

ANNOTATION

Of Shokai Erkinbek Kerimbekuly's dissertation on the topic "Ideology of Takfirism: historical formation and theological aspects" submitted for receiving the scientific degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty "6D020600 - Religious Studies"

General outline of the research work. The concept, definition, position and purpose of blasphemy in the Islamic religion, the meaning and origin of the phenomenon of takfir, religious-psychological and ideological, political foundations, heresiological limits of prohibitions and religious cognitive aspects, representations of theological, psychological and legal aspects in religious practice were studied in a modern scientific, complex methodological way in the dissertation.

Relevance of the research work. Religion is the essence of national identity and culture. This meaning was denied during the Soviet policy of yesteryear, it was banned on the basis of scientific atheistic ideology, and the spheres of religious knowledge and religious practice were prohibited. But religious faith and religious consciousness are an anthropologically immanent phenomenon and continue to live as an individual person's problem. As a politically independent state, this issue has begun to revive on the basis of our transition to an open public stage. In relation to religion, a number of state institutions were re-established on a public basis, and legal mechanisms were able to work within the framework of the principle of secularism. Therefore, we can conclude that the religious sphere, which was banned in the Soviet era, continues to revive in the period of independence. It is known that the religious experience and religious knowledge of the Kazakh people has become a national, cultural and civilizational entity through the Islamic religion.

Currently, the political and global influence of geopolitical, ideological and axiological centers and layers related to the phenomenon of Islam opens the way to very urgent problems. We notice that these problems have become a serious problem, especially in Muslim countries with traditional continuity in terms of religious practice and value orientation in legal axiological terms. And the phenomenon of politicization of Islam is gaining momentum in the post-Soviet Muslim states, which have not long since come out of the grip of the Soviet atheistic ideology. This phenomenon has a negative impact on global Islamophobia. It is known that global terrorism, especially through ISIS in the Middle East, has become a mass typology. It is known that the number of people who left their native country and land and made "hijrah" has increased in our country as well. This is a threat to global stability and peace. Secondly, it has a very dangerous effect on anthropological layers as the human mind, will, responsibility, identity, and civil "I". Here, the issue of protection of citizens from the influence of various political and religious groups and currents under the guise of religion, along with political, legal and power regulation, needs comprehensive study as a subject of scientific knowledge.

The relevance of the topic of our dissertation arises from the need to analyze and evaluate complex researches about the meaning of this phenomenon, scientific cognitive bases and positions, purpose and consequences, cause and environment, history and space, ideological origins and process continuity.

In recent times, negative definitions and conclusions related to the phenomenon of religion have become widespread, concepts and phrases such as "religious extremism" and "religious radicalism", "fundamentalism", "religious fanaticism", "religious separatism", "religiosity", "piety and disbelief", "traditional religion and new religious trend", "secular state", "secular person", "shirk, heresy, kufr", "dar al-Islam and dar al-kufr", "hijra" and others were perceived as a problem requiring special analysis.

From the point of view of historical and religious experience, Kazakhs have for centuries found their identity in Islam in the center of the "science of the state" based on the Sunni Hanafi madhab and Maturidi creed, and on the basis of Turkic Islam (Arab, Persian, Turkish layers), they are a nation that not only possessed this soil, but also became the beginning of Islamic civilization. Therefore, the essence of the Kazakh identity is determined on the basis of the Islamic religion. Today, the ideology of religious groups coming from outside wants to shake the Kazakh identity with the interpretations aimed at certain foreign interests, such as a country that is outside the Islamic world and has just adopted Islam. This trend creates a very dangerous dialectical dilemma, which negates the historical and religious experience, identity and consciousness of Kazakhs. In order to prevent such a threat, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted Resolution No. 124 of September 15, 2018, "The State Program for Combating Religious Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2018-2022".

Nowadays, the phenomenon of religious extremism, religious radicalism, on the one hand, is caused by the intentional twisting of the holy texts of religion to ideological and political interests, not from a scientific hermeneutic point of view. For example, wrong conclusions in the interpretation of the meaning of the concept of "blasphemy - takfir" in Islam, as a result of which the wrong opinions arise, lead to aggressive actions and activities that are reflected in the "Muslim personality". The phenomenon of extremism that has taken place in our country is directly related to the "idea of Takfirism", our research topic. Therefore, it is no secret that to determine the prerequisites of the phenomenon of "blasphemy"; study the history and causes of formation; recognition and differentiation of their manifestations and features in today's society are the urgent issues on the agenda. In general, from the point of view of religious knowledge and religious psychology, the phenomenon of "blasphemy-takfirism" has not been considered separately as an object of scientific research in the country, in a vertical and horizontal nature. It has its own reasons.

Therefore, the topic of the dissertation examines the causes and consequences of current problems on a complex methodological basis. In particular, based on the works of the theological, legal, philosophical schools and their representatives - scientists in the process of the formation and development of Islam, the definition of the concept of "takfir", religious, legal and moral normative

arguments and theological conditions for it are studied within the framework of comparative methodology. Basically, it is known that the theological issues in the triad of "action, faith and disbelief" began to show their importance in the early days of Islam. Islamic theologians have differentiated the general phenomenon on the basis of faith, behavior and morals. The topic of faith is still relevant today. Because faith is not only a phenomenon between man and God, it is a central issue in this world, in existence. Therefore, in our dissertation, we will extensively analyze the issues of faith and disbelief in Islamic theology. This is a vertical position. And making a comparative, axiological analysis of the phenomenon of disbelief in today's society is a necessary problem arising from horizontal analysis. According to the Sharia, the right, will, proof, and verdict to expose a person to blasphemy is a very responsible and subjective situation. Evaluation of these norms from the point of view of today's modern legal and psychological sciences with critical, scientific cognitive criteria is also an important issue. For that reason, in the dissertation, a comparative analysis of the positions and directions of Islamic scholars regarding the religious-legal and faith consequences of the blasphemy is carried out. Conclusions are made about the backgrounds and prerequisites of various religious and political groups that emerged on the basis of Takfiri consciousness in the history of Islam.

The level of research of the topic. Although a lot of research has been conducted in the world on the topic of the dissertation work, domestic experts and specialists have not yet found a complete solution to this problem in a systematic and comprehensive way at the scientific cognitive level. However, the researches and written works can be divided into classical and modern categories. Among the first category, Imam Abu Hamid Ghazali's (1058 - 1111), author of the famous "Ihiyyah", thinker, mutakallim and has his own place in the history of Islamic philosophy, "Faisal at-tafriqa bayna al-Islami wa az-zandaq" (Distinguish between Islam and Zandaka) can be named. It can be seen that the problem started with the formation of the criteria for distinguishing the phenomenon of disbelief, reasons, bases, and religious normative limits. It is valuable for combining religious texts with social texts, that is, with social consciousness, and rational and logical proposals for interpretation.

Ibn Hajar Haytami (1504-1566) was another scholar who wrote a work on the problem of Takfirism. In his book "Iglam Bikawatigil Islam" (Explanation of the Unshakable Foundations of Islam) the issues of disbelief are comprehensively analyzed. When we analyze Haytami's methodology, we can see that in the mentioned work, he used fiqh methodology, not kalam, in the analysis of those accused of blasphemy.

"Jamig fi al-Fazi al-Kufr" (Collection of Words of Kufr) by Badru Rashid (d. 1366), a scholar of the Hanafi madhab, is one of the main works written about Kufr in the history of Islam. Mulla Ali al-Qari (d. 1606) also wrote about him in his work "Minah": "... the famous scholar Badru Rashid - prominent imam of the Hanafi madhab. He collected most of the blasphemous words, if necessary, to the point where they are spoken with a gesture...", - notes [1, p. 352]. Salim al-Bahasawi (1932-2006) reviews the phenomenon of takfirism in Muslim society

and the history of the origin of radical groups in his work "al-Hukm wa qadiyat tafir al-muslim". However, no in-depth analysis of concepts related to the phenomenon of disbelief has been given.

As for the group of modern studies, Abdulmalik ibn Abdurahman studied the foundations and prerequisites of the idea of takfirism in Shiga and wrote a work entitled "al-Fikr al-takfiri ghinda ash-shiga haqiqa am iftira". This work focuses on the causes and consequences of the conflicts between the Shias and the Sunnis. Similarly, in the book "Fitnat ut-takfir bayna ash-Shigati wa al-Wahbiyati wa as-Sufiyati" by scientist Muhammad Ghammara, the differences and contradictions between sects in the Islamic world today are analyzed.

Dr. Yusuf Qardawi, known to the Islamic world in his book "Jarimatu ar-ridda wa ghuqubatu al-murtad", F.B. Musa in his scientific research entitled "Madariku al-Takfiri fi al-Fiqihi al-Islami wa usul ad-din" examine the problems of apostasy in the Islamic Sharia .

Also I.S. Al-Aid's "At-takfir ginda jama'ati al-gunfi al-mugasira", M.Ya. Idrisi's "Inqaz al-umma fatwa massalala fi probati anna daish khawarij wa qitaluhum wajib", N.A. Ghaql's "Al-Hawarij awwal al-firaqi fi tarikh al-Islami" analyze the factors, causes and consequences of the radical ideas of past and present currents and groups with a Takfiri point of view and offer ways to prevent them. Western scientist Stanley Trevor analyzed the historical and political factors of Takfiri problems in his scientific study "Kufr - Kaffir - Takfir - Takfiri" . Expert of the Russian Academy of Sciences, professor I.P. Dobaev criticizes the main postulates of Islam from the point of view of orientalism and atheistic point of view in his article "Islamist takfir": definition of "enemies of Islam". This work of I.P. Dobaev is limited to analysis of the rulings and texts of Islam only with a hermeneutic approach. At the same time, we can see the deviation from objectivity, the biased approach. In this article, the author tried to present Islam as a radical and aggressive system.

Domestic scientist, professor, Dr. Sh.T. Kerim's scientific article "al-Takfir wa mawqifu al-Islami minhu" was published in the collection of the 23rd international conference entitled "Takfirism ideology and threat of ill-informed fatwa issuance to national and international interests" in Cairo on March 25-26, 2014. D.T. Kenzhetai, a well-known domestic theological scientist in our country, in his book "Secular country is a good country" analyzes the theological foundations of the ideology of Salafism in the society and analyzes concepts such as kufr, shirk, dar al - kufr, hijra. In addition to the psychological and heresiological meaning of blasphemy, he shows distorted interpretations of verses of political ideological interests. About the current, which is considered the main ideological origin of the Takfir idea, the Committee of Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Research and Analysis Center on Religious Issues" published the material "Salafi movement: ideological foundations, appearance of its adherents and negative influence on society (methodological tool)" which was compiled by A. Abdirasilkyzy, M. Isakhan, M. Muslimov. Doctor of historical sciences A. Izbaïrov is one of the researchers who writes about the problem of radical-takfiri groups and individuals

in articles and interviews. In his articles "Takfirism is the main evil that comes from religious radicals in Kazakhstan", "Aktobe youth radicals acted on the orders of ISIS ideologues" he tried to explain the theological and geopolitical-social aspects, reasons and factors of this problem [2]. In addition, domestic scientists Sh. Kerim, K. Erzhan, M. Isauly, K. Zholdybayuly, A. Adilbayev, A. Sabdin and other specialists have published articles on this issue on the Internet. On the basis of the positions of the famous Maturidi school in the history of Islam, the issue of faith and belief was discussed by Dr. A. Akimkhanov in his thesis submitted for the PhD degree entitled "Abu Mansur al-Maturidi's position on matters of faith (based on his work "Kitab al-ta'wilat")". However, the problem of Takfirism is mainly considered in geopolitical, social, and historical perspectives in domestic studies. And the study of the topic from the point of view of scientific-theoretical, fundamental-theological, aspects of Islamic law and the foundations of religion is lacking. The relevance of our dissertation research topic is also based on the problems analyzed earlier.

Object and subject of research work. The concept of blasphemy – takfirism in the Islamic religion; religious and theological concepts and positions related to blasphemy; religious ideological schools and problems related to their formation; definition and contradictions, causes and consequences of blasphemy in today's society.

The purpose and objectives of the research work. The aim of the dissertation work is to make a comprehensive scientific analysis of the genesis, etymology, foundations, conditions, history, features, schools, manifestations of the problems of blasphemy in Islam.

In order to fulfill the set goal, the following tasks were set in the research work:

1. interpretive and theological analysis of concepts related to the phenomenon of takfir in Islam;
2. clarification of the historical prerequisites, positions, foundations, reasons, criteria and norms of the concept of takfir in Islam, distinguishing the conclusions made by scholars in the history of religious practice and sacred texts;
3. analysis of the taweel (interpretation) of norms of Islam approved by religious texts related to takfir;
4. to determine the conditions, principles, dangers and problems of apostasy in Islam from a scientific, theoretical and practical point of view;
5. to distinguish between methodological, principled and ideological differences between Sunnis, Kharijis and Mutazila platforms on definitions of the concept of "great sin" in the history of Islam;
6. to study the reasons for defining the phenomenon of takfir in today's society as a historical and religious practice of extremist groups;
7. to show the prerequisites of the historical formation and spread of the ideology of takfirism in society, to analyze the phenomenon of takfirism and the socio-psychological and religious-ideological complex of individuals with a radical attitude.

Scientific methods and approaches of research. In the dissertation work, semantic-etymological methods were used during the analysis of the main concepts such as "kufr", "ridda", "takfir", "great sin", "shirk", "faith". A hermeneutic approach was used in the analysis of the Qur'an and Sunnah texts, and a comparative approach was used in the study of the positions of scientists and currents. Social-psychological methods were used to determine the religious worldview of representatives of currents and sects, and phenomenological methods were used to study the influence of religious worldview on the formation of an individual. In grouping currents and sects according to their positions, the method of theological classification, interview and survey methods were used in the course of working with female citizens returned to the country within the framework of the "Zhusan" program. During the interview and survey, anonymity and ethical standards were ensured for the respondents.

The novelty of the research work. As new scientific results obtained from the research work:

1. A religious expert analysis was made on the origin and meaning of such concepts as "faith", "kufr", "shirk", "tajsim", "zandaka", "nifaq", "ilhad", "ridda" directly related to Takfirism in the Kazakh school of Religious Studies;

2. The religious normative meaning of acts that lead a person to disbelief according to the conditions of Islam was analyzed, the Shariah requirements for accusing a Muslim as an apostate were determined, its consequences and layer of responsibility from a psycho-theological point of view were analyzed;

3. A complex study of the phenomenon of takfirism was undertaken for the first time as a special target at the dissertation level;

4. The phenomenon of takfirism in Islam was classified into periods according to historical, existential, school and current features and a comparative analysis was made in connection with the phenomenon of takfirism taking place in Kazakhstan today;

5. A historical-theoretical and theological analysis of the hadith regarding the division of the Islamic Ummah into seventy-three was made, and it was shown that it is not a basis for the formation of religious principles in the matter of faith;

6. The danger and wrongness of using the historical approach and hermeneutic method during the interpretation of Islamic texts were shown;

7. On the basis of interviews conducted with prisoners serving sentences for terrorism, extremism-radicalism in Kazakhstan, a theological-psychological portrait of them was made according to the main nine criteria;

8. The actual factors and reasons preventing the conversion of people involved in the idea of non-traditional religious trend were determined on the basis of experimental research. In the same way, the main prerequisites of the phenomenon of Takfirism were shown.

The main scientific conclusions proposed for protection:

1. Based on the history of the study of the phenomenon of blasphemy, a review of the scientific works written by foreign and domestic scientists on the issue of "Takfirism" shows that there are still aspects that deserve deep scientific analysis. In this context, we note that some conclusions cannot be criticized at all.

This is because there are conclusions that are subjective, one-sided, adapted to school distortions and interests, and have clearly visible political and ideological goals. These conclusions are presented in books, articles, and even in the Internet space in social networks without any expertise. Therefore, the phenomenon of "Takfirism" as an urgent problem remains as a religious cognitive process dangerous to social stability and legal consciousness, secular position, and our sovereign country.

2. In the history of the formation of religious knowledge and identity of the Kazakh people, the Maturidi school has a special place in the methodological position of taweel (interpretation) of religious texts. Through the principle of Taweel theory, Islam spread widely in the Kazakh steppe. From a scientific point of view, it can be evaluated as "theology of the state" or hermeneutic harmony" as the result of "the experience of the relationship between God and man".

3. Based on a comprehensive study of the phenomenon of blasphemy, its formation, distribution areas, representatives and works, present and future, we conclude that Takfirism is a dangerous phenomenon for the Kazakh society.

4. The phenomenon of Takfirism is a new topic from the point of view of the field of domestic religious studies. It became the basis of scientific cognitive research for the first time in the country from the perspective of its nature in society, politics, culture, human psyche, personality and religious knowledge.

5. It is known in history that the Kazakh steppe was the geographical origin of Turkic Islamic civilization through Islam. However, in the history of Kazakh Muslims, the phenomenon of blasphemy did not show its relevance as it is today. Therefore, in our country the problem of revealing, defining, analyzing and differentiating the essence of concepts such as "faith", "kufr", "shirk", "heresy", "tajsim" and others directly related to takfirism, arises from a scientific theoretical and practical need.

6. Kazakhstan is a secular state. Religion and state are separated, it is a legal state. However, since religion and culture are integral, religion, like culture, is the foundation of the state. Moreover, religious faith is a personal and sacred secret between God and man. Therefore, analyzing and explaining the religious normative meaning of actions that lead to disbelief, determining the Shariah requirements for accusing a Muslim as an apostate, and creating a complex scientific cognitive concept of its consequences and responsibility are becoming a necessary issue today.

7. On the basis of the scope and sphere of our research topic, a special meeting and interviews were organized with those serving sentences for terrorism, extremism-radicalism in Kazakhstan and with citizens returned to the country within the framework of the "Zhusan" program. On the basis of this, it was possible to determine the positions and ideas of the views and conclusions of the convicts, religious cognitive methodological direction, madhab identity, the place and time of origin of the books they read and religious teachers.

Theoretical and practical value of the research work. Front-line interviews conducted in the course of scientific work helped to differentiate the manifestations of the phenomenon in our country according to specific examples.

The results of the dissertation work allow to improve ways of combating radicalism, which has worried not only Kazakhstan, but the Muslim public as a whole, as well as the international community, and to consider it from a scientific point of view. The scientific results of the work can be used in the country's scientific research institutes, religious education specialties of higher educational institutions, national security, expertise, theology and religious studies, educational and correctional institutions.

Publication and review of research work (approbation).

As part of the research topic, articles were published in republican publications recommended by the Quality Assurance Committee in the field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Specifically, the main results and conclusions of the dissertation work were published in the form of 7 scientific articles in domestic and foreign scientific publications. Among them, 1 article in the Scopus database, 3 articles - in journals included in the list of scientific publications recommended by the Quality Assurance Committee in the field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1 article - in a foreign international conference, 2 articles - in domestic international conferences were published.

I. Article in the Scopus database:

1. " Analysis of causes and factors of the spread of takfirism in Kazakhstan" // Pharos Journal of Theology, ISSN 2414-3324 Volume 105 Themed Issue 3 - (2024). <https://www.pharosjot.com/2024.html>.

II. The list of articles published in journals presented by the Quality Assurance Committee in the field of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and in scientific journals:

1. "Theoretical problems of the concept of "takfir" in the Islamic religion" // Bulletin of KazNU. Philosophy series. Cultural studies series. Political Science Series. - 2017. - No. 1 (59) - pp. 124-131.

2. " The prerequisites of the idea of takfir in the views of Muhammad ibn Abdulwahab (on the basis of the treatise Exposing Doubts (kashf al-shubuhah)) " // Bulletin of KazNU. Philosophy series. Cultural studies series. Political Science Series. - 2017. - No. 4 (62) - pp. 75-85.

3. "Abu Mansur al-Maturidi's position on the concept of "great sin" in religion and his response to (the first takfirites) Kharijites and Mu'tazilites" // Human World. - Almaty, 2018. - No. 3(77) - pp. 136-148.

4. "Humanistic principles of Islam in communication with representatives of other religions" // Materials of the "XV International Scientific-practical Conference "Key Aspects of Scientific Activities - 2018/2019" December 31, 2018 - January 7, 2019, Przemyśl - Poland, 2018. - pp. 83-89.

5. "Main prerequisites of the phenomenon of Takfirism" // "Prevention of extremism in the name of religion in the megalopolis": a collection of materials of the Almaty scientific and practical international conference. - Almaty, 2016. - pp. 186-189.

6. "The factor of poisoning of the human mind to the idea of non-traditional religious movement in the context of globalization and its prevention mechanisms" // Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference "Problems of Islamic studies and Arabic philology". - Almaty: 2017. - April 25. - pp. 123-131.

The dissertation was completed at the Department of Religious Studies of Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture, discussed and presented for defense in this department.

The structure of the dissertation. The structure of the dissertation consists of an introduction, 2 main chapters (the first chapter has 3 subchapters, the second chapter has 3 subchapters), 6 subchapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an appendix according to the purpose and objectives of the research work. The total volume is 152 pages.