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### THE MAIN PROBLEMS, ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL RESEARCH DATA OF KAZAKH CLANS AND TRIBES

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

Central Russian power after the accession of the territory of Kazakhstan in the XIX century. to Russia, it carried out important work on the study of the Kazakh steppe and, for this purpose, created several large-scale research expeditions and statistical surveys. The studies were carried out in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Ural, Turgai, Syrdarya, Semirechensk regions. The materials collected in these regions were processed, sorted and published as "Land Use Materials of the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs)" (MKZ). Despite the fact that the main task of the expeditions was to identify "excess" lands, the indicated materials contain valuable information that shed light on history, ethnography, geology and geography, botany, economics, and features of the social structure of Kazakh society. An objective analysis of these sources of the XIX - early XX centuries allows you to recreate the history of the national outskirts of the Russian Empire.

The article analyzes the materials of statistical and research expeditions conducted on the territory of the Steppe and Turkestan Governor Generals in the late XIX - early XX centuries. The materials of research expeditions in 1907-1909 were studied. under the leadership of V. Kuznetsov, who studied the Akmola region, and in 1909-1913. under the leadership of P. Rummyantsev, who studied the Semirechensk district. These documents provide versatile information on the structure of the tribal composition of the Kazakhs, economic, economic, social history and other aspects of the life support of the Kazakh people.

Also, during the writing of the article, materials from the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used: No. 362 "Management of state property of the Syr-Daria region", No. 33 "Head of the resettlement business in the Syr-Daria region", No. 8 "Management of the state property in the Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk regions of the Ministry of Agriculture and state property", etc.

The article is based on a complex of archival, official, statistical, ethnographic, legislative sources, as well as periodical materials. The principles of objectivity and science made it possible to analyze the level of reliability and value of information about various aspects of social and economic life and the history of Kazakh society.

## INTRODUCTION

Every civilized country, every nation evaluates its past and recreates the history of its ancestors. All the achievements of modernity in human society are the result of past experience. Therefore, do not forget about the life of ancestors - this is not only the moral obligation of future generations, but also the key to ongoing development.

In the reconstruction of the history of any nation, historical sources play an important role. However, any use of unreliable historical sources may lead to a distortion of history. Important information about the clans and tribes of the Kazakh society of the late XIX - early XX centuries can be compiled from statistics and reference collections on land use of Kazakhs ("Materials on Kyrgyz land use ..."), collected and summarized by order of the central Russian government. These were the materials of statistical surveys and field studies of the Kazakh steppe in the 19th century. These materials represent valuable and versatile information about the economic, economic, clan structure, social history of the Kazakh society. This information plays a particularly important role in the study of the tribal structure of the Kazakh society, because it reflected the location of nomads, the characteristics of management and other historical materials of the clans and tribes of the specified time period.

Research was conducted in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Ural-Turgai, Syrdarya, Semirechensk regions. The materials collected in these regions were published as "Land use materials of the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) ..." (hereinafter - MKZ). The collection describes the most difficult years in the history of the Kazakh people, when the Kazakhs were forced to start a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle, an analysis of these materials reveals many, still little studied, pages of Kazakh history.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the middle of the XIX century, the central Russian government showed even greater interest in the territory of the Steppe and Turkestan governor generals. A characteristic feature of the Russian Empire was the centuries-old process of moving the population to new territories and their economic development. After the creation of the Russian Geographical Society, a number of works were published on the nomadic economy and customs, life of the Kazakhs. The works of A. Levshin, V. Radlov, N. Grodekov (Grodekov, 1889: 17), N. Aristov (Aristov, 1896: 277-279) should be especially noted.

The history of Turkic peoples living outside the Russian Empire in the 19th century interested scientists, travelers, and researchers. A significant contribution to Turkology was made by a member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society N.A. Aristov. As a result of his research, a number of works were published. The legacy of N. Aristov (Aristov, 1896: 25) has been studied to a greater or lesser extent. We use his work "Notes on the ethnic composition of Turkic tribes and peoples and information on their numbers" in a comparative aspect. The visits of A. Kaufman to the Akmola, Semipalatinsk,

Ural-Turgai, and Syr Darya regions (Kaufman, 1905: 44) became the basis for setting the goal and objectives of the research conducted by F.A. Shcherbina, P. Skryplevym, P.A. Hvorostanskim. Subsequently, A. Kaufman, when studying Russian management, used the "Land Use Materials of the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) ..." (Kaufman, 1905: 73). The first scientific analysis was carried out by P. Rummyantsev (Rummyantsev, 1910: 12-14). In his work "Kyrgyz People in the Past and Present," he praised the value of the collected data from F. Shcherbin's expedition and noted that he completely agreed with his research methodology. The views of the deputy of the First State Duma T. Sedelnikov, who participated in expeditions exploring the Kazakh lands, are of interest. In his writings, he tried to discover that the policy of land management in the Kazakh steppe and the search for "empty places" do not coincide with the interests of the local population (Sedelnikov, 1907: 27). He stressed that the actions of officials who violate the traditional economy of a nomadic country impede the socio-economic process of Kazakh society.

Also, during the writing of the article, materials from the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used. The archival funds No. 8, No. 501, No. 317, No. 469, No. 479, No. 643 store valuable documents related to natural-historical research conducted in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Turgai regions.

The methodological basis of the study is a dialectical understanding of the historical process, which makes it possible to consider the features of the economic, economic, social history of the Kazakh people inextricably linked with the specifics of the social life of the Russian Empire. The principles of objectivity and scientificity allow us to analyze the level of reliability and value of information about various aspects of social and economic life in the history of Kazakh society. Using the principles of comparing general and private, all-Russian and regional, Kazakh, contributed to a more holistic and complete disclosure of the problem.

During the preparation of the article, the methods of historical-comparative, structural-functional, synthetic analysis, generalization and identification of the degree of reliability and completeness of the information received were selected as the main methods. The work also used general scientific and special historical research methods. When summarizing the "MKZ", the statistical-mathematical method was used.

## DISCUSSION

The content of the "Materials on the land use of the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) ..." has been considered by many researchers. One of the first who made extensive use of the data presented at MKZ was K. Kosshanov. In 1977, in the work "Pre-revolutionary Kazakh historiography" K. Kosshanov studied the work of the F. Shcherbin expedition and the MKZ data, made references to the "tribal" names inherent in the Kazakh community, and dwelled on the problems of nomadization of Kazakh tribes in the study area (Kosshanov, 1977: 45; Abbas et al., 2020; Ahmad et al., 2018).

Researchers M. Bekbergenov (Bekbergenov, 1953: 68), V. Kurylev (Kurylev, 1978: 55), V. Shakhmatov (Shakhmatov, 1971: 98; Al-Kumaim et al., 2021; Arshad et al., 2020), comparing data from MKZ with data from other sources, highly rated the level of reliability and the value of information about various aspects of social and economic life in the history of Kazakh society. In the

monograph “Socio-economic structure of Kazakhs in the 17th-19th centuries” S. Tolybekov made extensive use of materials from expeditions to study Kazakh lands in the late 19th – early 20th centuries under the leadership of F. Shcherbin, P. Rumyantsev, P. Skryplev, P. Hovorostansky (Tolybekov, 1959: 11; Ashraf et al., 2020; Balakrishnan et al., 2019). For the first time, the significance of genealogical schemes and maps preserved in the MKZ was noted by M. Mukanov and V. Vostrov, who studied the ethnogenesis, history, and ethnic history of Middle Zhuz. The authors scientifically substantiated the need for their study, verification, and critical analysis (Vostrov, Mukanov, 1968: 34).

Analysis of the emergence of tribes and clans in the history of the Kazakh people is a difficult task and requires painstaking work. In this regard, Kh. Argynbaev (Argynbaev, 2005: 55-56; Khan et al., 2019) and V. Vostrov (Vostrov, 2006: 110) made a large contribution, who compared the data on the senior, middle and junior high school with the data of the MKZ. Moreover, the researchers mentioned above tried to provide more accurate information about the history and function of the expeditions of F. Shcherbin, V. Kuznetsov, P. Rumyantsev and surveys of P. Skryplev and P. Khvorostansky.

Researcher T.P. Volkova was one of the first to comprehensively analyze the materials collected by the expedition of F. Shcherbin (Questions of historiography and source study of Kazakhstan, 1988: 27-33). She believed that the quantitative data from the MKZ contain more reliable data than inaccurate, which indicates the great historical value of these sources. Also, accurate and comparative data on this issue are found in the works of M. Asylbekov (Asylbekov, Zharkenova, 2001: 13), G. Krongard (Krongard, 1976: 25), and others.

In the work “The economy of the Kazakhs at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries” you can find interesting information about the administrative-territorial structure of the Kazakh steppe, geography, economy and ethnic composition of the Kazakh people (Economy of the Kazakhs, 1980: 101; Jabarullah et al., 2019).

In addition, research expeditions were conducted in 1907-1909. under the leadership of V. Kuznetsov in the Akmola region and in 1909-1913. under the leadership of P.P. Rumyantsev in Semirechensk district. As a result of this, a multi-volume statistical source has appeared.

In modern historiography, the study of the “MKZ” is not given sufficient attention. Among Kazakhstani researchers, the works of N.A. Tasilova, who, having studied the biographies of F.A. Shcherbin and other participants in the statistical survey emphasizes the enthusiasm of many of them for populist, democratic ideas. The author believes that this is perhaps why in the articles contained in the “Materials ...” we find information about the unsatisfactory condition of Kazakh farms and contradictory conclusions of the tsarist government about the need to preserve land ownership for nomadic communities (Tasilova, 2016: 11-12).

## RESULTS

Expedition F.A. Shcherbina 1896-1903 Due to the fact that the steppe regions of the Steppe and Turkestan governor-generals border on the European part of Russia, this territory has primarily become an object of study. According to the "Report" of the famous statistician-specialist A.A. Kaufman, until 1893 the Governor-General and the heads of counties had to identify the "excess" land

and transferred under a special decree (Kazakh-Russian relations in the XVIII-XIX centuries., 1964: 78). The temporary provision of June 13, 1893 gave rise to the creation of migration funds on the territory of the Siberian Railway (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 501. Op. 1. D. 249. L. 4). According to this provision, an interim commission was created, which, together with local officials, began organizing research to determine the land necessary for the Kazakh economy. About this A.A. Kaufman wrote: "... the interim commission did not even have general information to determine the norms of land needed by local Kazakhs, the size of land needed for their economy." He emphasized that "the members of the commission did not have any knowledge about the life of the nomadic Kazakh people (The past of Kazakhstan in sources and materials, 1997: 27), and the Committee of the Siberian Railway was engaged not only in the construction of the Siberian Railway, but also in matters of relocation between 1892 -1905 years (Eroshkin, 1983: 97).

To carry out the work entrusted to the Committee of the Siberian Railway, temporary special-purpose parties were created under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land and State Property. These parties were looking for surplus land along the Siberian Railway. In March 1894, a meeting of the Committee was held in St. Petersburg, at which its work was recognized as insufficient; the need for special scientific research of lands along the Siberian Railway is indicated. These studies were needed in order to find out how many immigrants in the future could adapt to the region's climate and soil as soon as possible and begin to live in this area.

According to Telzhan Shonanuly, "parties that cut off lands 500–1300 kilometers from Aktobe to Kustanai seemed to cut out lands from the Siberian Railway. This is the kind of beneficence made by the Siberian Railway and temporary parties for the Kazakhs. And in this regard, there is no more polite than "rob in broad daylight." The Committee of the Siberian Railway and the commission attached to it acted as initiators of the seizure of land on the land of Kazakhstan." Acting at this meeting Minister of Agriculture and State Property S. Ermolov proposed the creation of a special scientific expedition that will perform these tasks. The question of creating an expedition at this meeting was referred to the commission as part of the Siberian Committee of the Railroad, and A.N. Kulomzin.

In 1895, the Commission of the secret adviser I.I. Tikheeva collected the necessary data and revealed that the rules adopted on June 13, 1893 do not meet the conditions of nomadic life. In order to exclude violations, it was decided that the Siberian Railway Commission should take measures to organize special natural-historical and economic-statistical studies. At a meeting held on April 21 of the same year, members of the commission approved the organization of a research expedition, raised the issue of the large number of immigrants, and expressed their opinion on the need to organize research work throughout the field. At the meeting, the specially created Commission was entrusted with the event to create expeditions to study the steppe regions, as well as preliminary measures were outlined. In addition, it was decided that to organize research on these areas on a common basis and to analyze problems associated with the expedition, members of the Commission should be sent to the governor-general of the Steppe Territory.

In 1895, a meeting was held in the city of Omsk, chaired by the Governor-General of the Steppe Region, Baron M.A. von Taube., which discussed the main objectives of the expedition, based on three points: 1) the study of the territory from the perspective of agriculture; 2) study of the management and land tenure of nomads to determine the area of pasture land; 3) determining the standard of living by studying the life of sedentary Russian settlers. The issues considered in Omsk were voiced and identified at a meeting of the Commission. In particular, various views were expressed on the methodology for studying the nomadic population, which caused debate. November 10, 1895 Director of the Department of State Land Property I.I. Tikheev sent a proposal on the management of the expedition to study the steppe regions to the famous Voronezh extras F.A. Shcherbina (1849-1936) (MKZ, 1908: 78-79). F. Shcherbina, who gave his consent, arrived in St. Petersburg in January 1896. Head of the expedition F.A. Shcherbina in the 1st volume "Materials on Kyrgyz land use ..." writes about the expedition as a whole: "In 1895, the Ministry of Land and State Property laid the foundation for a good undertaking, the construction of migration sites in the steppes of Siberian regions, for which it was necessary to organize naturally -historical and economic-statistical studies." Further, the head of the expedition pointed out: "The main goal of the study is, first of all, to determine the size of the land necessary for the natural and economic needs of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) population, and, secondly, to transfer the identified excess land for the needs of immigrants" (MKZ, 1908: 78-79). Minister of Land and State Property A.S. Ermolov and Chairman of the Preparatory Commission at the Siberian Committee of Railways A.N. Kulomzin, Governor General of Irkutsk A.D. Goremykin, Director of the Department of State Land Property I.I. Tikheev, Head of Land Reclamation Department I.I. Zhilinsky, as well as other members of the Commission, on January 27, 1896, hear a scientific report on the study of the Steppe Region prepared by the expedition leader F.A. Shcherbina. The report presented the goals and objectives of the expedition, indicated that the object of study was not fully mastered, it was proposed to draw up a methodology and research program based on the analysis of the study of a particular land. The members of the commission agreed with this opinion, A.S. Ermolov approved the general principles for conducting research, which consisted of five points:

1. Based on the work of the expedition, it is necessary to conduct an economic and statistical study together with a natural-historical study.
2. Since the head of the expedition is responsible for the progress and results of the work, he is given the opportunity to independently organize the expedition and research, to invite the right people at each stage during the expedition, to appoint salaries to the invitees in the amount of a certain estimate.
3. For the first time, the expedition should include two topographers from the Siberian parties of the temporary division of lands; later, the expedition leader has the right to increase, if necessary, the topographic composition by sending a special offer to the Ministry.
4. The head of the Land Reclamation Department was instructed to add two hydraulic engineers.
5. The leader of the expedition and its chief specialists were given the responsibility of preliminary studies to create a program and a general work plan (MKZ, 1908: 80).

After discussing these issues, the study itself began. Concerning the date of its beginning, we can conclude that the research work began in May 1896. Although researcher M.S. Amrina writes that "... the exact date of the expedition can be considered March 1896", but the introduction of "Materials on Kyrgyz land use ..." says that the expedition was created in May 1896. It is also known that in May and early June 1896, the Omsk Region conducted preliminary studies, developed a program based on the experience and materials accumulated in these works, and began to study Kyrgyz (Kazakh) agriculture in the Kokshetau region (Kaufman, 1908: 11) .

Information on the allocation of funds for the expedition is stored in archival documents. In particular, it is reported that "according to No. 9441 of April 8, 1896, in 1896-1897, 15,000 rubles were transferred to the Siberian Railway Fund in the study of the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions" (MKZ, 1908: 45). Therefore, despite the fact that the researchers from April have already become familiar with the studied regions and have begun to create the necessary prerequisites, specific studies can only be considered initiated after a preliminary study and control of the Omsk district in June-July 1896. Based on previously studied materials F.A. Shcherbin norms of land use of the Kazakh population on these lands were determined, expedition programs led by V. Kuznetsov, P.P. Rumyantsev, P. Skryplev, P.A. Hvorostan-sky.

The expedition team studied reference and encyclopedic literature about the studied regions. In addition to the reference books "The Reference Book of the Russian Agricultural Owner", the Brockhaus and Efron Dictionary, "Obzor", the emperor is presented annually statistical reports collected for each region by A.I. Levshin, L. Meyer, N.I. Grodekov, A.I. Dobrosmyslovym and others, and also widely used the works of other researchers (Encyclopedic Dictionary, 1894: T. XXIII).

To achieve the goals of the Russian Empire, the expedition had to study and determine the following issues: 1) the number of nomadic farms and the living population; 2) the amount of food to meet the needs of the average Kyrgyz (Kazakh) family; 3) establish whether the number of livestock is the main economic factor in the life of a nomadic population; 4) how the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) use the land, how they relate to their place of residence; 5) to determine the qualitative features of various grazing areas (MKZ, 1908: 17).

F. Shcherbina introduced the yard (household) census as the basis of the work. Fulfilling the instructions of the Ministry of Land and State Property, he took the following measures:

1. General Provisions. Drawing up cards to account for the population and people engaged in household crafts and cattle breeding; arable land, hay, and surveys of local residents. So, due to the fact that animal husbandry plays an important role, special attention is paid to the type and age of livestock. The card contains 41 questions, including: for one horse - 11, for one head of cattle and camels - 9, for sheep - 7, for goats - 5 questions. The statistician-registrar received an individual request from each resident, then compared it with data on the total number of livestock. .

2. The composition of the Kazakh economy, its property and annual turnover were determined on the basis of budget registration of medium-sized farms. The prepared forms consisted of 185 questions, on the one hand, determining the composition of the family, employees and property on the farm (livestock, work equipment, dishes, furniture, equipment, bedding, women's and men's clothes);

and on the other hand, the annual expense and income of the household. In these matters, small comprehensive requests have taken place. Here, in addition to trifles, 23 questions were asked to a man, and a woman - 22 questions.

3. To determine the forms of land use of the Kazakhs, the expedition called the resettlement sites "economic villages" and submitted special forms. Here, information was provided in which county the farm was registered, the oldest or other name, the year the aul was formed, the name of the birth and the nearest settlement. In addition, such questions as the name of rural water sources (river, lake, spring), water quality (fresh, salty), how many years these waters are used, the volume of winter, summer, winter, spring pastures, migration routes are indicated.

4. Description of the lands of common or joint use of economic villages was carried out on separate forms. They touched on issues related to the size, use and natural-historical characteristics of winter, spring, winter, summer pastures. The expedition members filled out documents using special cards, forms, questionnaires from an oral survey of local residents. Many of the collected materials were processed by extras, sorted and issued by a special book.

Statistical study of the Ural-Turgai region. On June 6, 1904, the rules of resettlement to "state" lands were adopted. This helped the immigrants not only to freely move to Kazakh lands but also to receive appropriate benefits. In 1904, the Main Directorate of Resettlement and Land Management was established in St. Petersburg. This institution belongs to the Main Directorate of Agriculture and Plant Growing (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 29. Op. 1. D. 13. L. 68). The department carried out work on the resettlement of peasants from the center of Russia in the border regions and the preparation of land for them.

The "Interim Rules on the Relocation of Rural People and Bourgeois Farmers" dated July 6, 1904 granted the local authorities in Central Russia the right to give peasants unhindered permission to resettle in the Asian part of Russia. Under the new rules, peasants had the right to freely leave their former settlements without the permission of government bodies. The resettlement movement was still spontaneous, not organized. (TsGA RK. F. 29. Op. 1. D. 13. L. 69). In 1904-1905, government authorities divided the territory of the Steppe and Turkestan governorates into five areas for resettlement: Ural-Turgai, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Syrdarya and Zhetysuysky. In 1904-1906, resettlement departments were opened in all of these areas. (TsGA RK. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 4). The main task of these institutions at the county, regional level was to identify "surplus" land for the use of the local population, prepare land for resettlement, provide timely assistance to immigrants by the state and resolve disputes between the local population and immigrants (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 29. Op. 1 D. 14. L. 6).

Prior to the start of the statistical survey for the study of the Ural-Turgai region, A. Kaufman visited these regions and developed a general draft for the upcoming study. He wrote about this in his "Report": "At my suggestion, the Minister of Land and State Property to the Ural Region adjacent to the Turgai Region, the head of the temporary party MP Torgay Zabelya sent him on a business trip with me" (Kazakh economy of the 19th-20th centuries, 1980: 45). The main purpose of the visit was to provide land to Russian settlers and organize research work. In this regard, a meeting was held in Uralsk (participants - MP Zabel, military governor of the region, Lieutenant General



P.M. Stavrovsky, vice-governor A. Tarasenko and others), at which the following issues were considered:

- 1) general provisions for the registration of the main elements of the economy of the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) and the household, especially the determination of the extent of cultivation of land and livestock pastures;
- 2) checking the boundaries of land use by researchers with a breakdown into groups by place of use of Kazakhs;
- 3) verification of soil fertility and quality by analysis in special laboratories;
- 4) the division of the surveyed territories according to uniform natural and economic conditions into regions with the subsequent approval of land use standards for each of them;
- 5) the creation of land standards for the Kazakhs.

As a result of the preliminary study, there was a general idea of the area of the rural districts and the territory provided to settlers in this region (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 317. Op. 1. D. 8. L. 47).

The Department of State Land Property prepared instruction No. 8847 of June 15, 1904 on the study of the natural-historical and economic situation of individual districts of the Ural region located near the Aktyubinsk district of the Turgai region to identify "surplus" land. Based on this instruction, the first research work in the Ural region in 1904-1906 was carried out in the Ural district. In 1904, on the basis of a short program, Zhirenkopensky, Karaagash, and Karachaganak counties were taken for preliminary research. In 1905, on the basis of the Special Enhanced Program, the remaining counties were studied (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 29. Op. 1. D. 13. L. 16).

The study had to carry out two functions: 1) calculation of the area of all land used by rural-community groups; 2) determining the area of land that meets the needs of the Kazakhs in livestock. When carrying out the work, it was necessary to use the technique developed by F. Shcherbin. However, it was not possible to realize the goals aimed at an early and reliable research. In general, the Turgai-Ural research group adhered to the program and methodology of the expedition of F. Shcherbin, but it did not pay due attention to tribal education, there were no tribal tables.

Statistical survey of the Syrdarya region. In the period from 1896 to 1906, the Turkestan Territory is considered a closed zone for immigrants (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 4). However, the Regulation of "Voluntary Resettlement to the Treasury of the Syrdarya, Ferghana and Samarkand Regions" adopted on June 10, 1903 practically legalized the illegal resettlement (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 5). At the beginning of the 20th century, the Stolypin reform aggravated agrarian contradictions. Agrarian reform was based on the decree of Nicholas II of October 9, 1906 and the law of June 14, 1910 (David, Macy, 2003: 251-283).

An analysis of official legal documents issued by the Russian Empire shows that the conquest of the Turkestan region was carried out with the aim of expanding the geostrategic position of the Empire, using rich material, natural and labor resources. Based on the order of March 10, 1906, the Migration Department was created in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, and the Syrdarya resettlement department was opened in Turkestan. The rich resource and economic potential of this region aroused great interest.

About this in 1908, during the revision of Turkestan, Count K.K. Palen wrote in his reports: "Apart from political motives that were important for the conquest of Turkestan, this region from the very first days of its accession to Russia was of double interest to the Russian government: 1) from the point of view of financial policy, as a source of state revenue and as a new market for domestic products; 2) from the point of view of colonial policy, as a new area for moving excess population from the provinces "(Palen, 1911: 86). The law adopted on December 19, 1910 only justified the prevailing system of seizing the "excess" lands of nomads. As for the studies, they were carried out only after these regions were previously examined by qualified specialists, the need for work at a special meeting was substantiated and a decision was made.

In 1903, after a trip to the Turkestan Territory A.A. Kaufman substantiated the need for research of these lands by statistical parties (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 5). Already in 1904, the Ministry of Land plans to create research parties with the aim of creating resettlement sites in the Syr-Darya region. This issue was also put on the agenda of the Council of State, as on the legislative basis it encountered great resistance. In particular, article 270 of the "Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Governor-General" of June 12, 1886 states, "State lands occupied by nomads are granted for unlimited public use by nomads, on the basis of the customs and rules of this Regulation" and hereinafter "Lands that may be redundant for nomads, they come under the jurisdiction of the Main Directorate of Land Management and Agriculture "(TsGA RK. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 9). Only in 1905 did the State Council develop new legislative frameworks, study this region and decide to send a statistical party to the Syr-Darya region. About this in the "MKZ" it is reported that "in the spring of 1906 the work of the statistical party Syr-Darius ..." began, and the date of the opening of a specific study (Central Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 210. Opt. 3. D. 362. L. 10 ) It was a statistical party, which in the region for the first time organized economic and statistical, agronomic and hydrogeological studies. Its main goal is, on the one hand, to control the economic condition of Russian immigrants, and, on the other, to resolve complaints of land shortages (Kazakh economy of the 19th-20th centuries, 1980: 1-3).

According to the study, in 1906, work in the Shymkent district was begun from the mountain zone of the southeast. During this period, a part of Mashat, Karamurt, Badam, Kazygurt, Mailikent and Tulkubas was studied. In 1906-1907, the materials collected during the winter were processed, on the basis of which the first volume of the MKZ was published in 1908. In 1909, on behalf of Senator Count Palen, who audited the Turkestan Territory, the research parties began to study the branch of Daria in the Syr-Daria, Ferghana and Samarkand regions.

The expedition began its research work by acquainting itself with reference and encyclopedic literature on the region, with the creation of the first schematic study program, which used reports of governors-general, publications of local statistical committees and other legal documents. In general, the research program was revised after preliminary control based on the accumulated practice. The program was composed by F. Shcherbin. It included 17 chapters and 93 subchapters, where, in particular, are indicated: Generic principles; History of agricultural settlements; Land use form; Livestock; Hay farming;

Land cultivation; Gardening and gardening; Forest land; Land lease (rent); Industry and wages; Taxes and debts; Features of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) families; General business affairs; Trade; Credit; Population needs; Natural state. This program became the basis of all subsequent studies of extras, in which the methods developed by F. Shcherbin were applied.

Basically, the program of the research expedition, which was created thanks to the MKZ, paid great attention to tribal relations. So, in it under the column "Rhodo-tribal principles" are presented: 1) the scheme of tribal-tribal relations by volosts; 2) determination of the influence of clan initiative on the formation of wintering grounds or their mutual isolation with a record of oral legends about it; 3) determination of the relation of the clan initiative to the unification of several economic villages into one group with the alternate use of land, with the identification of the influence on the protection of their interests from other nomads; 4) the influence of the clan initiative on marriage for the creation of their own households or on the creation of an independent home; 5) the influence of tribal relations on the choice of the ruling volost, biys, rural foremen, etc .; 6) determination of the presence of intergeneric hostility or revenge (TsGA RK. F. 317. Op.1. D. 8. L. 51).

Therefore, the researchers, first of all, determined the composition of the population (genus-tribes) of the studied counties and volosts, and then the history of settlement in this territory. When describing the tribal structure, the Kazakh family tree, they used recorded information received from elders, elders of the clans, who called and provided information only about their clans that were directly related to them, and refused to talk about unaffiliated clans in order not to contribute confusion. This increased the reliability of the data, then these data were compared with the works of such researchers as N. Aristov, N. Grodekov, A. Levshin.

Researchers, being among the Kazakh population, wrote down the stories of elders and elderly people who knew the annals well. The problem of studying legends-stories stored in the "Materials on Kyrgyz land use ..." was also important, since at each stage various legends have much in common with historical reality. In addition, the "Materials on Kyrgyz Land Use ..." contains a large amount of ethnographic material about the life, customs, and traditions of the people. For example, information related to marriage in that period: "it was determined that the marriage was carried out by the will of both parties, and the kalym was a certain payment for a woman", which during the wedding should take into account two separate clans and 7 tribes. It is also indicated that among Kazakhs there are married women of 2-3 women, since this is not limited to Islam (TsGA RK. F. 210. Op. 3. D. 362. L. 10).

At the same time, the functions performed by women and men in the household were analyzed, the difficult life of the woman was noted; the forms of clothing, the forms and types of yurts, as well as the things in it, felt and carpets, types of dishes are well described. The researchers relied on military topographic maps of five-verst scales and fixed the necessary areas on schematic maps using topographers. These materials were needed by statisticians for a natural-historical description of counties.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be noted that the archives contain valuable information on the use of land in accordance with the tribal composition of the Kazakh society: 1) tribal

settlement for each county, volost, aul; 2) genealogical tables of clans and tribes; 3) the process of their resettlement and occupied territory (names of rivers and lakes, lands); 4) the settlement of clans and tribes in the XVII-XX centuries, the history and causes of their lifestyle; 5) the preservation of legends and epics in the historical tradition of oral creativity regarding childbirth; 6) maps of the location of clans and tribes; 7) the total number of people in childbirth and the number of households; 8) the total number of people in the county and volosts. The following information can be obtained from the history of traditional livestock farming of the Kazakhs: 1) the type and number of livestock, its name by age and calving in regions and counties; 2) pastures (wintering, Zhailau, spring and autumn pastures); 3) types of dishes from livestock products and methods for their preparation; 4) the period of shearing and slaughter of cattle; 5) the use of wool and cattle skin for the manufacture of clothing, etc. Also from these materials it is possible to obtain data for each county on agriculture, land-use norms and livestock units. The Russian imperial administration studied all the vast steppes of the territory of the Steppe and Turkestan governorates after the accession of the Kazakhs to Russia and prepared several large-scale research expeditions and statistical surveys to identify places that are "redundant" for the Kazakhs. At the same time, these materials contain valuable information that enrich the history, ethnography, geology and geography, botany, economics and features of the social structure of the Kazakh society. An objective analysis of these sources of the XIX - early XX centuries allows you to recreate the history of all the national outskirts of the Russian Empire.

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