic protocol, diplomatic ethics and etiquette, philosophy of policy, logic of the argument and critical thinking.

Approbation of research. The main content of dissertation work is published in materials of international scientific and practical by a conference, the periodic scientific publications recommended by Committee on control in education and sciences of MES of the Republic of Kazakhstan and also article in the journal entering into the international base "Scopus". On a subject of a dissertation research 13 articles are published.

Structure and volume of dissertation work. The thesis consists of introduction, three sections subdivided into paragraphs, the conclusion and the list of the used literature.