

e-ISSN: 1694-8610

№3/2023, 21-31

ИСТОРИЯ

УДК: 94 (574)

DOI: [10.52754/16948610_2023_3_3](https://doi.org/10.52754/16948610_2023_3_3)

TURGAI REGION IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY WORKS: IN THE CONTEXT OF “NEW IMPERIAL HISTORY”

РЕВОЛЮЦИЯГА ЧЕЙИНКИ ЭМГЕКТЕРДЕГИ ТУРГАЙ ОБЛУСУ: “ЖАҢЫ ИМПЕРИАЛЫК ТАРИХТЫН” КОНТЕКСТИНДЕ

ТУРГАЙСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ В ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННЫХ ТРУДАХ: В КОНТЕКСТЕ “НОВОЙ ИМПЕРСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ”

Bekmagambetova Maysara Zhaugashtinovna

Бекмагамбетова Майсара Жаугаштиновна

Бекмагамбетова Майсара Жаугаштиновна

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, A. Baitursynov Kostanai Regional University

т.и.к., доцент, А.Байтурсынов атындагы Костанай аймактык университети

к.и.н., доцент, Костанайский региональный университет им. А.Байтурсынова

mairsara75@mail.ru

ORCID: 0000-0003-0973-3334

Bimoldanova Aigul Amantaevna

Бимолданова Айгуль Амантаевна

Бимолданова Айгуль Амантаевна

PhD, Senior Lecturer, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University

PhD, улук окутуучу, Абай атындагы Казак улуттук педагогикалык университети

PhD, старший преподаватель, Казахский национальный педагогический университет им.Абая

malaeva96@mail.ru

ORCID: 0000-0003-2131-0828

Eralina Akmaral Yerikovna

Ералина Акмарал Ериковна

Ералина Акмарал Ериковна

Senior Lecturer, A. Baitursynov Kostanai Regional University

улук окутуучу, А.Байтурсынов атындагы Костанай аймактык университети

старший преподаватель, Костанайский региональный университет им.А.Байтурсынова

ruslan69_07@mail.ru

TURGAI REGION IN PRE-REVOLUTIONARY WORKS: IN THE CONTEXT OF “NEW IMPERIAL HISTORY”

Abstract

The article deals with the Russian historiographical tradition of the pre-revolutionary period in relation to the Turgai region. The contribution of the main institutions of this region is analyzed: the Orenburg department of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, the Turgai regional statistical committee, the Orenburg scientific archival commission. As well as the figures of these institutions, who were also officials of the colonial apparatus: V.V. Katarinsky, I.I. Kraft, A.I. Dobrosmyslov and others, as well as Kazakh researchers. From the position of “new imperial policy” the main reasons of research interest dictated by the study of the region for the purpose of further colonization are shown. Nevertheless, these works are of great informational value. The study allows us to define the activities of pre-revolutionary scientists, both research and service, as cultural regeneration, contrary to the modern assessment of Russian scientists characterizing it as an imperial policy of acculturation.

Keywords: Turgai region, empire, new imperial history, historiography, research, colonial policy.

РЕВОЛЮЦИЯГА ЧЕЙИНКИ ЭМГЕКТЕРДЕГИ ТУРГАЙ ОБЛУСУ: “ЖАҢЫ ИМПЕРИЯЛЫК ТАРЫХТЫН” КОНТЕКСТИНДЕ

Аннотация

Макалада Тургай облусуна карата революцияга чейинки мезгилдеги орус Тарыхнаама салты каралат. Бул аймактын негизги мекемелеринин салымдары галданды: Императордук Орус Географиялык коомунун Оренбург бөлүмү, Тургай аймактык статистикалык комитети, Оренбург окумуштуулар архив комиссиясы. Ошондой эле колониялык аппараттын чиновниктери болгон бул мекемелердин ишмерлери: В.В. Катаринский, и. и. Крафт, А. и. Добросмыслов ж. б., Ошондой эле казак изилдөөчүлөрү. “Жаңы империялык саясат” позициясынан кийин, аймакты андан ары колониялаштыруу максатында изилдөө кызыкчылыгынын негизги себептери көрсөтүлгөн. Бул эмгектер чоң маалыматтык мааниге ээ. Изилдөө орус илимпоздорунун империялык аккумуляция саясаты катары мүнөздөгөн Заманбап баасына карама-каршы, революцияга чейинки илимпоздордун ишмердүүлүгүн изилдөө жана кызмат катары аныктоого мүмкүндүк берет.

Ачык сөздөр: Тургай облусу, империя, жаңы империялык тарых, тарыхнаама, изилдөө, колониялык саясат.

ТУРГАЙСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ В ДОРЕВОЛЮЦИОННЫХ ТРУДАХ: В КОНТЕКСТЕ “НОВОЙ ИМПЕРСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ”

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается российская историографическая традиция дореволюционного периода в отношении Тургайской области. Проанализирован вклад основных учреждений данного региона: Оренбургский отдел Императорского Русского географического общества, Тургайский областной статистический комитет, Оренбургская ученая архивная комиссия. А так же деятелей этих учреждений, которые так же являлись чиновниками колониального аппарата: В.В. Катаринский, И.И. Крафт, А.И.Добросмыслов и др., а также казахских исследователей. С позиции «новой имперской политики» показаны основные причины исследовательского интереса, продиктованные изучением региона с целью дальнейшей колонизации. Тем не менее, данные труды представляют большую информационную ценность. Исследование позволяет определить деятельность дореволюционных ученых, как исследовательскую, так и на службе как культуртрегерство, вопреки современной оценке российских ученых характеризующих как имперская политика аккумуляции.

Ключевые слова: Тургайская область, империя, новая имперская история, историография, исследования, колониальная политика.

Introduction

As a result of the "imperial turn" in historical science, issues related to the history of the empire, including the Russian Empire, have received a new sounding. This led to the emergence of a new direction of imperial history, which allows us to consider the history of Russia and the Kazakh steppe regions as a process of interaction. When the imperial colonial policy had to adapt in the national suburbs, due to a number of reasons, but primarily due to remoteness. In the same way, nomadic populations were forced to adapt in the course of imperialmodernization. The imperial turn made it possible to look at the Russian Empire not as a single monolith, but as the presence of various nations within it. As for the eastern national peripheries, of particular interest is the Turgai region, which was created by the administrative and judicial reform of Tsarism in 1868 and was directly subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Materials and Methods

The research written in the style of "new imperial history" (Gerasimov, 2004; Kappeler, 2000) became the methodological basis. The new approach allowed us to consider first of all the issues of empire-building with its peculiarities, namely the relationship between the center and the periphery. We also used classical methods of historicism to consider how the region was studied in colonial interests from the moment of the formation of the region to the beginning of the twentieth century. The historical-comparative method allows us to identify both common features and fundamental differences in the research of scientists, as well as to determine the factors influencing the positions of scientists. The study of the activities of scientific institutions and public organizations was carried out by the historical-typological method, which allowed us to typologize the published works of researchers.

The materials for the study were not directly the works of officials who served in the colonial system and worked in scientific organizations, such as the works of Kraft, Dobrosmyslov, A.V. Vasiliev, A. Kaufman. These authors served in a number of organizations, as a result of which the works of the Orenburg Department of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, Turgai Statistical Committee, Orenburg Academic Archival Commission came into focus.

Discussion

Imperial history in the eastern national peripheries in the context of the state policy of the Russian Empire has been reflected in a number of works, both in the post-Soviet space and abroad. Especially actively this topic began to be studied with the collapse of the Soviet Union. This was due to a number of reasons. First, with the departure of the Marxist-Leninist methodological approach, the national histories of the post-Soviet republics received new assessments and sounds. Secondly, the appearance of A. Kappeler's work "Russia as a multinational empire" opened a new stage in the historiography of the Russian Empire (Kappeler, 2000). He presented Russia not as a single monolithic empire, but as a multitude of nations, which made a certain contribution to the development of Russian statehood. Thirdly, as a response, in Russia, in a number of research centers imperial policy is viewed in a new way, characterized as an imperial policy of acculturation, frontier modernization.

Now let us consider each of the reasons in detail. In the Kazakh historiography the regional administrative and political system was considered by K. Zhirenchin (Zhirenchin, 1996) and B. Abrakhmanova (Abdrakhmanova, 1998). The issues of formation of Kazakh officialdom, the process of adaptation of the steppe elite in the conditions of imperial modernization through incorporation into the bureaucratic apparatus of the Russian administration in the territory of Turgai were studied by G.Sultangalieva, T. Dalaeva (Sultangalieva, 2018) and A.Aitmukhambetov (Aitmukhambetov, 2010). In the regional aspect, the stages of formation of imperial policy towards the Kazakh Steppe, methods of its implementation, administrative and territorial organization of the Steppe after the reforms of the first half of the XIX century were considered by Izbasarova G.B. (Izbasarova, 2018), and Sariyeva R.H. (Sariyeva, 2002) on a wide source material considered the activities of the colonial administration of the Turgai region in the second half of the twentieth century.

Foreign historiography is represented by the works of V. Martin (Martin, 2001) and J. Campbell (Campbell, 2017), who study the colonial apparatus on the ground, the process of its adaptation in the period of reforms. Japanese researchers Kimitaki Matsuzato (Matsuzato, 2005), Tomohiko Uyama (Tomohikou, 2000) analyzed the imperial space of Russia.

Russian historiography is represented by new approaches. In particular, the colonial policy as an imperial policy of acculturation is defined by S. Lyubichankovsky (Lyubichankovsky, 2019), D. Vasiliev (Vasiliev, 2022). They put the following meaning into the notion of acculturation "cultural influence within the framework of a single state organism, aiming to create loyal imperial subjects with their own ethno-identity from the newly annexed inhabitants, with the possibility of reverse influence from these peoples". R. Pochekaev (Pochekaev, 2017) assesses imperial policy as frontier modernization, the development of newly annexed territories with the aim of raising their political-legal and socio-economic level to the state of the most developed regions of the country.

It should be noted V.Trepavlov (Trepavlov, 2017), S.Abashin (Abashin, 2007) nomadic regions within Russia had a colonial status, with all the attributes of the colonial system. A number of works were published as part of the series "The Outskirts of the Russian Empire", the task of which was to systematize the material on the new imperial history.

Results

At the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, the national problematics received the greatest sounding, both in scientific literature and on the pages of pre-revolutionary periodicals. This was primarily due to the objective processes of Russia's post-reform development, the politicization of the population, and the development of the mass social movement.

As for such studies in the national peripheries, researchers of the 19th and 20th centuries gave different assessments of imperial policy. There were two points of view. The first, representatives of pro-state policy and supporters of Russia's civilizing mission, focused on the possibilities of Russian culture and considered the state's Russification aspirations justified and expedient. The second, the so-called democratic wing, sharply criticized Russia's national policy.

The research circles of pre-revolutionary Russia attributed the Kazakh traditional society to the Turkic-Muslim world and considered its colonization through the prism of the "foreign question". In their opinion, the interests and a clear strategy of the necessity to consolidate Russia's position in the Kazakh steppe was formed in the ruling circles of the empire in the early XIX century. It was during

this period that the great geopolitical importance of this ethnoregion was determined in the context of strengthening Anglo-Russian rivalry in the Middle East and the need to further advance Russia's borders deep into Central Asia. The expediency of the state's directed actions towards the traditional Kazakh society was seen as an integral part of Russia's cultural and messianic role to bring it to the state of civilization, monotheism and sedentarization. Researchers have emphasized that the traditional culture and the system of socialties and relations of the nomads underwent a significant transformation due to the policies of the Russian Empire. In terms of assessing the consequences of Kazakhstan's accession for Russia itself, many authors spoke exclusively about its positive aspects. In particular, they spoke about the increase in Central Asian trade, the development of scientific knowledge about Central Asia, the triumph of the ideas of truth and justice, the victory of civilization over barbarism and ignorance, and the growth of Russia's international prestige.

The object of attention of pre-revolutionary researchers were the subjects devoted to certain aspects of Russia's national policy towards the Kazakh society. Regarding the ongoing transformations on the territory of steppe regions, Turgai region is included in the zone of research attention, as it was a border territory. It had a special administrative status and was subordinated directly to the ministry. It was a kind of outpost with the western territories and the territory of active post-reform transformations.

As for the administrative center of the Turgai region - the regional board - was located in Orenburg. By the period under study, it was a hub of politics and culture, which played a major role in the study of Asian territories. It was here that scientists and researchers who left their works on the history of the Turgai region were stationed. As a rule, the works on the pre-revolutionary period were created by state and military officials who were representatives of the provincial administration. Many of them occupied quite a certain official position, were officials of special assignments under the governor-general, such as V.I. Dahl, V.V. Grigoriev, brothers N.V. and Y.V. Khanykov.

The colonial policy of penetration into the Kazakh steppe required the study of the Turgai region in all directions: statistical, socio-economic, ethnographic, historical and cultural. As a rule, studies are presented by officials who directly served in the Turgai region in various departments and public organizations during different periods. On this basis, E.A. Masanov noted the desire of the Orenburg governor-general to direct their activities within the framework of the colonial policy of the authorities (Masanov, 1966, p.171).

In the second half of the XIX century, a number of departments and institutions aimed at studying the region were established here. One of the most important was the Orenburg Department of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society (OOIRGO). At the founding meeting in January 1868 in his speech Governor-General N.A. Kryzhanovsky openly stated that the relations of the region to the steppe and to Central Asia required "patient and persistent pressure of civilization". He presented the nomadic steppe in a deplorable state due to the backwardness of the "inhabitants", whose life had not changed for thousands of years and the peculiarities of natural conditions. He saw the duty of the OOIRGO members in practical assistance to the Asian population: in the development of questions on strengthening cattle breeding, on fairs, on the cultivation of forests in the steppes, on artesian wells, on the opening of communication routes, etc. To this end, it was necessary to create scientific works to describe the region and study it "in ethnographic, archaeological, historical and statistical terms" (Chibilev et al., 2003).

In 1872, the Turgai Regional Statistical Committee was established in Orenburg. The main purpose of the provincial and regional statistical committees was "to maintain local administrative statistics.... in the establishment of the most correct ways of collecting accurate information about the quantity and quality of land, population and productive forces of the province, in the verification and processing of this information". All the activities of the committee should be organized in greater conformity with "a scientific society than a place of presence". Clause 3 (Annex) defined the duties of the committee members: "to take care, invoking the assistance of all knowledgeable persons, of a detailed description of provinces and regions, cities, and especially any remarkable places, in terms of topographical, historical, industrial, commercial, agricultural, etc., to publish their works". Moreover, a certain liberalization of this activity was allowed, because "the establishment of certain rules for this would be a restrictive measure, not corresponding to the goal of free study of everyday life, productive forces and local needs of each province" (Tugai, 2008, p.26).

The activity of the Turgai State Committee became especially active from the late 1890s, when well-known scientists-ethnographers and local historians worked here: V.V. Katarinsky (Katarinsky, 1898), I.I. Kraft (Kraft, 1900), A.V. Vasiliev (Vasiliev, 1896), I.S. Khokhlov (Khokhlov, 1906). In 1899, the Turgai State Committee published a collection of Kyrgyz proverbs prepared by V.V. Katarinsky, which included 1700 proverbs. Katarinsky, which included 1700 proverbs and is still a valuable reference book for specialists in the field of folklore. With the participation of the Turgai State Committee in Orenburg was organized a congress of the regional government (1894) with the participation of district chiefs and "knowledgeable persons from the Kirghiz", which discussed issues of administration, economy, court and public education in the Turgai region. Based on the materials of the congress, a collection of reports was published by the order of the military governor of the Turgai region L.F. Balluzek, which testifies to the importance of the issues raised.

The famous ethnographer S.G. Rybakov was the peasant chief of the Turgai region. The service of the inspector of schools of the region was performed by Ibrai Altynsarin, and after his death - by A.V. Vasiliev. V.V. Katarinsky was an inspector of non-Russian schools. A.E. Alektorov (1861-1918) served as inspector and director of public schools, and A.I. Dobrosmyslov held the position of regional veterinary doctor, later - peasant chief. To this list of scientific officials in the administration of the Turgai region should be added the name of a famous ethnographer with a university education I.V. Anichkov. He held the position of an indispensable member of the Turgai regional board and actively cooperated in various scientific societies, including the Orenburg Academic Archival Commission of the OUAC.

Representatives of the Turgai Statistical Committee were actively engaged in the study of the region, publishing works on the system of local government, archeology, ethnography, history, thus contributing to the accumulation of scientific knowledge. The works of I.I. Kraft are of special interest. Since 1889 he was an adviser of the Turgai regional administration on alien issues. At the same time he combined his main position and editor of the newspaper "Turgai regional bulletins" with the study of the history of the Kazakh people. In his work "From Kirghiz antiquity" he collected material on the Turgai region, the emergence of the cities of Irgiz and Turgai, on the social representatives of sultans, tarkhans, biys (Kraft, 1900). In another work, I. Kraft notes that it is of interest to persons wishing to familiarize themselves with the system of administration of the region in a known area. All governmental orders published by him are extracted from the archival files of the Turgai regional board. The issues of resettlement policy were considered by A. Kaufman in his work "Resettlement and Colonization", where he substantiated the theory of relative small landholding caused by the crisis

of agriculture (Kaufman, 1905). A number of works allow us to assert the tendentiousness in the consideration of the resettlement movement in the Turgai region and the struggle of the local population against land seizure. A.V. Vasiliev, a counselor of the regional government, a teacher of the Orenburg seminary, left a number of interesting studies on the history of Russian education in the Kazakh steppe, Kazakh folklore, which attracted the attention of leading scholars (Vasiliev, 1896). A. Alektorov raised the issues of Russification of the Kazakh people in his works (Alektorov, 1892).

A.I. Dobrosmyslov, being a counselor of the Turgai regional board, then peasant chief of the Turgai region, editor of the newspaper "Turgai Regional Vedomosti", left a significant number of works on the economic and economic development and history of Turgai (Dobrosmyslov, 1895; Dobrosmyslov, 1893). Dobrosmyslov's studies on the Turgai region are among the first comprehensive scientific works devoted to this region. They were conducted between 1885 and 1893 and were completed with the publication of the monograph Turgai Steppe in 1898. A. Dobrosmyslov studied the Turgai region for several years, from 1890 to 1910. He held the position of the head of the Turgai regional statistical office, which gave him the opportunity to collect extensive statistical material about the region. The author used various methods of research. He conducted surveys among the local population, collected statistical data, and studied archival documents. He also made a number of expeditions to different districts of the region.

In his research, A. Dobrosmyslov used various methods, including geographical, botanical, zoological and geological. He studied the natural conditions, climate, soils and vegetation of the area, as well as its fauna. The author paid special attention to the study of the vegetation cover of the Turgai region. He described the composition and structure of plant communities, classified them and studied their spatial distribution. A. Dobrosmyslov's research allowed to establish that the Turgai region is a typical steppe zone, where different types of grasses and shrubs prevail. Dobrosmyslov also studied the zoological world of the region, analyzing animal species and their numbers. He described mammals, birds, fish, insects and other animals, and studied their ecology and behavior. His works made a significant contribution to the development of zoology and ornithology. An important part of Dobrosmyslov's research was geological work. He studied the geological structure of the Turgai region, analyzed its rocks and created a geological map of this region. His research helped to understand the formation of rock formations and to determine the resource potential of the region.

It is necessary to emphasize his historical essay on the Turgai region (Dobrosmyslov, 1902). Along with a certain contribution to the study of the region, there are shortcomings in the form of lack of scientific reference apparatus, factual errors. A.K. Gaines considered the introduction of the volost system and the activity of volost administrators as representatives of power in the grassroots system of administration, noting the favorable results of the reforms of the 60s (Gaines, 1898).

Another scientific center for the study of the Turgai region was the Orenburg Scientific Archival Commission. On April 13, 1884, the Committee of Ministers approved the "Regulations on provincial historical archives and scientific archival commissions". The provincial scholarly archival commissions (GUAK) were created "for concentration and eternal storage of archival files and documents not required for current office work, but more or less important in historical terms". The members of the commissions were charged with "sorting out the cases and documents intended for destruction in the provincial and district archives of various departments in order to select from them those columns and papers which, according to their scientific interest, should be transferred for storage in the historical archive" (Kremer, 2011, p.473).

Academic archival commissions were to be established in most provinces of Russia, including Orenburg province. Such a decision is evidenced by a letter to the Orenburg provincial board from the trustees of the Orenburg school district, which stated that "on the basis of 3 p. of the circular of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of May 6, 1884, No. 10 in the city of Orenburg, it is proposed to open a scientific archival commission. Orenburg is supposed to open a scientific archival commission, which could be entrusted with the arrangement of the archive of the office of the abolished administration of the Orenburg governor-general and further management of the archive, as well as, in accordance with the purpose of the institution, to sort out and describe other archives of the Orenburg province". The Orenburg GUAC was opened in 1887 (Orenburg Academic, 1898, p.1).

By the tenth anniversary of the Commission noted, the Orenburg governor N.Maslakovets invited to work teachers of educational institutions from: Theological seminary, Tatar teacher's school, men's and women's gymnasium, spiritual school, from the Junkers' school famous P.Slovohotov. Also expressed a desire to work from other institutions and the first to head the list is the manager of the Treasury Chamber Grigory Ivanovich Andreev. He would even be offered to head the archival commission after P.N.Raspopov in 1889, but he refused due to his busy schedule. During the first decade the commission had 4 chairmen, 3 fellow chairmen, 1 governor of affairs and 3 persons performing this position. It should be noted. That P. Raspopov was at the same time the secretary of the provincial statistical committee. Therefore, many publications of the archival commission fell into the library of the statistical committee. In general, by this period there were 289 editions in 547 volumes in the library of the commission (Orenburg Academic, 1898, p.2).

Of course, it is necessary to mention the Kazakhs who were also officials of the regional government and were engaged in the study of the Turgai region. First of all, I. Altynsarin, who became a member of the RGO. He is known to us first of all as an educator, being an inspector of Russian-Kirghiz schools in the Turgai region. But along with this he combined the position of clerk of the Turgai administration, served as a senior assistant to the head of the Turgai administration. He left works that characterized Turgai uyezd: Kara-Kuginsky, Sary-Kopinsky, Naurzumsky, Kara-Turgai volosts (Altynsarin, 1976). S.A. Dzhanturin was also a member of the Orenburg department of the Russian Geographical Society. In 1876 he made an ethnographic trip to the auls of the Turgai region, collecting a large number of ethnographic exhibits. B.D.Daulbaev left the work "The story about life of Kirghiz of Nikolaevsky uyezd of Turgai region from 1830 to 1880 years". For this work he was awarded a silver medal of the Russian Geographical Society (Notes of the OOIRGO, 1881). One of the first members of the Orenburg department of IRGO was T.K.Seydalin, who wrote an ethnographic article "On the development of bread-making in the basin of the Turgai River". According to Seydalin's stories, seeds of corn, watermelons, melons, onions, carrots and pumpkins were first brought to Turgai in 1800 by Kazakh Seitkul. With the exception of watermelon and grapes, all seeds gave good sprouts. He also collected material on Kazakh customs, including legal norms, which is recorded in the Notes of the RGO (Notes of the OOIRGO, 1870). T.-M.Seydalin, a gifted and, moreover, very energetic representative of his people, after graduating in 1855 from the Orenburg Neplyuev Cadet Corps, served in Samara and Orenburg regions, was noticed for his success and was appointed interpreter (interpreter) under the famous researcher of the Orenburg region, friend of the poet-petrashevets A.Pleshcheyev, colonel V.D.Dandevil. A successful and quick-witted officer, he served for a long time in the Regional Board of the Orenburg Kirghiz, performing sometimes delicate assignments. With the formation of Nikolaevsky uyezd, he served for several years as assistant chief of the uyezd, and then for some time was in charge of the Kustanai settlement. His participation in

the census of the Turgai region, namely in four volosts of Nikolaevsky uyezd: Arakaragai, 1 and 2 Amangaragai and Mendygarinskaya, undertaken by the government at the end of the XIX century, as well as his work in the Commission for the arrangement of the life of Kazakhs in Nikolaevsky uyezd, is of interest. It is known that he managed Turgai uyezd during the period of vacation and retirement of the district chief Colonel Karaulov and before the arrival of another one in Turgai instead of him from August 1, 1896 to April 26, 1897 (TsGA RK, L.18-27 ob.). But foreigners had no right to occupy this position.

Conclusion

As Tugai T.I. notes, in the period from 1870 to 1914, about 40 studies and reviews on the Turgai region were devoted to it, published in separate books and in the publications of scientific societies (Tugai, 2008, p.25). As we understand all these authors were representatives of the colonial official apparatus, and their works reflected the official policy of the Russian Empire. They positioned all actions of the state in relation to the traditional Kazakh society as expedient and considered them as a part of the messianism of the empire. All the changes in society and economy according to the researchers were realized thanks to the Russian Empire and had a positive character.

Thus, it should be noted that the circumstances of the constant advancement of Russian colonialism deep into the steppes, further south, determined the nature and content of the works created in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries. The historiographical tradition of this period transmitted the imperial model of administrative and political management and national policy. Of course, it was characterized by Russification of the Kazakh population, and breaking of the traditional type of economic production by means of sedentarization. Based on these goals, representatives of the scientific community, as well as representatives of the colonial administration, were actively involved in the study of colonization opportunities of the region entrusted to them. In general, the entire source and historiographical corpus created by them is important and does not lose its informational significance in the study of the imperial policy of the Russian state with regard to the foreign population of the national peripheries.

Acknowledgements The article was financially supported by the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (grant No. AP19679853).

Literature

1. Abashin, S. N. (2007). Nationalisms in Central Asia: In Search of Identity. SPb.: Aleteia, 312 p. [in Russian].
2. Abdrakhmanova, B.M. (1998). History of Kazakhstan: power, system of government, territorial organization in the XIX century. Astana: RAPO "Polygraphy". 137 p. [in Russian].
3. Aitmukhambetov, A. A. (2010). Kazakh employees of the Russian Empire: formation, professional and socio-political activities in the XIX - early XX centuries (historical aspect). Semey. [in Russian].
4. Alektorov, A.E. (1892). Materials for the study of the country, history and life of the Kirghiz. Orenburg. [in Russian].

5. Dobrosmyslov, A.I. (1895). Cattle breeding in the Turgai region. Orenburg: type. P.N. Zharinov. 360 p. Dobrosmyslov, A.I. (1893). On the resettlement of residents in the Turgai region. Orenburg. Dobrosmyslov, A.I. (1904) [in Russian].
6. Altynsarin, I. (1976). Collected Works: in 3 volumes. Volume 2. Alma-Ata. 423 p. [in Russian].
7. Campbell, I.W. (2017). Knowledge and the ends of empire: Kazak intermediaries and Russian rule on the Steppe, 1731-1917. Ithaca: Cornell univ. press. 273 p.
8. Chibilev, A.A., Safonov D.A., Milkov F.N. On the Border of Europe and Asia (2003). St. Petersburg; Orenburg: Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Izdvo "Orenburgskaya Guberniya". 158 p. [in Russian].
9. Dobrosmyslov, A. I. (1902). Turgai region. Historical sketch. In 3 vol. Tver. [in Russian].
10. Gaines, A.K. (1898). Diary of 1866 Journey to Turkestan. Collection of literary works. St. Petersburg: Tipografiya M.M. Stasyulevich. VOL. II. [in Russian].
11. Gerasimov, I.V. (2004). New Imperial History of the Post-Soviet Space: A Collection of Articles (Biblioteka zhurnal "Ab Imperio"). Kazan: "Center for Research on Nationalism and Empire". 652 p. [in Russian].
12. Izbasarova, G. B. (2018). Kazakh steppe of the Orenburg department in imperial projects and practices. M: PRESS-BOOK.RU. 484 p. [in Russian].
13. Kappeler, A. (2000). Russia - a multinational empire: Emergence. History. Raspad. Moscow: Progress-Tradition. 342 p. [in Russian].
14. Katarinsky, V.V. (1898). Collection of Kyrgyz proverbs. Material on ethnography of the Kirghiz. Orenburg. 153 p. [in Russian].
15. Kaufman, A. A. (1905). Resettlement and colonization. St. Petersburg. Tipografiya t-va "Public Utility". 349 p. [in Russian].
16. Khokhlov, I.S. (1906). Turgai region. St. Petersburg: Tipografiya Popechitel'skogo Imperial'nogo Mankolubub. obshchestva. 96 p. [in Russian].
17. Kraft, I.I. (1900). From the Kirghiz antiquity. Orenburg: Typo-lithography of F. B. Sachkov. 154 p. [in Russian].
18. Kremer, K.V. (2011). Activity of the Orenburg province academic archival commission on creation of historical archive in the last third of the XIX century. *Vestnik OGU*, No.16(135), pp.473-475. [in Russian].
19. Lyubichankovsky, S. V. (2019). Imperial policy of acculturation and the problem of colonialism (on the example of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples of the Russian Empire). Orenburg : Izdat. center OGAU. 480 p. [in Russian].
20. Martin, Virginia. (2001). Law and custom in the steppe: the Kazakhs of the Middle Horde a. Russ. Russ. Colonialism in the nineteenth century Richmond (Surrey): Curzon. 244 p. [in Russian].
21. Masanov, E.A. (1966). Sketch of the history of ethnographic study of the Kazakh people in the USSR. Alma-Ata: Izdvo "Nauka" Kaz. SSR. 350 p. [in Russian].
22. Matsuzato, K. (2005). Russian "imperiology" and regional studies. *Ab Imperio*, No. 3. [in Russian].
23. Notes of the OOIRGO. (1870). Vp.1. C.234-257 [in Russian].
24. Notes of the OOIRGO. (1881). Vp.4. P.98-117. [in Russian].
25. TSGA RK. F.I-25. Op.2. Д.764. L.18-27
ob.

26. Orenburg Academic, (1898). Orenburg Academic Archival Commission. Decade of the Orenburg Academic Archival Commission (December 9, 1887-1897). Orenburg. 8 p. [in Russian].
27. Pochekaev, R. (2017). Governors and khans. Personality factor of the legal policy of the Russian Empire in Central Asia : XVIII - beginning of XX century. Moscow : ID Higher School of Economics. 381 p. [in Russian].
28. Sariyeva, R.H. (2002). Colonial policy of tsarism in Kazakhstan on the example of Turgai region (1868-1914). Almaty. [in Russian].
29. Sultangaliev, G.S. (2018). Institute of volosts in the system of management of the Kazakh steppe (XIX -early XX centuries). Almaty: "Kazak University". 396 p. [in Russian].
30. Tomohikou, Yama. (2000). The geography of civilizations: a spatial analysis of the Kazakh intelligentsia's activities, from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century In K. Matsuzato (ed.) Regions: A Prism to View the Slavic-Eurasian World. Matsuzato (ed.) Regions: A Prism to View the Slavic-Eurasian World. Sapporo. pp. 70-99
31. Trepavlov, V. V. (2017). Ethnic elites in the national policy of Russia. Moscow: Center for Humanitarian Initiatives. 475 p. [in Russian].
32. Tugai, T.I. (2008). Local method in the studies of Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX - beginning of the XX century. XIX - early XX century (on the example of Turgai region). *Vestnik OGU*, No. 5(86), pp.23-29 [in Russian].
33. Vasiliev, A.V. (1896). Historical sketch of Russian education in the Turgai region and its present state. Orenburg: Turg. obl. stat. com. 226 p. [in Russian].
34. Vasiliev, D. V. (2022). The footsteps of empire: Russian policy in Central Asia: XIX - early XX century. Moscow; St. Petersburg: Nestor-Istoria. 636 p. [in Russian].
35. Zhirenchin, K.A. (1996). Political development of Kazakhstan in the XIX - early XX centuries. Almaty: Zhety Zhargy, 1996. 352 p. [in Russian].