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INTRODUCTION

The first President of our nation N.A. Nazarbayev in his “On the waves of the history” said: “There is the only lesson of the history: I’m strongly against the conclusion that it can not give us any lessons. People who consider history like a composition of minor fabled words really can not take any lessons from history. It is not possible to repent hard-hitting and sorrowful nature of the poverty in Russian colonization to the development of Kazakh spiritual dimension” [1, 279-285 p].

Nowadays Kazakhstan has gained its independence, so historians began to investigate the history meaningfully, started to write about it objectively. Particularly, it was given the attention in the Kazakh history to the source study, so a lot of details appeared on account of the programme “Cultural inheritance”. Consequently, one of the priorities in the modern Kazakhstan’s history is the research as “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” which contained valuable insights about the motherland history in late XIX and early XX centuries. As the details from this report could renovate the traditional Kazakh history and make a contribution in order to take a new look at it.

It only can be taken a complex notice of a publication after the source study analysis. Whereas the materials in F.A. Shcherbina expedition claimed to be a singular basis which is able to describe the Kazakh society, general social and economic situation throughout Kazakh land, development tendencies, internal potential of the society and its capabilities in the late XIX and early XX centuries.

As one of the currently important subject in native history with the aid of F.A. Shcherbina expedition in late XIX and early XX centuries by analyzing ethno-social development of the central Kazakhstan, we owe valuable insights for the facts that Kazakh nation’s rights were footworned and robbed, were forfeited of the

own land. With regard to this problem it contains the written materials of the complex “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”, which are in need of national source study. These are the materials which have been collected from the results of F.A. Shcherbina expedition on the study of Kazakh steppe in late XIX and early XX centuries. Even though it is constituted as a data which informs the Czarist Russia policy in the affected period, it also gives valuable and detailed data about farmstead of the Kazakh society, its economic, ethnical-tribal structure, social history and others. Particularly, this data holds specific place in investigating Russian policy in Kazakhstan in late XIX and early XX centuries. Issues such as Kazakh society’s deepening in the crisis of traditional characteristics, changes in the sphere of the farming and economy, increasing of the migrants and etc. are given accurately and genuinely in this data.

That is why it is important to identify thoroughly the policy that pursued by Czarist Russia in Kazakh steppe, to unpack it in-depth.

The objective of the research work – the data about “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” based on F.A. Shcherbina expedition on the study of Kazakh steppe in late XIX and early XX centuries.

The subject of the research work - carrying out complex analysis from the data “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” based on F.A. Shcherbina expedition on the study of Kazakh steppe in late XIX and early XX centuries.

We considered the writings and the investigations that helped to analyze the data about “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” in chronological circle as the following: before October Revolution, Soviet era and the works that were published when Kazakhstan gained its independence.

In the middle of XIX century Russia showed growing interest to agricultural sphere in the territory of Kazakhstan. After establishing the Russian geographical society, there had been

published some writings about Kazakh's nomadic farmstead, customs and household activities. It is necessary to mention particularly the works of such people as Sh.Sh.Ualikhanov, A.I. Levshin, V.V. Radlov, N.I. Gradekov, N.A. Aristov, dedicated to this time [2-6].

Researcher T.P. Volkova concludes that P.P. Rummyantsev, a statist, was the first who made scientifically expert evaluation of the "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" [7]. In his "Kyrgyz nation in past and now" he mentioned that he highly evaluated F.A. Shcherbina's expedition results and he agreed to all of the methods of investigation. He pointed out: "The materials that were collected as a result of the expedition shows not only Kazakh nation's current social and economic development, but also provides the ways of defining its further development" [8]. A disadvantage of the expedition is in grouping the farmstead according to the number of the horses. There is an opinion that it's not an opportunity that can help to define rich farmstead in Kazakh society. Having shown the grouping of the Kazakh farmstead, the author generally admits the necessity of social-economic analysis in Kazakh village settlements.

In the actual circumstances it was a statist A.A. Kaufmann who gave the basis for the formation of the expedition and analyzed the used method, and who gave the direction for the researches of the data "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" [9]. His business trip to Akmola, Semei, Oral-Torgai, Syrdarya districts had a purpose - set an aim and a task, define basic research directions for the further researches conducted by F.Sherbina, P.Skryplev, P.Khvorostansky. In his "Calculations" he analyzed F.A.Sherbina's expedition methods. In process of time he used data from "Materials..." in order to investigate Russian farmstead. A.A. Kaufmann is one of the first authors who was the first to take up the question about the value of the expedition data [10].

Talking about the difficulties of the expedition A.A. Kaufmann made the following statement: "In 1897 expedition staff was doubled. In comparison with 1896 it was necessary to reorganize a

seasonal division, to teach the newcomers to compensate the errors of those, who had already gone. Even for the experienced statist it took a load of time to get to know specific nomad farmstead. Inconstancy in the expedition staff in its turns will be a barrier for the opportuneness, and data which will be collected by the newcomers in the beginning of the summer season give rise to doubt for its degree of completeness and explicitness” [10, 38 p].

In this regard indications are far apart from the truth, the cattle number represented in decrease. In view of this A.A. Kaufmann concluded in his work: “The collected results of expedition from the data dedicated to investigate steppe districts didn’t consider the facts showed above, so without doubt there can not be found any accurate facts” [10, 41 p].

“I am reporting this situation despite the lack of assertiveness in expressing decisive opinion about accuracy of numerical indicators of expedition. In my judgment, a number of opinions that were shown above are exaggerated. Taking into consideration that having regard to my own practical training and special aspects in statistical references the reason of distortion of expedition results had a real purpose - to calculate the average numerical indicator, on other hand to criticize the veracity of some authors’ mass data that widen the statistics. It is exaggerated to show the significance of the mistakes made at random at the very end as rich Kyrghyz with their silver tongue eloquence exaggerated their wealth, I draw this conclusion: numerical indicators of expedition are a bit far from the truth after defining the general results and average numerical indicators. Nevertheless, expedition data couldn’t show adequately Kyrghyz’s social daily graft, in comparison the data which government possessed till that time, this data is several times more accurate” [10, 45 p].

A.A. Kaufmann concluded that F.A.Sherbina’s expedition results that are collected in “Materials...” were used to collect information about social sphere of Russian community. He summed up that the form of communities shown in the results of the

expedition makes it possible to observe the evolutionary process of the community. At the same time, A.A. Kaufmann believed that F.A. Shcherbina, from a mechanical point of view, replaced the signs of Russian society in Kazakh auls. In 1897, as a ministerial inspector, he took up the issue of expedition organization and primary research materials. The reason why A.A. Kaufmann doubted the reliability of the “Materials” was the unreasonable opinions of local administrative representatives. According to their opinions numerical indicators of expedition data which run on cattle breeding are far from the truth.

We can say that the publication of thirteen volumes “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” prompted the publication of not only P.Rumyantsev and A.Kaufmann’s, but also V.Skalov’s and P.Khvorostovsky’s works [11-12]. They made several attempts to raise the issue of the independence of nomadic Kazakhs in a geographical position. N.Turchaninov, V.Voschinin’s works expounded the Czarist Russia’s migration policy [13-14].

T.Sedelnikov in his works criticized the colonial policy of the tsarist government and did not approve the campaign of taking the land away from the Kazakhs. Nevertheless, the author explored the struggle for land on the Kazakh steppe not from a class position, but as a struggle between nomadic and settled feudal lords [15-16]. It is found out that he aspired to show the historical position of this time without evasion. The author spoke on behalf of the Kazakh people, demanded the restoration of land relations. However, the government not only did what is described above, but more intensively began to divide the land than before. And in Chermakov’s works, the use of the forms of Kazakh land and the colonial bureaucratic administration of the tsarist government are described on the advantageous side [17].

We believe that it is possible to classify separately the works of the intelligent society “Alash” in a historiographical review on the above question. In order to criticize, expose the comprehensive tricks of coercion of the colonialist apparatus, it was necessary to have

learned research and op-ed articles with the help of which it was possible to open the eyes of the people, to help them understand actual problems to the exact extent. This obligation could be fulfilled only by a person who is well informed in the political system of the empire and questions on land relations. Such publications as “Aykap” and “Kazakh” have raised this issue in the national range, turning it into a discussion. For the first time in the history of the press in the duration of this discussion, the authors divided into two alternative opinions. One of them (the supporters – B.Karataev, M.Seralin, Zh.Seidalin and etc.) supported the idea of shifting to a sedentary way of life, to obtain their favorable land share, despite the norms of a settled life dictated by the provision that small farmers would emigrate and settle from Russia. Those who adhered to this opinion lead the people and settled down according to the norms of a sedentary life. They understood that if young educated Kazakhs began to live a sedentary life, then it would be possible to spread art and education among them. Those who had the second opinion have spoken as follows: “the Kazakhs who has been accustomed to nomadic economy won’t be able to take to get used a share on settled norms. Such norm suits only areas which have mastered the standard of farming and have fertile soil. And an ultimate goal of public authorities which have made such decision - it is careful, with a trick to take away the land from Kazakhs and to inspire in them opinion as if they gave this land with their consent” [18].

A.Bokeikhanov was the one who exerted a lot of effort to explain the situation to the people in detail. In the newspaper “Kazakh”, he argued on this topic, published substantial research and op-ed articles. He talked about the benefits that would be obtained with the help of general national debate. In his articles based on facts, he sought to explain to the people the colonial and reactionary meaning of the law of the czardom about the land. He said that the Union of Ministers, which were subordinate to the resettlement administration in 1909 on May 9, did not sanction a legal document, but only an instruction. Consequently, the local people, driven out by

the czarist officials who rely on illegal instructions, show their weak-willedness. He wrote: "If the Kazakh does not receive 15 allotment, then where is the law on wintering, places for sowing, hay?", "If you take 15, then I will mark the land, if you settle like a Kazakh, then I will resettle you every day. So the Kazakh were resettled every day. Is there such a czardom that rules the people? Is not our kingdom a constitution, are not we all equally justified in submitting to the czar's man? What are we guilty of, to move every day from the Kazakh land? Is this people not looking for a job like all people? Not squealing like a child on the foot of which came the horse!" [19, 18-23 pp]. In fact, the tsarist government was not considered with the peculiar features of the Kazakh people. Natural features of the soil and the psychological preparation of the people were also not taken into account. Speaking about the historical justice of this issue, Alash intelligentsia in the Kazakh newspaper rebelled against not just the Kazakh people passing to a sedentary lifestyle, but to the colonial meaning of sedentary norms, which thus sought to deceive the naive people. The tsarist government decided its political-economic frontier with the help of colonization. They used it with success in practice in the Steppe regions. Before that, they used the same tricks that Siberian non-Russian and bashkorts, and they re-did the same with the Kazakhs. Alash intelligentsia often repeated this in the Russian, Tatar and Kazakh pages of the press, thus cautioning the masses of the people.

Even among the Kazakhs there were situations when they gave their land for rent, sold for money and lost them. Akhmet Baitursunov in his article "Kazakh's wound" published in "Aykap" magazine put it baldly: "Kazakh people only now felt the grief. Not knowing where or from whom fell on his head so much misery, blames everyone and takes offense. He was offended by the fact that it gave the land which he owned to a peasant. He blamed his predecessor for that they surrender the Kazakh land to become a state-owned [19, 18-25 pp].

It can be noted that “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” was not used in searches in the years following the accession of Soviet power. In the historiography of the period of Soviet power, the source “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” was given a negative evaluation, the information in it, as V.I.Lenin noted, raised doubts about the “average” calculations. However, one cannot hide the fact that research works often used numerical data. In 1945 after the World War II they began to pay attention to “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”. Researchers of this time used the materials from “Materials ...” in their works to study the land policy of the tsarist government, the state of the farmstead, economy of the Kazakhs and agrarian problems. Nevertheless, there was no full source analysis, there was no work that was investigated in a complex way based on the results of F.A. Shcherbina’s expedition. Everything was considered only from a general point of view. Among those, who investigate the land issues, the following scientists should be mentioned: O.A.Vaganov, Y.B. Bekmakhanov, B.Suleimenov, A.B. Tursynbaev, L.M. Auezova, T.K. Litvinova, K.M. Tumanshin, S.A. Sundetov, A.B. Geller [20-28] and etc. Many authors compared the data “Materials ...” with other information, thus trying to unravel the issues of data. For instance, I.F. Makarov studying the data on agriculture from “Materials ...” doubted about the information on the amount of production necessary for sowing [29].

N.V. Alekseenko took a step forward in determining the degree of veracity of demographic information [30]. V.S. Chernikov raised questions about the veracity of the collected information concerning the number of cattle during the expedition in the study of the steppe regions [31].

Especially, the evaluation of researchers who used “Materials ...” as a means of obtaining social and economic information was singular. K.L. Kosshanov came to the conclusion that although materials from information are widely used, “Materials ...” describes

the social and economic development of the Kazakh people in the wrong direction [32].

M.S. Bekbergenov, V.F. Shakhmatov, E.S. Tolybekov, V.P. Kuryliev, N.E. Massanov, on the contrary relying on “Materials ...” consider from various aspects the social and economic organization of the Kazakh people [33-37]. They claim that they “Materials ...” supply with the valuable information.

Researcher T.P. Volkova is one of the first researchers who for the first time fully carried out a source study of information based on the collected materials of the F.A. Shcherbina’s expedition. Considering information opportunities “The materials ...”, he made sure of the truthfulness of the information and developed a method for using them. He conducted a correlation analysis of statistical information in his thesis “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use, collected and developed for the study of the steppe region: a source study” which he defended in 1982 [7]. There, a comparison is made of the correlation of the coefficients of their two pertinent data. T.P. Volkova has proved that in the material “Materials ...” the true numerical data outweigh those that rise doubts, concluded that on the whole the data in this work are of high reliability.

Along with this, the researcher T.P.Volkova published several articles of great scientific importance relating to the expedition staff headed by F.A. Shcherbina and an analysis of methods for calculating budget statistics [38-39]. However, although the researcher’s work differs in that he used many searches and mathematical methods, in many cases in the study of the traditional history of Kazakh society, he was guided by the Marxist-Leninist methodology. Nevertheless, the methods used in the author’s works mentioned above gave us orientation to our research work. According to T.P. Volkova, in the information of F.A. Shcherbina’s expedition, numerical indicators on the use of land (the land belonging to Kazakhs), to the Kazakh inhabitants (men, women, the whole people), cattle (horses, camels, livestock, sheep and goats) require careful verification and greater certainty. The author had

difficulties because of the impossibility of comparing the exponents of F.A. Shcherbina's expedition with other data. Even if several links of information corresponded to the time of research, they could not be compared because many statistical data were associated with the entire indigenous people, and the data from the F.A. Shcherbina's expedition in many respects covers the Kazakh farmstead. Summing up her researches, T.P. Volkova divides into two groups the reliability of the information of the F.A. Shcherbina's expedition: unreliable and reliable. He attributes to the unreliable in the "The materials..." the indicators of the sections "use of land", "women", "other inhabitants" and "horses". Even if the expedition organization has a scientific level of its own, some information has suffered from impermanence. That is why this expedition can not define the capacity of land that has been used by Kazakhs. Statistics blamed obstacles encountered in this area. The specific situation in the Kazakh society repaired obstacles in ascertaining the exact number of women's society. Due to this, the indicator "other inhabitants" also suffered. Nevertheless, we should not set a limit when comparing information from "Materials ..." with other data. Because it is the fact that data of an expedition from "Materials ..." is an evidence-based research" – has concluded T.P. Volkova. "In general, the "Materials" should be evaluated as reliable information that needs special research, with rich information capabilities" – enclosed the author [40].

In our study, two monographs by Y.B. Bekmakhanov are of great importance. In the work, were widely used valuable and rare information and literature, the materials of the population census in 1897, 1916, 1917. These data greatly assisted in the comprehensive study of the regions of Akmola, Semey, Oral, Torgai and Syrdarya. The researcher showed that in his work F.A. Shcherbina pointed out that according to land regulations, the lands given to nomadic Kazakhs and Kyrgyz were given only for a temporary period, before they move to a settled way of life [21; 41;].

O.A. Vaganov and S.Neishtadt [20; 42;], whose works were published in the 40-50 years of the XX century, describe Kazakh auls in the early XX century. For instance, O.A. Vaganov defended his thesis devoted to the land policy of the tsarist government in Kazakhstan. He mainly used materials from the F.A. Shcherbina expedition, and concluded that the research data was incorrect. His opinion was later supported by A.B. Geller, Y.B. Bekmakhanov, B.Suleimenov. In his works Chernikov clearly showed the degree of socio-economic development, the peculiarities of the Kazakh agriculture of the aforesaid time [31]. A.B. Tursynbaev's studies show Kazakh auls during the three revolutions, describe economic evolution and social structure [23]. The usage of the soil, the occupation of Kazakhs' agriculture are reported in the works of the researcher – L.M. Auezov, I.F. Makarov with A.Yerenov [43]. The agrarian relations in Kazakhstan are described in the works of P.G. Galuso. In these works the class differentiation in the Kazakh society is shown on the basis of new new intelligence, also the intensification of colonial exploitation, the difficult situation of Kazakh workers [44-47].

Along with that P.G. Galuso expounds the primary humiliation of capitalism in Kazakhstan. V.F. Shakhmatov tried to show the causes of the crisis of nomadic cattle breeding. Along with this, the author came to the opinion that the use of land in different regions of Kazakhstan was not uniform, showing the forms of using the land of nomadic farms. He approves the opinion that as a result of the colonial policy of the tsarist government, after the removal of the land, as a result, obstacles arose in cattle breeding that the Kazakhs began to move to more important, progressive types of farming [48]. However, P.G. Galuso's the social and economic analysis remained unfinished. The advantage of G.A. Satybekov's work is that he made an analysis of the change of residence based on the materials of the magazine "Aykap" [49]. The fact that from A.A. Kaufmann's calculations of one can get a lot of information about the

resettlement policy of the tsarist government in Kazakhstan is thoroughly analyzed in I.A. Poltoranin's article [50].

S.Tolybekov noted that in late XIX century and early XX centuries instead of patrimonial-public use of land by the Kazakhs there were three types of private ownership of land holdings: hayfields, winter pastures and summer pastures [51]. The economical situation of Kazakh auls, trade and land relations, class struggle in the early XX century are shown in the works of V.F. Shakhmatova and Yerenov'. Together with this, if we consider the economic basis, which determines socially reciprocal relations with respect to the necessary product, then the conclusions in historiographical works will coincide.

The main problems of the social-economic development of Kazakhstan of this time are also manifested in the historical and jurisprudential literature. In this regard, S.Z. Zimanov's works show the Kazakh economy, the socio-political system, the dynamics of the forms of ownership of Kazakhs in the XIX century. He described Kazakh society according to the G.Sapargaliev and P.P. Rumyantsev's researches [52]. K.Zhirenchin's writings made an accurate analysis of social and administrative reforms in the XIX century and the first decade of the XX century [53].

The early XIX and late XX centuries are devoted to agrarian relations in Kazakhstan and comprehensive judgment of the colonial policy of the tsarist government. D.I. Dulatova and other researchers works were valuable in that they analyzed new questions and gave a guide to systematized historical and historiographical searches. D.I. Dulatova's systematized works of on historiography found their place in the scientific community, in her works the events of the aforesaid period were interpreted from the scientific-historiographical point of view [54]. T.A. Koshkinbayev's article describes the agrarian unrest in the Kazakh villages, the primary source of colonial policy is sought from their cause [55].

On defining the basic principles of the analysis of historical materials and the main stages of critical analysis, the issue of

classifying and determining the degree of reliability of the materials it is worth noting the works of such researches as I.D. Kovalchenko, O.M. Medushevskaya, S.I. Antonov, A.P. Pronstein, M.K. Makarov [56-60].

After gaining independence, interest in source “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” has increased. If we say that O.Ozganbay’s work is valuable in that he made a full analysis of the works of the Alash intelligentsia and that he was able to disclose the colonial policy of the tsarist government [61], then K.Nurpeisov and M.Koigeldiev’s researches are valuable in that they analyzed the work of the Alash intelligentsia and their service in historically significant events [62]. On defining the basic principles of the analysis of historical materials and the main stages of critical analysis, the issue of classifying and determining the degree of reliability of the materials O.H. Mukhatova, R.M. Tashtemkhanova, K.R. Nesipbaeva, T.A.Tolebaev are conducting great searches [63-66].

It is worth mentioning especially the researchers who contributed to the study of the ethnic and social life of the Kazakh people, especially Zh.O. Artykbayev [67], N.A. Masanov’s [68] works. These works dedicated to the economy, ethnic and social life of the Kazakh society are also characterized by the fact that previously unknown data and objective information are stored here.

In 2002, the researcher Yermenbetova defended her dissertation on the topic “The materials of V.Kuznetsova’s expedition about the land relations in Kazakh auls in early XX century” [69]. In her dissertation, the author compared the exponents of F.Shcherbina and V.Kuznetsov’s expeditions, verified the authenticity of statistical data with the help of correlation analysis. This work is also of great value for the fact that for the first time in the history of science the materials collected during Kuznetsova’s expedition were investigated by the mathematical method. In 2008, N.Tasilova defended her PhD thesis on “The materials about soil usage of the Kyrghyzs...” as the source of the structure of the tribal

Kazakh society (in late XIX and early XX centuries)” [70]. The author examined the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” as a source of the traditional tribal structure of the Kazakh society, defined the essence and originality of the source as the study of the Kazakh as a tribal-tribe for the first time studied in this period. At the same time, he defined from the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” the objectivity and historical position of the origin of the information about the tribal-pedigree structure, classified according to different characteristics. It can be noted that in recent years, Russian researchers have become more interested in the subject under consideration. In 2003, Y.A. Alferova defended her thesis on “F.A. Shcherbina in the social and political life of Russia: the 60’s of the XIX – early XX centuries” about the statistician F.Shcherbina, who studied the steppe regions of Kazakhstan, considered his life and service comprehensively. This work can be given the highest evaluation, because the author has comprehensively settled on Shcherbina’s historical and public service, his personality, about his service in the historical and social life of Russia in the 60’s of the XIX- early XX centuries. The importance of this work is that accurate and important information about the point of view, the general direction, the basic principles and the position of the author who edited the “The materials ...” were preserved here [71]. Like her in Voronezh 2007 author O.P. Dorofeeva defended her PhD thesis on “F.A. Shcherbina’s social and political activities in the late XIX century - early XX centuries in the Voronezh region”. Of course, the native historians are interested in the socio-political service of the head of the expedition before he investigated the steppe lands, because this, in turn, is always very important in obtaining answers to questions like the methods of the expedition conducted in the Kazakh land, organizational and methodological principles, and etc [72].

The present day researchers make their own contribution to a comprehensive study of the theoretical and methodological issues of

source study. In this row, the K.M. Atabayev, S.A. Zhakishev and K.S. Alimgazinov's works are of great importance [73-75].

Summing up, on the basis of historiographic searches, "The materials about the usage of soil by Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)" were generally used as questions about the history of resettlement, about the colonization of the land, we made sure that it was not used as a source of colonization of Kazakh society in the late XIX and early XX centuries. At the same time, it was not evaluated on merit in the times of the Soviet Union, having become stuck in Marxist-Leninist ideology. That is why the actual and original issue is the need for a systematic, comprehensive analysis and research of the topic. That is why a systematic comprehensive analysis of this topic, the need for study are particularly relevant and a fresh problem. Changes in the development of nomadic economy in late XIX century and at early XX century were shown in the Russian seasonal press as in the materials on resettlement, the beneficial effects of colonial policy in the resettlement expedition, shows the resettlement of peasants as a positive wagging in Kazakh auls. It can be said that in the era of the Soviet Union this conceptual theory remained unchanged. Only after independence of Kazakhstan, the true image of the situation was revealed, the annoying sides of the colonial policy became clear.

The main goal of the research work is to examine the historical information that was discovered as a result of F.A. Shcherbina's expedition "The materials on the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs) land use", which explored the steppe lands of Kazakhstan in the late XIX and early XX centuries, and based on historical and geographical analysis to examine the ethno-social development of central Kazakhstan.

To accomplish the goal of the research topic, the following tasks were set:

- To define accuracy and completeness, objectivity and value of the data materials;

- To examine the objectivity of these "The materials about the usage of soil by Kyrghyz(Kazakhs)" as a definition of the meaning

of colonial policy, to analyze the conditions of education, or to consider the semantic-content description and history of origin;

- To analyze the history of the organization of statistical research on the process of selecting “excess land” from Kazakhs, to show the features of the information collected there;

- To elucidate and analyze the basic principles and methods for analyzing the statistical information of the Kazakh land described from the household-economic point of view in “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”;

- To clarify the completeness, truthfulness and accuracy of the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” as a source of economic and economic history of the Kazakh traditional society;

- To describe the agrarian policy of the tsarist government on the basis of the source data in order to uncover the basis of the colonial policy conducted in the late XIX and early XX centuries;

- To analyze ways to use the source of water, renting land that were previously used by the Kazakh people;

The source of the research is archival, statistical, clerical, regular and other data. In general, the data that had been used in this research work can be divided into these groups:

To the first group belongs all of the normative-legal documents devoted to the Russia’s policy of resettlement of in the late XIX and early XX centuries. This group of information is made up of legislative acts, temporary rules, orders, orders and documents of a legal nature. We can see from these documents the nature of administrative-regional changes, the formation of districts and the problems of the order of management in them in the examined period. The decrees of the Russian tsarist government were taken from I.I.Kraft’s collection “Laws about Kyrghyz” steppe regions” [76]. In addition, in 2006, the collection collected by S.N. Maltusynov in “The Agrarian History of Kazakhstan (late XIX-early XX centuries)” was important for clarifying the multitude problems of factual information found in more than 500 archives and rare works of Russia and Kazakhstan. The reason is that in the documents

included in this collection there are a number of information describing the administrative and territorial changes. If it is worth noting, the Russian legal reforms, instructions, valuable information concerning colonization and change of residence were selected. The documents in this collection were classified in the following sections: “The rights of the state to the lands of the Steppe region are unquestionable”, “Colonizing the Steppe, the Russian government stands on the soil”, “The withdrawal of winter camps and the demolition of Kyrghyz buildings from them is an entirely legitimate action”, “The Kyrghyz population in many places has reacted hostilely to the seizure of land”, “The agrarian question in the third State Duma”, “The attitude of the deputies of the second and third State Duma in Stolypin’s agrarian policy”, “The agrarian question in the Third State Duma: the mass resettlement of peasants and methods of seizing land on the outskirts of the Empire”, “The agrarian question in the Fourth State Duma: from resettlement to the policy of settlement and displacement”. Classification of documents in this way is effective for researchers to work correctly and quickly [77].

At the same time collections of the following documents and materials have been used: “Complete collection of laws of the Russian Empire”, “Collection of legal acts on the Kyrghyz of the steppe regions”, “The past of Kazakhstan in sources and materials”, “The materials on the history of the Kazakh USSR”, “The materials on the history of the political system of Kazakhstan”, “Kazakh-Russian Relations in the XVIII and XIX centuries” and etc [78-82].

Documents of the second group are of great interest. The archive fund of the resettlement department collected a number of office documents. In the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the factual-informative and valuable documents in funds are No. 8 “Administration of state property in Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk regions ministry of agriculture and state property”, No.501 “Akmola-Semipalatinsk department of agriculture and state property”, No. 317 “Head of resettlement in

Akmola region”, No. 469 “Aktyubinsk district migration department of the Torgay-Uralsk resettlement area”, No. 479 “Pavlodar county migration department”, No. 643 “Petropavlovsk county resettlement department”, No. 29 “Head of the resettlement business in Torgay-Uralsk district”, No. 25 “Torgay regional government”. For example, only in the fund No. 643 “Petropavlovsk county resettlement department of the Akmola region” documents of 1874-1919 were collected and current measures are reported for the purpose of creating an excess of land for resettled state lands of the county. The formation of the management of resettlement, the measures taken, and even the time of distribution were shown [83, p.2]. At the same time, from fund No. 8, list 1, case 203, one can see the campaign of research of the regions of Akmola and Semey, which has become a sight from Russia because in each page of the document, the names of all the officials who belonged to these regions were listed, all conditions were created for them, obligations were established to provide assistance in successful work [84, p.7]. In archives funds No. 8, No. 501, No. 317, No. 469, No. 479, No. 643 were preserved valuable information on the natural history research carried out in the regions of Akmola, Semei and Torgai. From these documents it is possible to select information concerning the nature of steppe regions, geography, botany, history, demography and ethnography. For example, in the fund number 8, 1 list, case 270 is granted the petition of the head of the expedition - F.Shcherbina, written in the management of Omby. There one can find documents on the application of the amount of advance payment forexpediton staff and the execution of economic works [85, p 10]. And in the fund No. 7, line 5 and case 9 there are given maps of resettlement sites. It was compiled in May 1898 and its title is “The plan of the resettlement section at Lake Sary-kul No. 2 of the village of Vsesvyatsky formed by the members of the first Akmola special temporary party from the state-owned lands of Akmola region, Petropavlovsk district consisting of Kyrghyz middle-rural residents”. There indicated a name of a topographer Gorchakovsky [86]. At the same time, it is

possible to obtain additional information about the F.Scherbina expedition and the composition of the P.Khvorostovsky party, who examined Oral-Torgai, their service and the salaries received, etc. For example, fund No. 8 is called “Administration of state property in Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Semirechinsk regions Ministry of Agriculture and State Property”. There are 289 units there, documents relating to resettlement preserved between the years 1889-1903.

No. 8 fund, 1 line, case 270 is called “The case of the appropriation of funds for the natural-historical and economic statistical study of Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions”. Particularly important here are documents dealing with the correct resolution of a multitude of historical problems and information that help to elucidate the general goal and objectives of the study in 1896-1903. From the accounts of the F.A.Scherbina’s expedition, one can find out how many people participated in the study, with what profession, and their wages as they were shown above. For instance, from the collection of documents “Demanding payroll to members of the expedition of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property for the study of the steppe regions of Western Siberia. For April and May 1896” one can see the heads of the expedition and its members’ amount of wages. Documents and data about the expedition from this archive are the only adequately shown data [87].

The third group of data includes statistical materials. From this data we got a large amount of information directly related to the topic since the day of expedition formation and till the end of it. Including 13 volumes of the main source that collected historical, statistical and ethnographic information, the materials of the expedition exploring 12 districts, that is “The materials about the usage of soil by Kyrghyz(Kazakhs)”. These volumes are devoted to the districts Kokshetay, Atbasar, Akmola, Pavlodar, Kostanay, Karkaraly, Aktobe, Zaysan, Ust’-Kamenogorsk, Semey, Omby, Petropavl [88-99]. At the same time, the most important data are “Collection of materials on Kyrghyz land use” dedicated to the total

budget of all districts [100]. This data which became our object of research can provide valuable information about the economy of the Kazakh society, socio-economic, genealogical, ethnographic, meteorological, biological, and geographic and other branches in the late XIX and early XX centuries.

One of the works dealing with the topic of work used in the statistical and ethnographic character is A.N. Bokeikhanov's works. The sixth volume of the "The materials...", entitled "Semey region, Karkaraly county", was published in St. Petersburg in 1905. A.N. Bokeikhanov took part in this six-volume differentiation. In addition, he examined the problem of the Kazakh land society on the basis of materials collected in the district mentioned above, and also the fourth volume of the "Materials..." was drafted directly with the author's participation. In the writing of the "Introductory Word" to the sixth volume, L. Chermak presents the following: "In analyzing the material, took part Bokeikhanov, Guseev and me. Additions to the social groups of auls, generic schemes, the definition and description of natural and historical areas, the creation of migration tables, the grouping of the Kyrghyz (Kazakh) words in an alphabetic scheme, the mapping of the use of Kyrghyz land were performed with Bokeikhanov's labor activity". After these lines we made sure that the basis of most of the works included in the collection were written by A.N. Bokeykhanov [93, p. 12-13]. Bokeikhanov also considered the problem of the Kazakh land community on the basis of collected materials from the four above-mentioned counties. It is known that every zhuz of our people, of every tribe, had their own places of residence, wintering and summer camps, rivers and waters, that is, each locality had its own stable owner.

After that, A. Bokeikhanov studied zhuz and tribal aspects of the Kazakh society meaningfully and wrote a chronicle of the Kazakh clans. Having thoroughly studied a question he has shown unprofitableness of newcomers' agriculture. He showed steadfast resistance against the colonization policy of the tsarist government, relying on the conclusions of the expedition. As a result of research

work, he proved that the Kazakh land is more adapted to cattle breeding than agriculture, and colonization policy will cause irreparable damage to the nature of steppe areas, land and water and the traditional household formed since ancient times. We found these conclusions concerning on this problem in Bokeikhanov's collection of the works. Many scientific articles and works connected with Bokeikhanov's service as part of the expedition were written. If to call them: M.K. Koigeldiev, T.P. Volkova, N.Ashkeeva, S.Akkululy, N.A. Tasilova, L.I. Serekbayeva, G.A. Meirmanova, N.A. Beisenbekova, Z.G. Saktaganova, L.K. Shotbakova and etc. researchers revealed Bokeikhanov's works executed as an economist and specialist in statistics [101-110].

We believe that A.N. Bokeykhanov's service as part of this expedition provides ample opportunities to find answers for many questions concerning the policy of the tsarist government.

At the same time, the authors K.K. Kusainov, G.E. Ibragimova, G.N. Xenzhik, N.M. Zhienalina, M.Z. Utegenov, A.S. Baibolsynova and etc., noted the value of the the data from "Materials...", using them as historical data [111-120]. In studies as printed data were used the materials from the pages of "Questions of colonization", "Siberian questions", "Historical notes", "Kazakh", "Aykap", "Kazakh history", "Akykat", etc.

Of the individual researchers, as A.A.Kaufman, F.A. Shcherbina, L.K. Chermak, P.Rumyantsev, P.Khvorastansky and Alash's scientist A.N. Bokeikhanov's valuable works about resettlement were used, their calculations and statistics were compared with the relocation.

Although there was a lot written about the services of the statistical parties of the Syr-Dariya region and F.A.Shcherbina's study of the steppe territories in the late XIX and early XX centuries, many documents about its history and collected information were waiting for its researcher in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On the basis of these factual materials, the practical importance of the research problems, such as the use of a

water source, natural resources, land relations, material production on the basis of nomadic cattle breeding of the Kazakh people were revealed.

The chronological circle of research work covers the end of the XIX century, that is, from the beginning of the period of the expedition to study Kazakh lands and the appearance of “Materials...” and till the beginning of the XX century. The specific appearance of the source dates from 1896-1909.

Statistical research covers Steppe General-Governorship (steppe regions, steppe regions). Including in the statistical work of 1897 includes the regions of Akmola and Semey, in addition, two districts of Torgay region Kostanay and Torgay. These lands constitute a single historical neighborhood and somewhat corresponds to the current territory of Central Kazakhstan.

The theoretical methodological basis of research is the important principles of scientific knowledge as obsequiousness, historicity and systematic. Along with this, theoretical principles are founded as objectivity and subjectivity of formation of knowledge in source study, prerequisites and historical positions, forms of preservation and features, classification of data and the need for examination.

During the preparation of the work in order to clarify the completeness and truth of information as the main methods were used generalization and conclusion, historical-comparative, structural-functional, synthetic and analytical analyzes. And also the main scientific methods and methods for analyzing historical research, original conclusions and views from the national point of view aimed at new directions for the development of historical science were adopted in the work. Since in scientific works scientists made methodological conclusions and considerations, it is worth paying attention to a few of them.

Through the work of “The materials about the usage of soil by Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)” published at late XIX century and early XX century in the course of the review of the ethno-social development

of Central Kazakhstan, the following scientific discoveries were made:

- Based on the historiographic analysis, the content and characteristics of the source of the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” in Shcherbina’s study of the steppe regions in the late XIX and early XX centuries about the problem of ethno-social development were elucidated;

- The objectivity and historical position of the data “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” were clarified and also were classified according to different characteristics, which revealed the meaning of the colonial policy of the Russian royal state in Kazakhstan;

- The peculiarities of the methods of information gathering and the history of the organization equipped with statistical studies connected with the colonization of the Kazakh lands;

- The main methods and principles for analyzing statistical information in “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” revealing the content of colonial policy of the tsarist government in the steppe regions;

- “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” went through traditional historiographic analysis, showed some problems and solutions that could be used as a historical source that would reveal the content of colonial policy, could concretize the crisis of traditional Kazakh society;

- According to the “The materials about the usage of soil by Kyrgyz (Kazakhs)”, specific methods and effective methods for studying the household and economic traditional history of the Kazakh society were proposed, and also they were compared with other data;

We suppose that the information from F.A.Shcherbina’s expedition is of great importance in forming the plans of the present agricultural production. The reason is that, in meaning, many methods of modern agricultural production have a special place. If we talk about the problem of methods of profitable use of

agricultural development, it is indisputable that with regard to the reduction of this expedition, it will help to find answers to many questions. In particular, such problems as excessive feeding of livestock in pastures, widespread use of toxic chemicals, excessive use of mineral fertilizers, continuous plowing of soil, etc. At the same time, it is possible to examine a number of data that could be yet another proof of the fact that in the development of today's agriculture, it is necessary, if possible, to adhere to environmental laws.

1 F.A. SHERBINA EXPEDITION ON THE STUDY OF KAZAKH STEPPE IN LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, RESEARCHERS AND BASIC METHODS

1.1 F.A. Shcherbina expedition on the study of Kazakh steppe in late XIX and early XX centuries: historical background, organizational and methodical principles

The creation of an expedition to study the steppe regions is one of the processes that took place in Russia in the late XIX century. For the purpose of the expedition and research, it is necessary for us to determine what impact was in here. In order to do this, we need data collection and statistical data processing, which was carried out to identify methodological principles.

The development of capitalism in Russia, a deep process involving agriculture, contributed to the deepening of the class strata of the peasants. Agricultural stagnation led to impoverishment of the main part of the population. The condition of the peasants located in central Russia with a small amount of land was worsened. For these reasons, at the end of the XIX century, overpopulation on the extreme edges of the Russian Empire began to have a broad character.

Kazakhstan is one of the territories of directed migratory flows. The resettlement of farmers in 1893 in these areas plays an important role in the end of the structure of the western part of the Siberian railway. The number of settlements in the Kazakh steppe was growing every day. There was a spontaneous process of acquiring land in the form of infringement of the rights of the local population. Because of the conflict between local residents and migrants, the authorities set the agenda for the day, and it is planned to solve this problem by selecting the parts of the land from their owners.

There was a law “the lands of nomads issued for their use can be used despite the length of time”, but “more than the rest of the nomad land was considered the competence of the Ministry of State Property and Land”. This opened the way to the seizure of the population, this was the main feature of this document [7, p 35].

Especially this issue concerned steppe lands of Kazakhstan. These areas were limited to the European part of Russia, that is, for settlers were favorable in all cases. In 1894 Nicholai II wrote a report by the Governor-General of the steppe lands “on the land used by nomadic peoples in the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, research is needed on the quality and number of places”. Such a task as the organization of research was on the shoulders of the Siberian Railway. At the beginning of 1893, a special committee was created under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of State Property and Land Management with temporary work, these parties were engaged in residual land along the Siberian Railway. Nevertheless, at a meeting of the committee in St. Petersburg in March 1894, the work of the Committee on the study of land along the Siberian Railway was recognized as insufficient. It was entrusted to study the needs of agricultural lands along the Siberian Railway. This is “less than future settlers, requiring short term necessary to ensure conditions, that is, they are their agricultural affairs of the province, they make for adaptation of soil, climatic conditions.

In addition, it was said that “in the zone where studies were just beginning, is under investigation, provided that it is necessary to know how many settlers can be determined for introduction. Minister of State Property A.Ermolov took part in the meeting with a proposal to create a special expedition to fulfill the planned task [121, pp 69-71].

On Ermolov’s first proposal, the expeditionary work was to cover two hundred versts along the railway line.

The issue on the establishment of the committee was intended for the committee of the Committee, which was in the committee, its chairman was appointed the commission’s manager for the

commission, A.N.Kulomzin. April 21, 1895 meeting of the Commission approved the organization of the expedition members, but all expressed their opinion about the need for the edge for field work. One of the reasons for the adoption of this decision is “Overpopulation in the steppe districts from the territory of European Russia in recent years” and also explained that “on this basis it is necessary to take care of them” [122, p 119].

In this meeting, studies of the steppe regions were entrusted to specially created commission, whose aim was to carry out preliminary measures by means of preparations for the creation of expeditionary works in the region. In addition, at this meeting, “to organize an expedition in the Field Territory, to analyze this issue with the field general” - that this commission must go on its way to the field area. With this purpose in the summer of 1895 in the center of the steppe region in the city of Omsk the commission began its work, as a result, a council headed by the steppe general of the governor M.A.Taube took place. The Council explained the duties of the expedition, which is based on three points:

- 1) to explore and describe a large territory from the point of view of agriculture.

- 2) to learn the order of acquisition and management of the exit population to determine the necessary amount of land for pasture.

- 3) to investigate its life for determining the living standards of Russian sedentary people. These conclusions were made at the council in the city of Omsk. In general, questions about the study of the nomadic population were discussed by the commission of the Siberian committee [88, pp 13-18].

On the basis of the research, the council in Omsk had such questions as “what is the basis for the strength of the exit economy or what explains the crisis of the same economy”, such questions as “in some places taken to control the significance of the transition to a settled life and what there are The possibility of transferring a sedentary people to the masses of the people”.

But, in December 1895 in St. Petersburg on the advice of the preparation of the commission it was not necessary to carry out research on the general type of yard economy. The main reason for abandoning this method is the saving of necessary funds. The answer to this question was left to the leadership of the expedition.

Director of the Department of State Land Property I.I.Tikheev in November 1895 sent the opinion of F.A. Shcherbina on the management of an expedition to study the steppe regions. F.A. Shcherbina agreed, but stated that he would come to Petersburg in mid-January 1896. After the arrival of F.A.Shcherbina, several preliminary councils were held under the chairmanship of the Ministry of State and Land Property of A.S.Ermolov and with the participation of A.N.Kulomzin, I.I.Tikheev and others. In 27 January 1896 F.A. Shcherbina wrote a report on the tasks of investigating the steppe region. F.A. Shcherbina notified of incomplete mastering of the object of research, and suggested at first to simply investigate, and only then to determine the working program and its implementation methodology. The Council approved this opinion [38, pp 138-143].

Organizing the expedition and selecting the shots was entrusted to F.A.Shcherbina. Nikolay II approved the report of A.S.Ermolov on the organization of the expedition study of steppe regions, and attached the exact date of the creation of the expedition in March 1896.

F.A. Shcherbina and his deputy E.P.Dobrovolsky for preliminary studies have analyzed all the literature on the steppe area and the scheme of the program. These programs are not preserved.

According to contemporaries, the economy of the outlying village has not been studied at all. "Until that time, the outlying village has never been investigated at this level, it's difficult to even get acquainted with literature about them", "the last questions apply to the poor and the same, and in general it does not consider the economic and economic life of the population, "Kazakhs in 1895, one of the explorers of the expedition V.Ostafyev. Except this, the

expedition's employees say that “it is impossible to take preliminary information, no information about the research object is preserved, it is a very big difficulty”. F.Shcherbina showed that local topography, including information on water resources, suffices. Until this time, a large part of the investigated territory was loaded onto a map up to two hundred versts scale. Expedition leaders, after special support, obtained permission for these information and evaluated these information is complete and real. Statisticians need topographic information for the natural-historical description of the counties. But the map did not include all counties, sometimes because of poor storage was not used. Analyze the program, official documents were used.

These include the accounts of the Steppe Governor-General and additions to them, the press of local statistical committees, resolutions of congresses of representatives of Kyrghyz (Kazakh) peoples, collected data on volost leaders in the steppe regions. The fact that these data were of questionable nature is obvious, but F.A.Scherbina particularly stressed that “it is necessary to use data from available sources as much as possible”.

Members of the expedition also often used reference literature and encyclopedias. For example, the “Full Encyclopedia of Russian Agriculture and Science that are related to it”, “Handbook of the Book on Agriculture”, “The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron”, etc. Members of the expedition used these publications as necessary in order to obtain reference materials, as well as to compare numerical values.

To obtain the majority of reference materials, the researchers of the Kazakh lands used the works of L.Levshin, N.I.Grodekov, L.Meier. Members of the expedition tried to obtain from their data information on cattle breeding, on the location of the people, which was of particular interest to them from a statistical point of view [39, pp 175-178].

The general theoretical assumptions were made on the solution of questions about nationalists connected with socioeconomic

relations, which subsequently formed the basis for the methodological principles of the study of the F.A.Shcherbina's program. During the review of the expedition data, one can notice the influence of M.M.Kovalevsky's ideas, which was considered a solid representative of positivism. Kovalevsky's views influenced the views of the leaders of the expedition regarding the social system of the Kazakhs. M.M.Kovalevsky expressed the opinion that the feudal system coexisted with nomads along with the tribal system. Expedition leaders took the view that the Kazakhs had a clan system, but in the "Materials..." there are conflicting opinions about feudalism and about the Kazakh feudal lords.

M.M. Kovalevsky's opinion also influenced the formation of the views of the leaders of the expedition about the Kazakh society. Indeed, before that no one expressed his opinion about the way of life of the Kazakh society. However, according to M.M.Kovalevsky's theory, the community existed in different forms in every nation. In connection with this idea, F.A. Shcherbina and E.P.Dobrovolsky included a public program in the verification program.

Statistical studies of the nomadic economy of the Kazakhs formed the basis for such methodological guidelines.

Calculations on the norms on the use of land by Kazakhs have been discussed in central and local publications for several years. Of course, the members of the expedition analyzed all the conclusions and the conclusions that contradicted them, and took them as a basis in preparing the methodology of the work. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the methodological principles on which researchers relied before F.A.Shcherbina.

For the first time the population census was conducted by a member of the Russian Geographical Society A.A.Tillo in 1870 in the Mykolayiv district of the Orynorsk region (after the reform of 1891 Kostanay district of the Aktobe region) [69, p 23].

He used a new method of census, or rather: unlike the official statistics, which instead of the whole people counted the number of

urts, counted all the inhabitants of the village. Together with taking into account A.A.Tillo with the help of indicators, he described from the total number the placement of Kazakh genera in each volost, the degree of their literacy, their crafts, the occupation of cattle breeding and farming. He invented the concept of “winter group”, then compared it to a small farm. An important result of A.A.Tillot’s work is that he raised the question of the methods of research from a statistical point of view [124, p 35].

Later, in the 90’s of the XIX century, doubts were raised about the need for the introduction of peasants into these lands in connection with the growing number of migrants to the Steppe region. Nevertheless, there were enthusiasts who tried to show the cultural mission of Russian peasants. Both sides substantiated their ideas with the help of statistical data, having determined the norms for the use of lands belonging to the local people, on this basis they tried to show how to calculate the amount of free land. Several types of such norms were shown, for example, von Taube used the pasture standards of the Special Committee, the Special Commission of the Akmola region, Sultan Ualikhan, Gazi, Slovtsov, G.I.Uspensky, etc.

All listed used the information of official statistics, which cause some doubt. Therefore, the dispute did not lead to a solution. ”On the basis of special digital information, it is impossible to decide whether there are vacant places in the steppe lands and whether it is possible to move the farms there”. For researchers it was clear that it was necessary to study the steppe edges static. But the old work of other researchers also derived several methods for determining the norms of land use. In the methods for determining the norms of land use, all the works of the authors are valuable. It means: to determine the number of suitable land, the number of people who live there, amount of livestock. Then to determine the average number of cattle in each family and the rate of grazing and at last to find land use rates by multiplying these figures. It is easy to see the similarities of this method with the method of F.A.Shcherbina’s expedition. Even if we do not have an argument, after reading the same literature, we

can assume that F.A. Shcherbina used the same method in the preliminary study of the county of Omby. A favorable geographical location and location near the county of Omby are the reason for choosing this county [125, pp 63-65].

In May 1896, F.A.Shcherbina, E.P.Dobrovolsky, V.Vladimirsky and G.I.Baskin arrived and began to organize an observation research in advance and for this they began by conducting a selection of information on the steppe lands from various local reference offices.

Further, a preliminary study of the county of Omby was carried out (June and July in 1896). During the research, the initial programs changed after reviewing the literature were changed, updated, and revised. Thus, the actual methodology of the study was developed.

F.A. Shcherbina plays an important role in the creation of the program. According to him, his research shocked him: "I went with this fear to the steppe lands and this fear was with me even when I was in endless territories when I learned the real state of the necessary things for research when the collected information of friends were hidden, When the necessary nodes for the purpose of these information are set out". After the first year of work, according to AA.Kaufmann F.A. Shcherbina re-worked the program and forms, and early next year the statistics were sent in advance to familiarize themselves with the new program and forms in the Akmola region of Kostanay County, and made the work of the expedition departments in one technique. As a result, "some parts of the form have been reworked, and some of the issues that are common to rural areas have been replaced by descriptions of the general state of the farm, additional instructions for filling in yard cards have been prepared for registrars". According to Kaufman, the expedition program and forms were made in accordance with the objectives [15, pp 60-63].

The goals set by the government before preparing the expedition of the research methodology had a big impact: to find more than a lot of places, and to find out how well it is to farm there.

Minister of Agriculture and State Property A.S.Ermolov in the records “On the study of the field lands”, that is, in April 1895 before the creation of the expedition, it was said: “At the time of the creation of the research program, one should not forget the main objective of practical events - to properly lay the foundation for the colonization of the region” [126, pp 63-64].

F.A. Shcherbina fully agrees with the objectives of the expedition government. Nevertheless, he exceeded this goal, and achieved a comprehensive study of the Kazakh economy. He came to the conclusion about the purpose of statistical work and duties: “The following definitions constitute the main duty of research: on the one hand, to determine the number of specific natural and economic lands that will cover the needs of the Kyrghyz, and on the other hand, to devote the rest of the land to the needs of immigrants”.

For this, notes F.A.Shcherbina, the expedition should find out:

1) to determine the number of people and households involved in solving problems

2) to determine the necessary amount of food and other needs in the average Kyrghyz family, so present the necessary for satisfaction.

3. The main way to ensure the life of a nomadic population is the number of cattle;

4. Specificity of use Kyrghyz lands or relations of the land of the population;

5. Determination of the quality of different pastures”.

The tasks that are necessary to fulfill this requirement are widely used in research methods. Thus, the basis for the work of the Ministry of State Property and Land was censuses outside the households (if specifically economic) F.A.Shcherbina. Showed how “it guarantees full results”. In addition, after the first year of work in the courtyard expedition, the description was supported by the Ministry. The director of the department of state property of land I.I.Tikheyev an analyst I was doing the right thing. “It was correct to introduce a general method of research on the basis of the principle

of work ... It would be doubtful whether the transfer is useful in any other way”.

The following units of measure were used in the study of the county of Omsk: farms, agriculture, community, volost. The analysis of the programme was conducted with the relation to this program.

The purpose of the program, according to F.A. Shcherbina: “To conduct a report in connection with the personal economy in the village with the economy, the population of the people, livestock, and secondly, uniting the villages on a society, various pastures in kaki Districts, in which long periods of time were used; The composition of the economy, the definition of budgetary reports to ensure the products and other needs of the family, the definition of each volost and a natural historical description of the signs” [7, pp 49-50].

The expedition prepared eight questions for answers to these questions.

The first form (each household, economic) consisted of questions of economy, Local population, livestock, the size of the cut grasses and the people involved in it. This form (with the exception of some villages) includes the number of slaughter cattle for food, and in some places-the use of purchased. The quantity of meat and bread According to the owners this is all information on the form. The methods of special control to ensure the reliability of information regarding the number of livestock are revised questions.

The livestock does not depend only on the species, it is recorded by age of species and economic significance. For example, eleven questions of the calculation of horses, Nine cows, seven sheep, and other similar questions. As a result of entry into the form with the calculation of various animals forty-one. Such detailing is brought to an end and as F.A. Shcherbina considers: “When applying this method, first, to ask the question to the Kyrghyz will be easier, and secondly, it was necessary to have a more concrete result”. Detailing the issues really affected the most accurate and clear answers to the questions.

The questionnaire includes the following control questions: is there a pastor of the herd, and how much does the host give, whether to use herds and how many. If there are no these two signs in relation to the au pair, then put the following questions: does it use other cattle and who takes it. In such correspondence there is a different economic condition of farms. On the other hand, shepherds and herds of cattle were used to prove the exact number of recipients of the rich and the use of the hired master. On the top of the table are written the personal livestock used cattle, on the inner table it is written that they used other people's cattle. This was added in a simple data check [127].

The next form (rural) is devoted to the description of the rural economy. He should give information on the types of land use of Kazakhs, the attitude of the nomadic people to different pastures and the quality of those pastures. The form was introduced geographical and administrative location of the economic villages. Questions were raised about the sources of water for determining the specific relationship of the village to the land; Application of winter, autumn, spring summer pastures with other villages; About haymaking and its quality and about the rules of reconciliation; As well as about haymaking. Here, special attention is paid to border marks, that is, natural geographical signs.

When carrying out work, the forms of economic and rural have not changed. Quite another state of the corporate form. In the first year of the study, "Characterizing the common or shared use of land".

In the times of the first season, members of the expedition felt that the community is playing the decisive role in using the land by the Kyrgyz. As a result, the public form and the program were again revised and exchanged in 1897: "a form describing the use of land by groups of rural communities" (community form) and "a form describing joint grazing".

The community form was represented by rural groups that make up communities among which use the land. Territories of

seasonal pastures and information on the degree of its general use were included. But features characteristic of the forms of communities were able to record migration and shelter. This information contributed to the concept of using in the description of the land and because of the shortcomings of its pasture grazing places the use of foreign pasture places.

“The form describing the joint grazing of livestock” was similar to the form of the community. The purpose of this was the order of filling in the form used for pasture in winter. It was filled in places where there were winter pastures.

The volost blank was changed after 1986. At first it was filled as a “program of common economy”, and there should have been information about the volost. There were questions related to the natural-historical nature of the volost and the method of doing business. Practically two separate programs were chosen. “Programs that characterize the natural-historical situation” and “characterizing the program of the overall economic situation” [128].

There was only one form characterizing the natural-historical situation in the entire volost. There were included data on soil, climate, and plants.

In the form characterizing the general economy included types of land use, livestock, agriculture, horticulture, hay harvesting and land leasing, income, tax information. In addition, the history of villages, beliefs, tribal, family and general laws. Budgets were compiled by a separate form. Questions of the form included the composition of the family, employees, property, livestock and household expenses and annual income. Blank in the description took into account and small details of economic means. For example, the questions themselves to the contract, taking into account the amount of property, were 185.

In 1897, a new form was introduced for the winter care of livestock. In the opinion of statisticians, no information was given on the record of the economic order of the use of grass they explained that only its necessary extra dimensions had been shown. Therefore,

a special program was analyzed, which provided for all aspects of winter keeping of livestock. Only in 1898, a series of questions were added in order to increase the reliability of information received herbs in the program of the parish, expenditure not only providing, but also other feeds indicating the series of the species. Specific studies are conducted in general, and not by choice. For example, for the maintenance of livestock in the winter economy of the Akmola district, the study included 5 percent. Information directly from the population was carried out through a survey. The description was held in places where many people were not gathered, in the summer dwellings of Kazakhs. This is saving time for monitoring and submitting information to neighbors, the population census was carried out both in Russia [10, pp 49-51].

Field work was carried out from early spring to late autumn. Currently, the expedition is allocated to three parties. The leadership of each party was assigned statisticians with a special education of an agronomist. Under his leadership, two accountants worked, and each of them was constantly engaged in research. The information obtained as a result of the survey as a whole was analyzed and compared with the table, accumulated. One-sided data is entered in two different forms. When comparing the data, it allowed to control the reliability of the information. When analyzing the information received on the expedition, the employees did not forget about the tasks set by the government, it should be remembered that for the purpose of determining the norms of the Kazakh land use of the economy, “the life of nomadic peoples associated with determining the volume and pastures that provide the population’s demand, which primarily answers the question, That for economic needs, secondly, it is necessary to determine which data source is extracted to meet their needs”, F.A. Shcherbina believes [129].

F.Shcherbina using his old Voronezh experience with the application of the mandatory information mentioned above, the average figure was decided on the basis. At the beginning, all the information regarding the sole unit of livestock-horses was replaced.

For example, six sheep were identified for one horse. F.A. Shcherbina identified the needs in the Kazakh economy after use, economic complex and budget data. The average indicator of the family was taken from complex information. F.Shcherbina identified the possibility of professional farming on average in terms of budgetary indicators. To do this, he used the method of calculating the balance of money, which was used in the Voronezh province. The essence of this method is as follows: the study of income received from the earth from Voronezh land was conducted using two parallel methods [7, p 54].

According to this formula the first is “total revenue-net profit of production”. The second was carried out by calculating the overall necessary budget for the balance of money in the current economy and by monographic analysis. F.Shcherbina points out: “In the course of analyzing the collected money, if the remainder of the net income is the annual turnover in the economy in the first place, and if it is assumed by the second method, the average figure is taken”. The estimation of the income received from the ground in the basis of calculation on average in the needs of the population. In addition, according to the leadership of the expedition, “this method to determine the volume of land contributes to the provision of life that has developed in the outgoing people” [7, p 55].

Based on budget information, F.A. Shcherbina to meet the needs of the average family came to the conclusion that we need units of livestock converted to 24 horses. And in his opinion, that such an economy can live without need and it has the opportunity to grow.

Thus, during the study of Kazakhstan, F.A. Shcherbina once again using his theory of “average figures”, led to a distortion of the real state of affairs. The above calculation of the amount of land necessary for grazing 24 livestock, the expedition used information of a bilateral nature: a natural-historical description of the areas and information on the area of pastures used, the natural history of local

places (relief, soil, vegetation, fields) - with statistical data The nature (widely used pasture area) was used by comparison.

All local places in the identity of natural and economic conditions are divided into natural and historical areas. After that, in each district their places, that is using pastures characterized by communities were chosen completely. In such communities pasture norms are defined, these norms are extended to all areas. The methodology for determining the rate of land was simple and was based on the determination of the average amount of accounting information. He considered the territory of the pasture of the community by the number of heads. Thus, according to the staff of the expedition, "the norm of actual grazing is identified on average". Next to this method, the expedition officials show, after determining the number of cattle on the pasture, you can determine the average rate of the required area as a whole". For example, the Akmola district is divided into 38 winter pasture areas and 9 common pasture areas.

In all these 47 districts several groups are grouped according to the qualitative index. Farms, depending on the subordination of which it is composed, the norm of land use is revealed. Information gathered in the territory of land regulations on the profession of haymaking, land use acquired in expeditions directly applies to the definitions of land regulations. After the results of processing the norms of the land, the expedition members proceeded to seize the remaining lands by the county. All information in this regard, the Governor-General sent for approval. Expedition F.A. Shcherbina specifically carried out all government assignments. In the remaining counties, the map of lands included in each volume can be seen that most of the best land is transferred to the land fund. F.A. Shcherbina showed lack of pasture to local residents, many land disputes between them, you can see the reasons for this in connection with this. In fact, the task of finding the remaining land had a great influence in the research process.

For example, some counties have been divided into two parts, because for the purpose of resettlement in necessary cases, primarily for the purposes

Use of F.A. Shcherbina raised the idea to add to the study area counties of Torgay, Aktobe and Kostanay region. The reason for this is shown in that the counties found this very effective for moving. The training committee of the Siberian Railway Committee shows “that the counties of the North Torgay region are fully fit” and since 1897 issued a resolution in the study. F.Shcherbina county Kostanay suggested the need for another study and a wide coverage of the earth's volume.

According to the staff of the expedition these areas are very convenient for soil cultivation, that is, for colonization. [130, pp. 31-33]

In some situations, the determination made by the expedition about the necessary land regulations caused discontent with the authorities. For example, the governor-general of the field region writes: The norms that were set by F.Shcherbina's expedition, related to the Kyrgyz, raised distrust and doubt among local responsible employees. The reason for these doubts is indicated above. As a result of repeated studies, the department of the Resettlement Department summarizes that the norms established by the expedition F.A. Shcherbina are exaggerated. The Office says that the nomadic people do not need such a space, they gradually move to a settled way of life”. [130, p 34]

These studies did not in fact take into account the changes in the life of the Kazakhs. In fact, the people were forced to move to a settled way because of a shortage of land. [131, p 34]

“However, researchers do not directly use the figures of recent research, that is, information on the average rate of use. The norms that the expedition showed about the use of land were not scientifically suitable. Households, statistical data related to the society, which are indicated in the table “Materials...” were very important information”, F.A. Shcherbina says. [7, pp 59-61]

In the table below, we can see that the land use rates are higher than the norms of use indicated in the research results.

Table 1. Land shares indicated in research expeditions and expeditions by F.A.Shcherbina

Types of expeditions	Share of arable farming	
	Minimum	Maximum
Expedition, designed to study the field areas (1896-1903)	110-209	187-510
Expeditions of repeated studies (1904-1908)	70-125	119-219
Percent reduction	36-40	36-57
T.P.Volkova, The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use, collected and developed by the expedition to study the steppe areas. Diss.-M., 1982. – p 170.		

Tsarist Russia for a long time hid its policy, “Nomadic economy brings harm, making the conclusion that “the enemy of nature” exalts the settled way of life”. Direction of the State Ministry of Agriculture 1896-1900 An expedition was organized by F.A.Shcherbina. The purpose of the expedition was to explore the Kazakh lands that became the object of the resettlement policy of the Russian Government in the 1990’s. XIX century. For example, No. 8 fund “Management of state property in Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Semirechinsk regions Ministry of Agriculture and State Property”. There are 289 units in it, documents on resettlements, which were in 1896-1903.

No. 8, fund 1 list, file “Materials on the formation of resettlement sites in the steppe governor-general” [132], No. 8 fund, 1 list, 270. Title: “The case of allocating funds for the natural - historical and economic - statistical study of Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions” [85, p 35]. It contains information that helps to clarify the main goals and tasks and documents that help to correctly solve many historical issues of the research of 1896 - 1903.

“In order to separate a part of the “extra land” for the immigrants of Russian peasants in the Kazakh steppe, the expedition

had to first investigate the following problems, and also put their decision as a goal:

1. Make sure that the nomads are an economy and learn them by law and method.
2. To divide the Cossacks into categories of the economy.
3. Give reports on the household of livestock.
4. Determine for each type of livestock the right amount of pasture, that is, the norm of the land.
5. To study the ethnic and geographical features of the history of the Kazakh land [130, p 3].

About the services of the F.A. Shcherbina expedition was written in the journal Questions of Colonization in 1907 in 1 issue, in P.Khvorostansky's article "The Kyrghyz Question in Connection with the Colonization of the Steppe": "The expedition must first of all: a) determine the foundations and forms for the use of land Kyrghyz; B) provide the Kyrghyz with a comfortable life, prepare them for the natural environment of the economy through the analysis of economic factors and c) taking into account the natural characteristics of different regions, determine the volume of land for the environment of the economy. "So, analyzing the process of expedition work: "The research work was conducted on a large scale: the economic well-being of each family, the composition of the family was clarified through professionally-oriented and specially prepared questions; Questions about the overall economy, the boundaries and forms of land use, a description of the permanent location from the natural side, and so on. Questions were identified on the basis of a comparison with the general indicators in the process of the census with a survey conducted among Aqsaqals" [133, p 68].

As we could see from the data given above, the purpose of the expedition was to determine the necessary for the resettlement of lands and, in connection with this, to determine the "extra land" used by the Kazakhs, to justify from a scientific point of view. It was necessary to register for the Kazakh economy, count every house and

every barnyard, determine the volume of summer and winter pastures, sowing-mowing lands, take into account lands, forests and groves, as well as deserts. In a word, they set goals and tasks of a colonized nature. In most of Kazakhstan, the first large-scale statistical studies covered Steppe General-Governorship (Steppe Region, steppe districts). In 1897, the Akmola and Semey regions were included, but two counties of Kostanay and Torgay were included in the Torgay region for statistical work. The reason for this is that for the migrants these areas were considered convenient. A total of 12 districts were investigated. Ten counties were fully described, Akmola county of Akmola region was only half, and Karkaraly county of Semey region was investigated only by 1/3 share [88-99].

In the edition for each county a special chapter was devoted. Volume 13 of the collection, entitled “Collection of Materials on the Study of the Steppe Regions”, showed the results of a budget study [100]. The results of the expedition were published in the volume of 13 volumes during 1903-1905.

In historical works, individual studies, there are many interesting opinions of scientists about the services of the F.A. Shcherbina expedition. We found it right to focus on some of them, because these opinions provide information that answers the questions of how the research was conducted and the degree of its qualitative conduct.

Prominent scientist Telzhan Shonanov in his work “The fate of the land is the destiny of the people” says the following: “Given the cities, F.A. Shcherbina did not care about the work as measurements and delineations, as he so easily found quite a few lands that were considered superfluous. He also found a heap of removable lands rumored that the Kazakhs certainly have lands. Excess lands, for example, were as follows: the land that he pointed out as 25,000 dessiatines after careful deliberation was only 6,000 dessiatines. F.A. Shcherbina decides that in the volosts of Kostanay, there are 7854 families, 24,229 4 dessiatines of land, according to Kazakh norms

only 450,200 dessiatines are due, if you subtract this from the total volume of the land, you can select 197,10094 dessiatines of land". In the work of the census 893 houses were left without naming, in this region land was not assigned, which should have been intended for 1623 immigrants. Trees of treasury, 1,003,224 dessiatines of land intended for the caravan and cattle roads were also added to the "extra land". F.A. Shcherbina should exclude them from the "extra land". As a result, Kazakhs will suffer from this" [134, p 22].

To my mind, this opinion is single-minded and does not reflect the all value of the work. Of course, we need to look critically at the content and indicators of the expedition "The materials ...". Nevertheless, even if a number of mistakes were made during the expedition, the materials of the expedition are valuable because they are versatile and natural, they give important information about the life of the Kazakh people in the late XIX and early XX centuries. The opposite opinion to the aforesaid review was found in the records of A.A.Kaufmann. There he, through references to the count in the number of cattle in the county of Akmola in the administration of Troitsk in the county of Akmola, is far from the truth, expresses the following: "I can not muster the courage to make a decisive opinion about the veracity of the numerical indices of the expedition. In this regard, I report the following situation. The above points of view, in my opinion, are exaggerated.

Relying on their own practical and statistical peculiarities in the literature, based on the research of the expedition of certain goals, which general indicators will be skewed and on the identification of common indicators, from the second side, the statistical data are far from the influence of some reliability of information of authors, some overestimation of the value of random errors in Finally, the richest Kyrghyz people overestimate their wealth with the help of eloquence, etc. Taking into account all the circumstances, formulated the following thought. As a result of the expedition, the total and average quantity is slightly less than the amount of true information. However, according to information from

the Kyrghyz public life expedition, although it could not show all the truth, but comparing the government of Kyrghyzstan with the previous data is more authentic”, [9, p 125].

In my opinion, this is a truly valued objective review of this expedition.

A well-known Russian scientist who made a contribution to the study of Kazakh lands. S.P.Shvetsov: “The work of the expedition is distinguished by high quality. It reveals the author’s deep knowledge of Kazakh economy, great objectivity and the ability to evaluate critically. He was the first person who studied the most complex phenomena of Kazakh economy, which was not completely explored yet” - he highly appreciated [19, pp 28-29].

F.Scherbina studied all the materials on the results of the county expedition of 45 889 thousand acres of land, this is before the work of the expedition. According to the standards of the expedition, 23,297 thousand dessiatines or 5.1% were to be allocated, and for settling 22592 thousand dessiatines or 49% of the land. According to the norms of the expedition, 187 acres of land came to the Kazakh economy. Nevertheless, these norms did not increase the state property and the Ministry of Earth by 25% compared to March 5, 1901. Kazakhs the previous volume of 29 121 thousand acres 123297 thousand + 5,824 thousand acres or 63% extra left. The average au pair is about 234 acres. Separate plots of 555 acres. According to Shcherbina, the use of such a volume of land was sufficient not only for nomadic economy but also will be enough for its further expansion in the future [19, pp 194-195].

According to the results of F.A.Scherbina’s expedition in the Kazakh land, a turning point was the mass resettlement of Russian farms. “In 1896, Akmola and Semipalatinsk region in eight districts (Akmolinskaya, Petropavlovsk, Kokshetau, Atbasar, Omsk, Pavlodar, Karkaraly, Ust’-Kamenogorsk) 43 settlements with a population of 150 thousand. In general, the number of allocated land plots is 1.4 million acres, and Kazakhs additionally for arable land and the haymaking are rented 88,000 acres” [75, p 139]. The

resettlement of immigrants to the Kazakh land by allocating land to them did not take into account the interests of the local population, Kazakhs who have their traditional farm [135, pp 35-39].

F.A. Shcherbina after the completion of the expedition for about ten years without any authorization, the contract three million acres of land were selected. This “extra land” resettled, of course, caused serious damage to the Kazakh economy. And the immigration department in its policy under the guise of “bringing civilization to the streets” brought forward the use. This all was carried out on the basis of the Kazakh land published in “Street Land” on March 25, 1891. From this further in Article 120 of the land selected from the Kazakhs will be loaded in favor of treasures. In accordance with F.A. Shcherbina expedition, that is, F.A. Shcherbina made a calculation. This studied 12 counties “extra land” (18388716 des.) After they were taken away, discussed ways of further colonization of the Kazakh land [136, p 6].

In this connection, a new expedition of V.Kuznetsov was sent to the Kazakh land. Based on this contribution to the Department of Migration of Kazakhs “extra” land was counted twice as high as possible. For example, this is the land of Kazakhs from the total volume of Kazakhstan (Turkestan exception) will exceed 30 million acres. This is 28% of the territory of Kazakhstan. Exactly, if only Akmola region-13.875 540 acres of land, location of only 54%, Semipalatinsk region 9.864 400 acres, that is more than 37% “superfluous”. Just like the land of Petropavlovsk - 12, Atbasar - 85, Oskemen - 31 , Karkaralinsky- 40, Kostanay -54 Temir counties, 34% immigrants were seized. In counties and other provinces such violence was not less”. In addition, over time, in order to seize the colonization of the Kazakh lands for the purpose of pursuing an active policy, it was evident from the increase in Russian mines [EU 137, p 80-82].

This limits the sample that F.A. Shcherbina showed. Thus, during 1907-1911 there were additional lands. They were distributed to peasants according to the table.

Table 2 - Land shares for each county inclusive (including dessiatines)

Countys	Shcherbina's share (including dessiatines)	Kuznetsov's share (including dessiatines)
Omby	168-199	77-205
Petropavl	191-510	74-323
Kokshetau	209-444	72-328
Atbasar	168-384	55-358
Akmola	158-401	85-286
Pavlodar	30-360	44-180
Karkaraly	226	116-280
Ust'-Kamenogorsk	177	92-142
T.P.Volkova, Some problems of source study of materials of F.A.Shcherbina's expedition. In the book: Problems of Historiography of Kazakhstan. A., 1983.		

F.A. Shcherbina expedition is very important for Kazakhstan. This expedition became the basis for research in the planned order of the nature of the Kazakh territory, from the scientific point of view of the general socio-economic state. But the expedition could not complete its work. At that moment in 12 regions of Kazakhstan 12 districts were investigated, this is 1/3 part of the Kazakh land and work on expeditions was stopped. There are many reasons for this. The main purpose of the tsarist government was to walk along the broad free steppe, and to stabilize the rushing Kazakhs, and to release the liberated lands to immigrants who were liberated in the Russian gubernias. Thus, in its colonial policy "continue on a peaceful path" [138, p 50].

The expedition of the Ministry of Kazakh lands entrusted to him by definition of his place of grazing, wintering, pasture, arable hayfield, the forests were reduced, to reveal from the point of view of science the discovery of more "free" lands. But F.A. Shcherbina could not justify the trust that the leadership had had on her. On the contrary, the results of research have proved that in the Kazakh steppes are intended for livestock, rather than for agriculture, and the

policy of resettlement of the government will bring irreparable harm to the traditional economy and the steppe region. Thus, the expedition F.A.Shcherbina, instead of maintaining the policy of resettlement of the government seemed counterposed. This is the main reason for the sudden closure of research work [139, pp 45-49].

It is clear that “Materials...” from expeditions need to be critically analyzed, but the values of this expedition can not be refuted in the study in the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the creation of an expedition for the study of field regions was a continuation of the colonialism of the Tsarist government for the purposes of the policy of seizure. The main task of the expeditions was to attract the “scientific” base for the seizure of lands from the Kazakh people. Historians are interested not only in “Materials...” but also in the methods of carrying out the research work of the expedition. This helps to understand and evaluate individual moments well. We believe that this gives the researcher the necessary information as a fact when it comes to the question of the value of information.

1.2 The main staff of the statistical expedition in 1896-1903

In this aspect, we will examine scientists who have investigated the steppe districts of Kazakhstan. Due to the fact that historians are interested not only in “Materials...”, but also in the specialists of this expedition. This will help us to identify the contribution of expedition members to the research method, to understand better and evaluate aspects. When it comes to the question of the importance of this intelligence, we think that the composition of the expedition, the professional level of specialists, their training gives the researcher the necessary information.

The level of professional preparedness of the expedition members will help to determine the qualitative level of statistical

data. Unfortunately, a number of information about the expedition's staff was not enough. In archival information, you can find some data, the rule of their hiring, brief explanation of the property of the work performed. The funds of the Central State Historical Archive of the USSR have preserved important information that has not yet been put into circulation, and can become evidence of the political activities of the statistical bureaus of the expedition's employees. "This information will be evidence that the members of the expedition participated in the social and social movement in the early twentieth century" – points out one of the researchers of this issue P.Volkov [38, pp 178-179].

The text of the "Materials..." will help to partially determine the composition of the expedition. If we consider the question of specialists who need an expedition, it is not difficult to understand that they were from different spheres: topographers, statisticians, hydrotechnicians, botanists. Nevertheless, in the first place there were statisticians connected with the specifics of the investigation, they were also leaders. To date, the full composition of the expedition could not be determined. According to the evidence of one of the leaders L.Chermak for the years of his work, reached up to 200 people, not counting the translators [140, pp 50-51].

There is no need to examine everyone by name and surname. To get information about the expedition, it will sufficiently reveal the political views and representation of the leading workers. The Ministry of Lands and State Property subordinates the expedition and monitors the composition of specialists. Information was received from the police department about each candidate. Only after that the candidate was accepted or rejected. Depending on the seasonal nature of the work of the expedition, its composition of additional members (accountant, registrar, translator, etc.) constantly changed. Therefore, the centralized control in the subsequent period was not possible. By sending a notice to the governor-general, workers from the population were taken. There were times when it

was forbidden to hire some individuals after receiving a certificate from the police organization.

Specific conditions in the organization of the expedition left their mark on their members. The full amount of work, the deadline is not defined. During the research, new districts, new counties in connection with this and new people were added. For this reason, there was no permanent staff of the expedition. Often, they took a temporary job. All employees, including the head of the expedition, were volunteer employees. A number of workers and a constant contingent of the expedition, enthusiasts of the business, who took this business as a debt, and brought the study to the end, despite the amount of work and a simple salary. F.A. Shcherbina highly appreciated his colleagues in his notes. According to his testimony, his colleagues were “colleagues and friends who invested their souls and lives in this profession and to obtain results” [140, p51].

Initially, it was the responsibility of the head of the expedition, F.A. Shcherbina, to select the personnel and call for service. Having agreed with the special organizations, he was obliged to provide a ready list of the permanent composition of the expedition to the ministry for approval. Many statisticians agreed to the proposals of F.A. Shcherbina on the study of the Kazakh economy statistically. Among these nominees were qualified specialists such as the candidate of agriculture, the Nizhny Novgorod statistician, the first deputy head of the expedition Dobrovolsky Evgeny Panteleimonovich; Candidate of agriculture as an agronomist of an agronomist Vsevolod Alekseevich of Vladimir from Perm; Agronomist of the first class, statistician of Vyatka zemstvo Grigory Ivanovich Baskin; Candidate of commerce, agronomist of Permsky county, who has the right to the title of student of agriculture Nikolo Fedorovich Dmitriev; The true student of the Yaroslavl legal lyceum, the statistician of Nizhny Novgorod zemstvos Petr Akhilevich Vasiliev. In the following term, the list of statisticians was supplemented by the cadres of specialists who were known in their times: a graduate of the new Alexandria Agricultural Institute,

an extraterrestrial Zemstvo Pskov Petr Egorovich Kondratiev; A graduate of the Uman Agricultural College, Vladimir Nikolayevich Tychino served in every possession of the Voronezh province; The statistician-evaluator of the Morshansk district zemstvo of the Tambov province Ivan Dmitrievich Tripolsky, who graduated from the military gymnasium and university; Agronomist of the second class, a graduate of the Petrovsky Agricultural Academy, who lived and worked in Omsk Alexander Grigorievich.

In most cases, the views of the expedition's employees determine the identity of F.A.Shcherbina. By nature, he was a man with a serious character and a multifaceted. Youth is associated with populism, participation in the union of southern Russian workers, as a result, with repression in the province of Vologda. In this year of repression (1877-1880) he was engaged in statistics. In the first years of the expedition to explore the steppe regions F.A. Shcherbina was an experienced and respected statistician, head of the Bureau of Statistics of the Voronezh zemstvo, and also the author of numerous works. At this time, his political views changed towards liberalism. The characteristic duality of the Russian liberals of that time was also inherent in F.A.Shcherbina. This is well seen when viewing "Materials...". On the one hand, he sympathized with the steppe Kazakhs, oppressed by the government, but on the other hand, he believed: "If we do not accommodate Russian peasants who were left without housing, to new lands considered "free", what will they do?". Therefore, he had to find these "free lands". In this connection the expedition of F.A. Shcherbina reached the goal set by the tsarist government, that is, the fertile lands were taken, and the interest of the indigenous people was in second place or not taken into account at all [142, p 11].

Minister of Land and State Property A.S. Ermolov gave the following assessment of the work of F.A.Scherbina's: "As the head of the study of the steppe regions of Shcherbina ... with respect to the colonization of Kyrghyz lands, he always worked according to the actions of the government, but if his work ... will produce any

disillusionment, then this is because the expedition opposed legitimate needs The Kyrghyz people, wishing to expand the intention to settle the Russian peasants” [143, p 40].

All state organizations were completely satisfied with the work of F.A.Scherbina's in this area, but not work in the zemstvo Voronezh. In 1902, he headed the commission of the committee on agricultural production necessary for the Voronezh county. In the committee Voronezh residents presented their demands in the reports. Thus, the Voronezh program on the account of agricultural needs “adhered to the zemstvo-liberal approach and supported its general evolution”. Minister of Internal Affairs V.K.Pleve, reviewing the affairs of the Voronezh Commission, described F.A. Shcherbina as “one of the vintners in the appearance of bad directions in the committee” and “the glory of the responsible in the report written by the commission”. They decided that: “Measures should be taken against F.A.Scherbina and his further works contradict the work of the government”. For these reasons, F.A. Shcherbina was removed from the work of the managing bureau of statistics Voronezh and from the work of the head of the expedition to study the steppe regions. During the years of exile, he continued to analyze the information of the expedition. In 1904, F.A. Shcherbina asked permission from the Minister of Land and State Property to edit his works during the expedition and “stated that it is his duty as the head of the expedition to complete the work begun without a monetary reward” [102, p 92].

And F.A. Scherbina's further political activity is worth attention. Despite the fact that his political activities of the following years are not connected with the study of Kazakh lands, it is worthwhile to investigate them, because it gives a general idea of his view. After coming to Kuban, he was always under the gaze of the police, but in spite of this he spent his remaining life with the Cossacks of the Kuban. His entry into the People's Socialist Party showed the bourgeois essence of his view. In 1907, when he was a deputy of the Second State Duma, he was elected chairman of the

Cossacks faction. The faction consisted of 18 deputies who “from the birth were Cossacks and strove for reform, whose goal is to improve the life of the Cossacks”.

The fact that F.A. Shcherbina moved to the right position is a natural phenomenon, so after the revolution he was emigrated to a foreign country. Living in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, he participated in the emigre organizations of the Kuban Cossacks. The leader of the expedition has more than 100 works. In 1936 F.A. Shcherbina died in Prague at the age of 87 [144, p 114].

The intrinsic of FA. Shcherbina’s political position influenced the members of the expedition from the objective side. Inviting familiar zemstvo statisticians (many were exiled) to the work of the expedition determined the atmosphere of free thinking among the members of the expedition.

In 1896-1903 the Bureau of the expedition worked in Omsk, where there were many people who were exiled. According to S.I.Antonova, because of the shortage of specialists (especially in Kazakhstan), the government allowed them to send the repressed to static work. Also adds S.I.Antonova: “On the other hand, the repressed were entitled to participate in static research, because this case provided an opportunity to explore the life of the people”. According to state officials, ultimately, these circumstances led to the unification of politically harmful people for the expedition bureau. In addition to F.A. Shcherbina and permanent members, such as L.K. Chermak, I.F. Gusev, N.F. Dmitriev was under political surveillance. According to statistics of the local gendarmerie, 90 percent of employees of the Omsk Bureau are included in the list of “unreliable”. And the leader of the expedition, L.K.Chermak believed that the number of such employees did not exceed 33 percent, but came to the conclusion that this is not enough [140, p 52].

The image of Lev Karlovich Chermak is more interesting. At first L.K. Chermak was a member of People’s Party, and later a member of the Social Revolutionary Party.

Petersburg province served as zemstvo head of the static department of territorial management. In Omsk, they departed for the political concept. After the acceptance of the registered members of the expedition, in 1896-1897 F.A. Shcherbina was recognized as an assistant, and in 1902-1903 that is F.A. Shcherbina was removed from the expedition after being the head of the function. Ideological relations L.K. Chermak was more leftist than F.A. Shcherbina.

This conclusion on “Materials...” you can judge the parts of the text. The police were accused of L.K.Chermak “for the fact that he worked with the organization”.

Expedition bureau of various poetic like-minded people, they all joined the anti-government direction. During the course they work to agitate for their views, ideas, concepts. The Minister of Internal Affairs in April 1903, V.D.Val after a high-level research institution's trip connected with subordination “As a direct relationship with members of the expedition to study the land under the pretext of spreading anti-government ideas”, he said. This statement was given to Nicolai II. As a result, the adopted resolution: “I insist that such people are cleared, they will be immediately informed of the ministries, and will exactly fulfill it”. After the report of V.D. Dal employees of the expedition bureau were in pursuit of the police. This was the result: “Negotiations on control were held against the government, Gusev on the progress of the case was a revolutionary report ..., Semenov after receiving a position along with Salgin and Belkin”. Then the police moved very actively. In June 1903, the Omsk station staff members of the expedition, L.K. Chermak, O.M. Barakshkov, I.F. Baranov, V.P. Derbyshev and The Gratians were arrested. They were all accused of acting against the government. L.K. Chermak and O.M. Barashkov police found in the publication which was a crime. In this edition is unknown pamphlet L.N. Tolstoy and the Neva Avenue after the students march “St. Petersburg out of the law of protest literature” – was written in the document. In fact, the arrests of the police Nikolai II “cleaning” are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the service. A few

days later all the prisoners released. Further control was carried out in the works [71, p 82].

One can even find the information about the number of people, their occupation and the amount of their wages from accounting calculations in F.A. Shcherbina expedition. [87, pp 7-8].

Table 3. People who participated in the expedition, their service, occupation and wages.

№	Surname, name, patronymic	Position	Stipend and salary				Total for 2 months. Belongs to an extradition		A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t o f r e c e i p t
			year	In month					
			rouble	opeck	rouble	rouble	r	c	
1	Shcherbina Fedor Andreevich	Head of the expedition	5000	-//-	416	66 2/3	83 3	33 1/3	
2	Dobravolskii Evgenii	Assistant of the	3000	-//-	250	-//-	50 0	-//-	

	Panteleimonov	head of the expedition							
3	Vladimirskii Vsevolod Alexandrovich	Statistician-agriculturist	2000	-/-	166	66 2/3	33 3	33 1/3	
4	Baskin Grigorii Ivanovich	Statistician-agriculturist	2000	-/-	166	66 2/3	33 3	33 1/3	
5	Dmitriev Nikolai Phedorovich	Statistician	1200	-/-	100	-/-	20 0	-/-	
6	Vasiliev Petr Akhillovich	Statistician	1200	-/-	100	-/-	20 0	-/-	
7	Labza Fedor Faddeevich	Reception clerk	600	-/-	50	-/-	00	-/-	
8	Dyadichenko Arkhyn Nikitich	Reception clerk	600	-/-	50	-/-	00	-/-	
9	Nyashin Grigorii Dmitrievich	Reception clerk	600	-/-	50	-/-	00	-/-	
TOTAL 2700									
Signed the expedition commander F.A.Shcherbina									
Right									
Senior Clerk (signature)									
Demanding sheet for the payment of salaries to expedition members of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property for the study of the steppe regions of Western Siberia. For April and May 1896 // RK CSM. - No. 8 Foundation. - 1 list. -270 thing. 7-8-p.									

There are valuable documents related to natural historical research conducted in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Torgay regions in the funds of Archives No. 8, No. 501, No. 317, No. 469, No. 479, No. 643, etc. These documents can be accepted by steppe nature, geography, botany, history, demography, ethnography.

At the same time, F.A. Shcherbina, P.Khvorostanskii Ural-Torgay party, the composition of research, their activities and wages, etc. Additional mixing can be obtained. For example, the fund 469, 1-list, the policy of the tsarist government in the case of evidence

impeding the valuable information of relocation 236 in the collection. A visit to the Governor General of the Families that would get acquainted with the life of the settlers in the region, the circular of new settlers of land management, resettlement, the report of the heads of the case are given [146, p 81].

And the Minister of State Property and Land A.S.Ermolov. According to A.S.Ermolov “head of the field expedition as areas of research related to F.A.Shcherbina. In particular, the government in the matter of the ministry ... reasons that do not ensure themselves never looking F.A. Shcherbina entrusted to me the edge of the head of the field expedition to investigate the action against F.A. Shcherbina, the analysis of the results of his work did not affect”, – points out [145, pp 565-567].

His socio-political interests, as mentioned above, in connection with zemstvos Voronezh. However, the evidence that the documents found that are relevant to a particular political party, staff members' expeditions, unfortunately, are exactly the same, against the possibility of action, revealing the essence of specific reasons that confirm the blame to the government of the accusation in some cases for them, was not found. Documents, you can see the following: during the arrest of L.K.Chermak Omsk “alone among the intelligentsia, the workers of the revolutionary parties worked one of two between” the claim charges. L.K.Chermak refutes his work with organizations. However, in the political organization of concrete unreasonable presentation of claims would not be replaced. Evidence of the prosecution, the fact of his radical views of motherhood. Then, depending on the nature of the literature, it can be concluded that the most democratic intelligentsia concept, refer to the group consideration. The presence of such comrades in the statistical bureau is understandable. Such a conclusion “Materials...”, so you can do. If you think about it, property statisticians find information about the Kazakh population with interest to broad strata, special attention is paid to a certain part of Kazakh poverty reasons [7, pp 71-72].

In this data you can find information about a prominent person A.N.Bokeikhanov and his contribution to the expedition. Thus, in a letter sent from the Department of State Property, January 5, 1905, it is said that the expedition did not work since January 1, 1904. The letter referred to the extension of special missions related to their members A.N.Bokeikhan and P.Vasiliev in connection with the completion of research for unknown time. It said: "... the Department believes it fair to leave them on the works under the same conditions, i.e. for the previous remuneration, for another two months, ie until March 1, 1904", it was decided that these researchers should be entrusted with the preparation of a still incompletely published work "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" [106, p 175].

From this it follows that the Russian colonial officials valued highly the merits of A.N.Bokeykhan. In the museums, there are letters that indicate that the materials of "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" and remained unfinished: "In order to continue unfinished Hitherto the development of materials of the former expedition, the Ministry is now petitioning for the expenditure on this subject in the coming year of a certain amount due to the balances of loans granted for 1904 from the fund of subsidiary enterprises Siberian railway at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture for the Department of State Land Property" [147, pp 101-103].

Since we considered the expedition F.A. Shcherbina as a separate aspect, we consider it necessary to dwell on the Kazakh scientist A.Bokeikhanov.

Alikhan Nurmuhameduly Bokeikhanov was a well-known public figure and public figure of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Since many years his name was rarely mentioned, and for many years his name was associated with bourgeois nationalism, his heritage was long forgotten.

In 1890, on July 30, on the proposal of the governor-general from the office, written by the professor of the Borodin Institute of

Forestry, as well as scholarships allocated by the Kazakh society in the amount of 200 soms, the son of the Kyrgyz people A.Bokeikhanov is sent to the capital of Russia, St. Petersburg. His student years he tells in the famous center of knowledge “Society of researchers of Central Asia” of Oxford University and also in his book “What the Kazakhs thought about Russians before 1917”. It said that he was in his youth a revolutionary, a socialist, a member of the anti-Russian literary group “Zar Zaman”. In one of the documents that came from the USSR State Committee on Public Affairs, it was said that A. Bokeikhanov was an active participant in student movements during his studies at the Institute of Forestry, that he defended his economic and materialistic views on debates about Marxism. St. Petersburg newspaper “New Life” wrote that the fourth-year student A.Bokeikhanov participated in student unrest [103, p 39].

As mentioned above, Alikhan, along with his studies, took an active part in political, literary, economic and other student unrest. In these years his political views are forming. His fate begins to worry the fate of the native people, who for almost two centuries was a subject of the Russian Empire because of feudal He understood that people, who can not get rid of ignorance and ignorance, need knowledge and culture.

He set himself the goal to improve the people’s life, culture, increase the level of knowledge and enter the number of countries with a high European culture. Judging by the documentary letters, it is during this period that he falls into the field of vision of the chief of the gendarmerie and was included in the blacklist of political non-believers. It should be said that he was on this list until the tsarist power was not weakened until he was called the enemy of the people and was not shot in 1937. Having graduated from the Forestry Institute, he returned to Omsk in 1894. Years, Held in, showed him as a prominent scientist, public and political figure, his pedagogical research talents. Along with this he was persecuted, twice he was in prison, [148, p 22].

After the graduation, he arrived in the summer of 1895 in Omsk to participate in the expedition Polovtsev, organized to study the life of immigrants, and without permission, remains there. Having established himself as a mathematics teacher at the forestry school, he begins to actively cooperate with the newspaper with the socialist direction "Steppe land".

He took part in five research expeditions to study life, farming, livestock, and agriculture. More precisely, in 1894-1895 the Tobylsk expedition; In 1895 he was invited to the Polovsky expedition, but the work was stopped; In 1896-1901 he was in the famous F.A.Scherbina's expedition; In 1903 in the expedition of S.P.Shvetsov, aimed at studying the cattle breeding of the Kazakh people between Chelyabinsk and Tomsk, located at the intersection of the Siberian railway; In 1925-26 he took part in an anthropological expedition under the guidance of S.I.Rudenko, organized by the USSR Academy of Science. It is known that Bokeikhan was a deputy of the First Russian State Duma and a congress of the Muslim people, the first political organizer of the political party Alash [19, pp 18-19].

Now, as one of the aspects of the problem, we should study Alikhan Bokeikhanov in the expedition of F.A.Shcherbina, his scientific environment, his activity as a scientist with many potentials could show in this environment. Since 1896, with emphasis has paid attention to scientific work. He was one of those interested in participating in the expedition, "The Ministry of Land Expedition F.A. Shcherbina interested Bokeikhan. "Prior to the expedition, he participated in the census in the Tobolsk province, acquired some experience. In F.Shcherbina's expedition he was originally designed as statisticians, and then worked as the head of a research group. In memories of his brother Bokeikhanov Smahan about Alikhan Bokeikhanov There are the following information: ... In 1896 he took part in the All-Russian census, visited the Kazakh lands, and then he took part in several expeditions in the Kazakh lands. (Shcherba, Shcherbina, Dobromyslov, Sedelnikov, etc.) The

last participation in the expedition led by Professor Rudenko, which was conducted on the lands of Aday, this information was published as a separate book of the expedition, in the same book there is also an article by Akham. "The bulk of the Kazakh land of the pre-revolutionary period belonged to Western Siberia Governor-general, at that time the Kazakhs were called "Siberian Kyrghyz". In those regions of Siberia, one of the newspaper-magazine "Siberian issues" ("Siberia") was published. In 1903, in many issues of this journal (16-17, 18, 21-22, 27-28, 33-34, 35-36), when working on the expedition, clear thoughts and conclusions were given by Alikhan Bukeikhan [111, pp 80-81].

Alikhan took part in the study of F.A.Schebina's expedition in the city of Pavlodar that belongs to the region of Semey, Karkaralinsk, Semey county and the district of Omby Akmola region and collected a lot of information and materials. The number of houses, sheds and cattle is taken into account. In the second half of 1897 the expedition was conducted in the Pavlodar district of the Semipalatinsk region. A group of scientists headed by A.N. Bokeikhanov gathered in Pavlodar, Altybai and Kyzyltau. After the scientific work, A N.Bokeikhanov wrote a description and edited and prepared for publication the chronicle of the Kazakhs of Pavlodar county, the history of moving the district and the independent study of Altybai and Kyzyltau agriculture. As a result, F.A. Shcherbina's expedition "Material..." collected the fourth volume of the Pavlodar district, and was published in 1903 in the city of Voronezh [91, p 14].

In 1898 F.A. Shcherbina's expedition three individual scientific groups led by A.Bukeykhan, I.F. Gusev, L.K. Chermak in 1899 completed the study of the 12 volosts of the Karkaraly county of the Semey region and the Kazakhs who farmed the Shu River, the Degeli volost and the Abarali Volost. And, finally, 16 out of 21 townships have been fully explored, the Shu and Moyinty volosts have been explored for half, the agriculture or county population has been completely covered by 67% in 1901. After studying the

collected materials, A.Bokeikhanov, I.Gusev, L.K. Chermak together produced the result and prepared for publication. Then, under the name “Karkralinsky district, Semipalatinsk region” expedition “The material ...” in the form of IV volume [95]. In 1905 was published in the city of St. Petersburg.

In the article “Destiny and Time – Alikhan Bokeikhan”, Y.Popov gives materials on the study of Karkaraly County: “In 1898-1899, A.N. Bukeikhan undertook the study of the Karkaraly district with D.Satybaldin, E.Itbaev, U.Bishev, I.F.Gusev, M.Shymbalov and I.D.Tripolsky. Group leader L.K.Chermak highly appreciated Bukeykhanov’s contribution: “he made notes to the social and village groups, made various schemes, determined the structure of natural and historical countries. He described them, made a transfer schedule, and also showed the alphabet of Kyrgyz words. Together with I.F.Gusev made the character of using the land of the Kyrgyz” – after such a line of words, we are convinced that the main overwhelming majority of the works included in the book were written by A.Bokeikhanov [110, pp 46-49]. The author after reading Bokeikhan’s work in the article says: “Especially, the study of pasture of a natural and historical nature influenced. The number of them is longer – 22. Here, the landscape, plant species, a wide range of ways to use them in summer and winter. In my opinion, among the Kazakh scientists A.Bokeikhanov in the first used and gave importance to the word Saryarka. According to the surveys of the study A.Bokeikhanov said people are engaged in various professions in the Karkaraly district. 12 people planted a crop, 27 engaged in different professions, 4 local residents. And the rest of the source of life is livestock. One of the effective ways that is evaluated is livestock farming. If this industry is used for good, they can provide themselves with food and all that is necessary [19, p 22].

The Leningrad scientist S.P.Shvetsov in 1928, highly appreciated his work, saying: “The accomplished work of the scientist in the expedition is characterized by high quality. The author has a profound knowledge and knows Kazakh auls

completely. He critically analyzes and gives a fair assessment to the situation. He studied those species of trees that have never been investigated” [149, pp 106-113].

Based on the collected materials of the above mentioned A.Bokeikhanov considered the issue of the land of the Kazakh community. Each tribe had a place, a river, then the network each of them was the owner of land and water on a regular basis. Here, come from this A.Bokeikhanov in-depth study of the structures of the Kazakh society, made one hundred ethnic chronicles of Kazakh tribes. Based on the materials of the expedition, he warns of the decline of refugees engaged in the development of the steppe culture. Due to the unfitness of the climate for farming, the inefficiency of the economy of the Kazakh land, many peasant farms returned to Russia or changed their profession and were forced to engage in animal husbandry, taking into account the economic point of view that he wrote for many examples of life. A.Bokeikhanov in the expedition was able to show the possibilities of his vast global perspective. He researched and analyzed the secrets of nomadic agriculture accumulated over the centuries, “The Kazakh nomadic economy – in connection with the phenomenon of nature, in accordance with the change in the traditional type of mixed agriculture and cattle, a new level of settlement 8-10 months a year” [19, p 28].

If you look at the research side of the activities of Alikhan Bokeikhanov as part of the expedition F.A. Shcherbina can be convinced that he scientifically exploited all his possibilities in business and is a Kazakh scientist, public figure. Beginning in 1896, Alikhan Bokeikhanov began to pay attention to scientific works. He was one of the first who showed interest in scientific expeditions, “the expedition of F.A. Shcherbina as expected was under the passionate attention of Bokeikhanov”. Prior to this expedition, he gained good experience in carrying out the census in the Tobylsk province. In F.A.Shcherbina’s expedition he was invited in the beginning as an statistician, and then he worked as a drafter of the

hotel research group. In the memoirs of Smahan Bokeykhov's brother Alikhan Bokeykhanov, there are such data: "... in 1896, during the conduct of the All-Russian sheep, he went round the entire Kazakh land. Then he participated in several expeditions to the Kazakh lands (F.A. Shcherbina, more precisely Shcherbina, Dobromyslova, Sedelnikov, etc.). His last expedition was entrusted to Professor Rudenko, this was an expedition to the lands of Adayvites, the data on this expedition were printed in a separate book. In this book there is an article by Aham. "It is known that before the revolutions, the bulk of the Kazakh lands belonged to the western Siberia province of the provinces, and the people who lived on these lands were called "Siberian Kyrghyzs". One of the journals published in the Russian language in this Siberian district was called "Siberian issues". In the 1903 issue of the journal, in many issues (16-17, 18, 21-22, 27-28, 33-34, 35-36) specific thoughts and opinions on the expeditions of Alikhan Bokeykhanov were shown [111, pp 80-81].

Alikhan in F.A.Shcherbina's expeditions participated in the research in Pavlodar, Karkaralinsk, which is a part of the Semepalatinsk region and in the Semipalatinsk county and Omsk districts belonging to the Akmola region, participating in these expeditions directly, he collected a huge amount of data and information. He also kept records of houses of sheds and cattle. The expedition explored Pavlodar county in the Semeplatinsk region in the second half of 1897. Scientific group A.N.Bokeykhana was organized by the Altibay and Kyzyltau volosts in Pavlodar district. Half of the scientific works of A.N.Bokeykhanov wrote the chronicle and the history of the roaming of the Kazakhs of the Pavlodar county and the scientific description of the economy of the Altibay and Kyzyltau parish, which he himself had prepared for printing. As a result, the expedition F.A. Shcherbina "Materials..." concerning Pavlodar county made IV volumes, and in 1903 saw the light in the city of Voronezh [91, p 14].

In 1898 the expeditions of F.A. Shcherbina led by A.N. Bokeykhanov, I.F. Gusev, L.K. Chermak created three separate scientific groups that explored 12 rural parishes and settled Kazakhs in the Semey region in the Karkaraly district, which live on the Shu River and are engaged in sowing. In 1899, the volosts of Degeli and Abyrly were opened. In the conclusions among 21 parishes 16 completely, the volosts of Shu and Moyynta were half-colonized, in 1901 the sowing or county people were 67%. Scientific works A.Bokeykhanov, I.Gusev. L.K.Chermak together ordered, summed up and prepared for printing. After a while, “Semepalatinsk region Karkaralinsky county” expeditionary “Materials...” as IV volume were published in the city of St. Petersburg.

In the article by U.Popov “Alikhan Bokeikhanov-Fate and Time”, the data of the Karkaraly county study are noted: “1898-1899, A.N. Bokeikhanov along with D.Satybaldin, E.Itbaev, U.Abishev, I.F. Gusev, M.Shymbalov and I.D. Tripolsky investigated the Karkaraly county. Group leader L.K.Chermak highly appreciated the contribution of A.N. Bokeykhanov: “He contributed calculations to the groups of auls and social groups, composed different schemes, created a roving table, and made an alphabetic indication of Kyrghyz words. Together with I.F.Gusev made a description of the use of land by the Kyrghyz” after these lines, we are convinced that many of the works mentioned in the book were made by A.Bokeikhanov [110, pp 46-49]. The author in the article points to the written works of Alikhan Bokeikhanov and says: “The history and nature of pasture lands have paid special attention. Their long number is 22. Here, the relief of the earth, a variety of plants, and their use during the winter and summer times are described in detail. In my opinion, among the Kazakh researchers in the first gave a sense of used and the word Saryarka is A.Bokeikhanov. Based on the results of the study, A.Bokeikhanov noted that the people of the Karkaraly county are engaged in various crafts. 12% of the local population is engaged in sowing, and 27% with different crafts, 4% with permanent wintering. The main source

of life is the cultivation of livestock. In the conditions of the area livestock farming is recognized as one of the most effective methods of farming. If this sphere is conducted profitably, then it covers all needs, including the provision of grain notes he [19, p 22].

Scientist of Leningrad S.P.Shvetsov in 1928 appreciated the work of the scientist and said: “The work carried out by the researcher during the expeditions is distinguished by good quality. The author possesses deep knowledge and knows Kazakh auls well. Well assesses the situation, and gives a fair assessment. Prior to this, the unexplored Kazakh auls with a complex life reveals before you” [149, pp 106-113].

In his collected materials above A.Bokeikhanov mentions that he studies the arrangement of the Kazakh land-related social problems in 4th countries. Each zhuz, each kind has its own camp, wintering and pasture, rivers and waters, that is, our people have their own permanent owner for all possessions. Proceeding from this, A.N.Bokeikhanov deeply explored the Kazakh community and its structure and made a chronicle of Kazakh genera.

A.Bokeikhanov on the land issue “Why I left the Cadet Party” writes in an open letter: “The land is the property of man, says the Cadet Party. If the Kazakhs make the land property, as the Bashkurd soldier sell to the peasant, a few years without nothing will remain. A.Bokeykhanov, on the use of Kazakh lands in his works, writes widely, filmed in the language of the appeal, for the first time in the scientific language “village”, “mountain area”, “autumn pasture”, “family property”, “sheep”, etc., Gave definition to the Kazakh concepts, and distributed to the economic category. As evidence of the scientist “Kyrghyz” is confirmed by that fact. All Kyrghyz live 8-10 months a year in one place. The settlement of the Kyrghyz is called “winter pasture”, it is taken from the words “kys” – winter, “tau” – mountain. In the old days, the “Kyrghyz” overwintered the winter in the yurts, they chose a place for the mountainous area, and from this their location was called winter pasture. Currently, a small part of the Kyrghyz, live in the winter pasture in their yurts in the

winter, the latter are located on the belt in the open field, because of the low productivity of the soil, the Kyrghyz move from one side to the other. This leads to live in yurts, and this is a sign of a nomadic way of life. Kyrghyz “wintering”, as simple peasant communities of rural land unity.

The size of the pastures depends on the freezing natural conditions, the volume of which depends on the size of the pastures and the productivity of the soil. The possibility of obtaining products where you have to go, where there is a lot of grass, the better to prepare livestock feed, and the area of winter pastures increases. Winter pasture of Kyrghyz, shows how simple peasant communities as the unity of rural common land.

Important pastures of grass in the north, an excessive pasture intended for a black night, a meadow in the south and a sheep pasture on the “sheep” field, a rare use of winter pastures and their possession. Further, using more than 2-3 the next category of pastures or more winter pastures, such a group of statistics in the literature is called “corporate rural”, that is, in the meaning of “winter pasture” shows the land units of the Kyrghyz life.

Kyrghyz are grouped according to their importance of their temporary exploitation of pastures: winter, autumn, spring and summer. The first three categories relate to the use of the “public-rural group”, the size of the pastures is refined with the help of productive soil and the progeny of winter pastures, but related to the internal economic linkage of corporate rural communities, if it is strong, its end will be wide. The total 11 county 360 community-based rural group has 143,000 households. In the average, 40 households or 6 from pastures go to the group 1 community rural. In the territories of a community-based rural group, Kyrghyz will be up to 8-10 months. In the spring they will leave for 2-4 months, but in the fall they will return. The migration area is decreasing every year. The remaining counties in the summer pastures are 50-100-500 versts, the Kyrghyz livestock have few “wintering” on the territory. This “hostel” – sedentary Kyrghyz. When moving to the spring-

summer unite in settlements, the village after one pasture protects several fields, replace the working machine, keep the shepherd, cook hay, etc. Such a summer village is called “a place for the sheep to start”. Over its construction, the common use of summer watering and pasture plays an important role.

The main focus of the social structure of the Kyrgyz economy is the family-shanyrak, which for convenience are united in the church on the right of economic management, the family is united, the “winter pasture” “makes up” or “the economic village” is spoken in statistical literature. Edina are united for the use of private land with an extraordinary and difficult land community “is a community group and rural”. Agriculture, in groups of community-based villagers, is strengthened with clan ties, begins with a generic identity.

Thus, the socio-economic life of Kyrgyz meets the above two types of general communication, even if the viability of their use of the land, Kyrgyz prevail “pasture power”.

Royal Kazakh officials displaced from their birth, the birthplace of the persecution prove that it is illegal, unfair, it comes to exposure. For example, Kazakhs will not start from 15, pasture, crops, haymaking, where is the law? If they take it from 5, I will assign the land, if you will move me from the ground as a Kazakh, so they move the Kazakhs every day. So is there a kingdom that owned it so. Our kingdom is not a constitution, is it, our kingdom is honest to those people who submit to them, do not they? What did our Kazakhs do to resettle them every day? Is this the work of the people they are looking for? Each leg of each horse as a child – writes.

After the expedition A.Bokeikhan, F.A. Shcherbina, on the basis of the results of the expedition against the agrarian policy of the Russian Empire, the Kazakh steppe black soil is thin, it again and again plowing less time will be transformed into a desert, on the expanses of the Kazakh semi-nomadic and settled life should be based on the development of animal husbandry. The government of

the steppes, in the land and water and the nature of established traditional farming proved to be the cause of damage compensation.

A.Bokeykhanov article is called the “Desert of the future” in the region and raises this issue open for the Torgay region (an area of 418,000 square meters) in livestock farming is mainly engaged in addition to the vaccine, but only in the northern part of the harvest uses Kazakhs. Is not the same as with each other, and also throughout the Kazakh steppe of the Torgay region is divided into two parts: a small part of northern agriculture with a convenient location and abundant sources of water and nature in the center and south of the poor, rich lands of sand dunes, salt , The water lacks the main part of the region. To the south of dry weather, hot summer and a wide field really become a desert.

In general, in the southern region, agriculture mainly develops livestock, it is possible to achieve results using a vast area of pasture in the northern and middle regions. In the aftermath of colonization, in the process of the disappearance of this opportunity, large-scale animal husbandry will disappear. Therefore, the bulk of our land – the southern area is gradually turning into a desert. Those dedicated to the process of colonial policy, those at the head of the board of settlers, field cultivation and land management, as well as those who spoke “wide Kazakh steppe” agricultural specialists, do not want to take into account the above-mentioned important problems ... St. Petersburg and Moscow will pay for each kg of meat before 40 copecks, and factories of dermal products will use the American skin. Then we will feel our injustice and bite our own elbows We do not have to give way to delicacy, continuing the affairs of settlement. Economic “policy” of this type can not correspond to the interests of the state”. And also, conflicts are not about land between immigrants and Kazakhs, point to the fact that Kazakhs are becoming poor [150, pp 3-4]. This is proved by the archival data. For example, in the case “The case of establishing a boundary between the land of the Cossack army and the land of the Kazakhs of the Semipalatinsk region,” an argument was determined about military

lands and lands belonging to the Kazakhs. For example, this document stated as follows: “Highest approved on May 31, 1904, the opinion of the State Council laid: 1 The lands of the ten-verst strip of the Siberian Cossack Army, in the sizes and boundaries in which they were provided for temporary use of the named army, to be added to the composition military land, on both land bases for this, providing at the same time having Kyrghyz Zimov camping ground within map on scale of ten versts to the inch strips until their final devices keep which finds use lands camping under these filthy camp, with a fee for the land to the Cossacks”.

According to this information, we can observe that the Russian authorities routed the Kazakh land, trampled all interests and expanded colonial policy [151, p 11].

In June 1905 a meeting of the Kazakh intelligentsia took place at the Karkaraly fair (Koyandy), at the beginning of which there were A.Bokeykhanov, A.Baytursynov, M.Dulatov, Zh.Akbaev and others. On behalf of the Kazakh Khanate, they made a petition against the white king of St. Petersburg. The petition was signed by 14,500 people and three months later it was first published in the liberal newspaper “Son of the Fatherland”. It is necessary to take into account the fact that until this time in the publishing house of the Russian Empire a political document of this type on behalf of the Kazakh Khanate was not published in such an open form. This is not an exaggeration, but A.Bokeikhanov has invested a huge amount of work. In brief, let us dwell on the points about the land of the petition:

... 4 In the past 15 years there has been a process of colonization of glades. Over the years, the land is being used, which is used by Kazakhs. The farming herding cattle can not be extensive to its relation and requires extensive pastures for its life. The most fertile pastures and fresh water are allotted to the lands for resettlement. For this reason, they considered the land to be the property of the Kazakhs.

5 The government of state property operates the division of the only state ownership of landed glades – dachas. And in this case, they are moving the Kazakhs from the hinterland of their ancestors. Therefore, it is necessary to stop relocating the Kazakhs when issuing dacha data.

6 It is necessary to change the “Steppe rules” with the participation of Kazakh deputies. In the petition, the main attention was paid to the mercilessness committed by the Tsar’s administration to problems in resolving agrarian problems: “Taking Russian citizenship, the Kazakhs did not think that the lands taken from their ancestors with blood and then transferred to state government; However, the Russian government without grounds, applying force, made laws that all Kazakh lands should be treated as state property. As a consequence, all the Kazakh lands have gone to the migrants, and the unsuitable ones went to the Kazakhs” [150, p 12].

This petition actually defended the interest and raised the problems of the people. Such an event has never occurred before in any country that has merged with the Russian Empire.

In response to the investigative case of May 27, 1929, the scientist expressed his opinion on land problems: “My opinion on land policy leads to this: it is impossible to divide the land into Russian (immigrants) and Kazakhs alone. Because, the Russians have mastered the basics of land treatment, they use it more rationally. When the time comes, the Kazakhs themselves will start to exploit. My “nationalism” on the topic of land leads to this [150, p 14].

In addition to A.Bokeykhanov, G.Satybaldiev, E.Itabev, M.Shombaulov, S.Tilekeyev and others [140, p 52] were added to the study.

On a number of important and urgent problems of his time, A.N.Bokeykhanov wrote a lot as an “Alash” representative. The themes that he raised even now have not lost their meaning, on the contrary are much more important than in the past. Some of them are

ecology, nature and possession and proper use of land gods. On the expedition F.A. Shcherbina objective thinking and analysis A.N.Bokeykhanov will be the answer to many difficult questions. One of the most fundamental problems for A.N.Bokeykhanov until the end of his days were questions about the land. Scientists of Tsarist Russia acknowledged that A.Bokeykhanov actually is a world scientist on the issues of the agrarian problem. Unfortunately, his actual evidence on the issues of the Kazakh land was not heard either during the Provisional Government, or during the leadership of the Bolsheviks. Even with official ideology, they used his scientific assumptions against the interests of the people and the friendship of peoples. Even if in today's days, in the sphere of the Kazakhstani issue, this issue is viewed from all sides, and we believe that there are many new and undeveloped in the colonization processes that led the tsarist government.

A.Bokeykhanov is not one of the scientists, but the greatest scientist. His works are endlessly valuable because they are dedicated to studying the life of the Kazakh people. In modern historical science, it is necessary to study the work of the expedition well, where A.Bokeikhnov and F.A. Shcherbina participated.

Concluding the above, it is easy to see that for many years most specialists have been undervalued about the historical time. Many of the connections of the expedition's workers with the people were not incoherent. Among the townspeople, one can notice the spreading of ideas of a political nature through documents. During the expedition many Kazakh accountants, registrars, translators were Kazakh youth. They, in turn, accepted the ideas and opinions of their colleagues in the expedition. Of course, it can not be accepted as one-sided and unified agitation. If we talk about readiness for the specialties of the expedition's staff, then the specialists were quite satisfied. In general, they have achieved the set goals, of course, even if the head of the expedition stated the shortage of specialists. With the participation of experienced statisticians in the study of

work, and on the other hand the participation of local Kazakh intellectuals helped to find high-quality data.

1.3 Objectivity and historical position of the synthetical data collected as a result of the expedition.

It is very important to learn to study deeply and comprehensively the science of statistics in order to learn the past of our state and to continue development. Statistics clearly reflect the political, economic and sociological development of any society, using statistical data shows the life-state structure, the stages of development and decline, as well as the exact reasons that led to them.

In the science of history, whether it is a fact or a comparison, statistical data is widely used, but not all are aware of the concept of statistics, its historical roots and the analysis of statistical data.

Statistics is a branch of science, which, using special methods (in connection with quality), studies the numerical side of socially variable phenomena, depicts them from the numerical side, reveals regularities from the numerical side [124, p 35].

It is not only an image, a reflection of a social phenomenon, but also an instrument capable of showing the methods of discovering certain social patterns or types of cognition.

Statistics is a branch of science that studies from the numerical side social phenomena in a clear time and space. Its main goal is to identify numerical data from these phenomena, to ensure the needs of society from this point of view. That is, provide the state with statistical data and disclose the reliability of numerical data and patterns. Therefore, statistics equally use quality and quantity. It implements its tasks with the help of prepared mathematics, in which methods of calculation are used. As a result, he declares not mathematics, but numerical data relating to social phenomena that

were made in time and space, determines the degree of their connection with other phenomena [124, p 36].

Any state conducts calculations pertaining to all branches on its territory, and on the basis of these indicators the tasks of each of the branches are determined, the policy on the results of these phenomena is designated. That is, statistics appeared with the need, it is common for all sciences. A famous statistician who lived in the late XIX and early XX centuries was A.A.Kaufmann. Many of A.A.Kaufmann's works are devoted to the theory and methods of statistics. The author at this stage divided the statistics into three types: public, private and zemstvo. In it, state statistics keep a record of the population. Private statistics form a statistical study organized by one individual. The peculiarity of such statistics is that, although it is capable of conducting in-depth research, it will not be able to serve regions with large territories or a social majority. And the zemstvo statistics retains the features of the methods of research of these two, thus it is able to conduct accurate research as state statistics.

By organizing the methods of collecting and processing the work of statistical information, statistics can be divided into 4 groups:

- Statistics collected in separate departments;
- Statistics of the Central Statistical Committee;
- Zemstvo statistics;
- Statistics collection scientific institutions for scientific purposes [152, p 115].

In 1964, the zemstvo reform was carried out, beginning with this local self-government began to form zemstvos. Their main task was to study the economic condition of the peasants deeply. Since 1871, statistical institutions have been formed in all zemstvos. In 1886, the land statistical organizations were built in all zemstvos. The most important task of the zemstvo statistics is to evaluate the real estate and first of all evaluate the land. Although each state

institution took relatively small regions as a research facility, it could provide materials throughout Russia [153, p 25].

The zemstvo statistics of the 70 of the XIX century was divided into two: the main and the consequent. The basic statistical studies were carried out at a certain time. And the resulting statistical studies were conducted on the expedition every day. The main statistical studies were carried out by the expedition method. And in the resulting studies, the data was collected through the distribution of questionnaires and questionnaires. Of course, in this order, the quality of the data, accuracy plays an important role in the research work of the basic statistical studies, because they are specially with the help of the expedition to visit the regions studied, and are collecting data from the beginning to the end of the work. Also in these studies, efforts are made by specialists such as surveyors, statisticians, people engaged in agricultural work, translators and registrars [124, p 36].

The data of the earth statistics in the second half of the XIX century and the early XX century are valuable information for many historical problems. They have valuable information about the social-economic and cultural history. Both their quality and value are evaluated highly. For half a century the zemstvo statistical bodies conducted more than one hundred different studies, published more than a thousand materials. In Russia in the 60 years of the XIX century, general statistical work began on a wide variety of phenomena.

In Kazakhstan a statistical commission of Akmola was formed for the first time in December 1877 in the city of Omsk. The duties of this committee included the tasks of geographical location, the description of their social-economic status, the collection of statistical materials, their grouping and processing activities [154, p 87].

Taking into account the history of statistical data, they determine the differences between the registered documents, the statistics of any organization for making a decision and also the

tendency of the development of social habits. First, these data are collected with their own approaches, then processed with the help of experts statisticians this helps to make an exact decision in any industry. Because with the help of these data, it is possible to find out the numerical development of various industries in any region (agriculture, demography, socioeconomic), whether they have a bad situation, average or good, and then make a decision in accordance with them.

The main value of statistical data is that they provide data in a large amount.

Their correct use in different industries helps researchers to clarify the identity of historical phenomena, the relationship, differences, inherent patterns in the development of the science of history.

Statistical data include archival data and published materials that appeared in all stages of statistical research.

Such materials include not only published statistical works and raw statistical materials, but also a special research program of this statistical study, instructions related to the research and documents pertaining to the current registrations, the first registration documents (registration cards, forms, questionnaires, forms, subsidiary ledger, various posting account sand business accounts, cost sheets and other documents) refer to it. Programs, special instructions and other types of documents that define the purpose of statistical research and methods of collecting information can be a proof of statistical research, because the goals and objectives, results and final conclusions of statistical research are published, the quality of statistical collections directly depends on the content of these promulgated documents [59, p 112].

In the second half of the XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century, the czarist government of the Russian Empire conducted numerous censuses and statistical studies. As a result of these studies, extensive statistical data were collected related to the diverse social life of that time. They were specially processed and

published as several collections. For example, from the side of the Ministry of Land and State Property in 1896-1903 an expedition was organized under F.A.Shcherbina, who was exploring three steppe regions.

“The materials...” were published in 13 volumes. 12 volumes are devoted to 12 counties explored by the expedition: in Akmola region – Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Omby, Petropavl; In Semey region – Pavlodar, Karkaralinsk, Semey, Zaisan, Ust’-Kamenogorsk; In Torgay region – Aktobe and Kostanay. 13 volumes show a collection of research data on the budget of all 12 counties. During the publication of volumes, the leaders of the expedition faced a number of difficulties: lack of a typographic base, lack of money, lack of highly qualified professionals, etc. Nevertheless, even if it is possible to analyze the most important materials, the situation that created obstacles to their publication, the dependence on the practical tasks of the expeditionary work, that is, the purpose of finding new free lands for immigrants. Officials of the party of land allocation went on the heels of statisticians. Of course, first of all, first work was carried out to analyze the texts of the volumes and prepare for publication of the sections necessary for officials to locate land. First of all, these were statistical tables, reminders and generic schemes for them. These materials allowed to show the boundaries used by the community prepared by the expedition about the “extra lands”. Therefore, in the process of working with the first volume (Akmola region of Kokshetau county), F.A. Shcherbina wrote: “The required statistical tables prepared in advance were printed for the work of party officials about the location in Akmola”. “The order of publication of the research of this expedition depends on the justification of the current needs of the resettlement sites in connection with this and are appointed for all other districts,” – reports F.A.Shcherbina. The data found during the expedition, as well as the current work for the land allocation party, was complex, so, in many cases, some necessary work for the programs related to lack of time remained without analysis [10, pp 105-107].

In 1907-1909, expeditions were reorganized in the Akmola region under V. Kuznetsov's leadership, in 1906-1913 in the region of Syrdarya directed by V. Skryplev, in 1904 in the regions of Oral-Torgay at the command of P. Khvorostansky. As we see, this expedition showing it from different angles gives abundant valuable data about the Kazakh society. This finished program became the basis for the study of the Kazakh land (Appendix B). On its basis, the regions of Akmola, Semey, Oral-Torgay, Syrdarya, Zhetysu were investigated [124, 36-37 pp].

Table 4 Expeditions that explored the land of Kazakhstan in the late XIX and early XX centuries

N №	Expedition leader	Years of the expedition	Regions in which the expedition was conducted	Works that appeared as a result Their total number
1	F.A.Shcherbina	1896-1903	Akmola, Semey, Oral-Torgay districts	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use collected and developed by the expedition to study the steppe areas. 13 vol.
2	V.Kuznetsov	1907-1909	Akmola district	Kyrgyz economy in the Akmola region. Re-examination. 5 vol.
3	V.Skryplev	1906-1912	Syr-Dariya district	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" collected and developed by the Syr-Dariya statistical party.
4	P.P.Rumyantsev	1909-1913	Zhetysu district	Materials on the survey of native

				and Russian-guarding economy and land use in the Semirechensk region. 5 vol.
5	P.A.Khvorost ansky	1904	Oral-Torgai district	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” collected and developed by the statistical party of the Torgay-Uralsk resettlement area. 7 vol.
N.Tasilova Statistical data and methods for their analysis. // The history of Kazakhs. No. 4.2007 f. 34-39 pp.				

In the Central Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the fund No. 501 is stored in the 695 unit, which is called the Akmola-Semipalatinsk Department of Agriculture and State Property. His two list of case 33 is called “Correspondence with the Department of State Property on the storage of materials from the expedition to study the steppe regions of 1903-1905”. This document also contains data that are very interesting and at the same time that can help to solve the real problems of the source in the source study. Collected in just 25 pages of the document, official documents have been preserved proving that the F.A. Shcherbina expedition to 12 regions of Akmola and Semey-Torgay regions did not end in 1901, but in 1903. At the same time, from the following letter sent to the State Property Administration on August 28, 1903, it is possible to find out about the collected materials after the end of the expedition as a result of the research: “In view of the fact that the expedition for the study of the Steppe Regions ceases its activity for a short time, the Department of State Land Property entrusts to the Omsk management on storage all the collection and already used materials by expedition of about 100 poods in 7 chests” [155, p 1].

As the data from the archive showed in connection with the stopping of the study of the Steppe Regions, the Department of State Land Property handed over all the data collected and used by to the administration of Omby.

In preparation for the press due to the influence of practical needs, parts from the volumes of the “Materials...” were published at different times and in different cities (III, IV, VI, IX, XI). For example, parts of the text that interested officials in the allocation of land were printed in the printing house of the Siberian headquarters of military districts in Omby (in vol. IV, VI, IX, XII). How is this explained? The Bureau of the expedition was also in Omby, so the military departments also showed interest in the work of the expedition. The rest of the text from this volume was printed in different cities: in Voronezh, Petersburg and Chernigov. When talking about this problem, especially it is possible to note 12 volume. It was printed in Omby, Petersburg and Chernigov. As for the third volume, it was published in two parts. The first part was published in St. Petersburg in 1907 in the form of tables with records of excess land, the second part was published in Chernigov in 1909 and described the general picture of the county of Akmola. This feature in the press of the third volume was due not only to the needs of officials for land allocation, but was also connected with the problems of the study of the county of Akmola. In the county of Akmola, work began in the autumn of 1896, and was carried out in 1897, 1898, 1900. E.P. Dobrovolsky explains such a big difference in time by the fact that for the work of statisticians there were no necessary topographic materials. Of course, this seemed to be one of the serious reasons that hindered the research of the county of Akmola. Based on the archive data, one can see that the local people resisted by moving to remote regions, thus creating obstacles to research from a statistical point of view. As a result of these reasons and also due to the change of the research staff, besides the change in the program shows the poor quality of data collected in the county of Akmola. According to E.P. Dobrovolsky’s testimony, “they were

forced to analyze the data gathered in practical need in a hurry and it was difficult to maintain the unity of the plan during the analysis. Therefore it took a long time to revise the final version of the collection for all the work done in the counties, it was necessary to recheck and correct printed Materials, as well as add additional data”. This, of course, affected the volumes, for example, the list of erroneous words printed in the first part of the third volume consists of 20 pages. For “The materials ...” a characteristic feature is a break in the announcement from the beginning of the time of research work. This we can see in the following table:

Table 5 - the regions in which the expedition was conducted, the years of study, the time and place of publication of the publication as a result of the study

Tom	Region	Count	Year of research	Year of publication	Place of publication
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Akmola	Kokshetau	1896	1898	Voronezh
II	Akmola	Atbasar	1897	1902	Voronezh
III 1 p	Akmola	Akmola	1896-1900	1907	Saint-Petersburg
III 2 p	Akmola	Akmola	1896-1900	1909	Chernihiv
IV	Semey	Pavlodar	1897	1903	Voronezh
V	Torgay	Kostanay	1898	1903	Voronezh
VI	Semey	Karkaralinsk	1898-1899	1905	St. Petersburg
VII	Torgay	Aktobe	1898-1899	1903	Voronezh
VIII	Semeis	Zaisan	1899	1909	St. Petersburg
IX	Semey	Ust'-Kamenogorsk	1900	1905	St. Petersburg
X	Semey	Semey	1900	1909	St. Petersburg
XI	Akmola	Omby	1901	1902	Omby
XII	Akmola	Petropavl	1901	1908	Chernihiv
Volkova, T.P. The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use, collected and developed by the expedition to study the steppe regions. Diss - M., 1982. -170 p.					

In short, the need to review the materials repaired the obstacle to the publication of Volume 3. The first revision was carried out in 1903, but in 1904 the head of the Family Temporary Party wrote an erroneous criticism that without complex corrections one can not use them for the layout of the third volume. Because of the long work to thoroughly verify the data after ten years in the region of Akmola, the first part of Volume 3 was published, and the second was only published 13 years later [7, pp 109-110].

The expedition had no special typographic base. Half of the volumes were published in different print shops in Voronezh only due to the fact that F.A. Shcherbina lived and served there. The rest was published in St. Petersburg because the organizers of the expedition were of high standing, the other two volumes were especially associated with the leaders of the expedition, and thanks to well-organized zemstvo statistical offices were published in Chernigov. As shown above, all XI volumes were published in Omby [7, pp 108-110].

Since the “Materials...” was printed in a large print run, it could not provide some typographic specifications. For example, three volumes of volumes IV, V, VI were prepared for printing, but according to F.A.Shcherbina’s testimony, “Printing houses in Omby and Voronezh could not print materials prepared for publication on the indicated numerical indexes. Of course, even if the above-mentioned volumes were published in Voronezh, these problems created obstacles for the work. The fact that the volumes were published at different times in different cities, appeared on the fact that they became embellished. The volumes were separate, and since they were printed in different cities the ordinal numbers of the pages began anew. The designation of the ordinal number of the pages was introduced by Roman and Arabic numerals. Roman numerals were usually indicated pages “Introduction”. Nevertheless, in the volumes published in St. Petersburg there were unified serial enumerators of numbers. The fact that the “The materials...” had different different numbered ordinal indexes made it harder to work on it. For example,

in the second part of the first volume there is a chapter devoted to the hay norms, which is 40 pages in number, the same serial numbers are omitted, in general, it should have been included in the first part of the volume. In the second part of the second volume there are no chapters of “Essays on the natural-historical situation” and “Livestock”, but they were written about in the introduction, they are also indicated in the content. This undoubtedly shows not only the shortcomings of 3 volumes, but this was mentioned above, and it is connected with the fact that there was a big break in 2 years during the publication of these parts. Sprawl in the publication of volumes reflected on the structure of each of the parts separately. For example, in the materials of the district essays, general descriptions took place, and they were peculiar to each of the volumes. They usually consisted of 150-200 pages, only in volumes I, III, VI, VIII, IX, XII texts were separated by sub-themes (commercial, rent, land ownership) and this simplified the work. It was also influenced by the fact that the editors were engaged in different people. Thus, the state of the order of publication of the “The materials” directly influenced the quality of the printed data. If you look at Table 2, you can see that there is no order order in the publication of volumes. You can see this: after 1 and 2 volumes came out XI, IV, V, VII, VI, IX, III (1 part), XII, III (2 part VIII, X). This procedure is largely due to the fact that in the first place were published materials related to the counties needed for the purposes of resettlement. These were the counties of Kokshetau (volume I), Atbasar (II), Omby (XI), Pavlodar (IV), Kostanay (V), Aktobe (XII). Yet it can not be asserted that the publication of these volumes was quick despite the huge interest of the government organizations. After the beginning of the study and before publication, 5 years have passed and this is explained by personal reasons. For example, in 1902 all steppe works were completed, analyzed, and when the preparations for printing began, the Department of Land Property refused to provide financial assistance to the leaders of the expedition. As a result, in the specified year, many parts of the materials were not counted,

moreover, they remained without analysis and processing. This in turn, the fact that the materials of the expedition were outdated did not satisfy the parties that were going to take the land. The head of the temporary party Akmola-Semey gave the following assessment after the completion of the expedition work on his services: “The study showed that it is completely ignorantly concerned with practical cases of its provision, eventually even abandoned this idea. In connection with the dissatisfaction of local and central administration with the work of the ex-workers, they had to beg, as a result, to explain the significance and meaning of the work, it took a long time to wait for the publication of separate volumes. Even before the press, the prepared volumes were subjected to special censorship. The mock-up of volumes, to which the local administration gave permission were sent to the Department of State Land Property, the second stage of censorship passed. As a result, in several cases the text has undergone some changes. For example, in 1903 the department returned to the head of the expedition to reconsider the fifth volume of the “The materials...”. His reason is that the recall given by the military governor Torgay did not match with the explanations in the content of the leaders of the expedition. The said opinion and explanation given to him (part 2 89-109 pp) are indicated to be removed from the version for printing. The military governor of Torgay doubted the basis of the materials of the expedition of the region of Torgay taken from the county of Aktobe. In his opinion, data on land, livestock and households do not correspond to special statistics. Each volume of the “The materials” consists of two main parts, which are text and a table. The text part was written by different authors in order to speed up the work, and one of the leaders of the expedition edited this work. Determining the names of authors for each part of the text was not an easy task, but it was still necessary to find out who wrote them, since the authors of the “The materials” were people with different points of view, and this fact influenced the properties of the text [38, pp 180-181].

Information about the authors can be found in the volumes of “Introduction”, “Preface”. The “Supplement” shows the data about this. This table gives an opportunity to see the participation of these authors in the process of writing the text. For example, you can pay attention to part of the work done by F.A.Shcherbina. Only the first part of F.A.Scherbina wrote completely independently. In this volume, the tasks of the expedition and the structure of the “Materials...” were completely determined. Over time, F.A.Shcherbina’s participation was diminished, because closer to 1902 he performed three special functions: first, the general editing of all volumes; Secondly, to compile 13 volumes intended for the budget; In the third, he was engaged in such work as the preparation of tables for regions and counties, and also prepared explanatory notes. Then the amount of work F.A. Shcherbina significantly decreased. He wrote a chapter “Explanatory note on data about extra Kazakh land property” in the second and third volumes; In IV-V volumes, similar pages of chapters devoted to determining the volume of land; and in Volume VII he wrote “General Sketches of Aktobe County”. “Explanatory note” in Volume XI was written by F.A. Shcherbina with the help of L.K.Chermak’s training. In the rest of the volume V F.A. Shcherbina participated only as an editor. This circumstance can be explained by several reasons. First of all, for reasons of A.S.Yermolov, F.A. Shcherbina is not shown in the list of the Ministry of Land and State Property as a person of a specific employee, but settled in connection with a personal agreement. Responding to the proposal concerning the study of the steppe regions, he in turn indicated the following: “In general, I agree to take charge of the proposed study, but I am afraid that my current condition, namely, some of my duties, especially regarding zemstvos in Voronezh, they will make an obstacle and will not give the opportunity to fully engage in this work”[72, pp 12-13].

Thus, he was on his way to the steppe regions. After the research works were completed F.A. Shcherbina moved away from the research work for a while. In 1900 after his arrival after the

invitation by the officials of the Ministry of Lands and State Property, his functions were significantly reduced, but nevertheless he was considered an important and necessary person. The expedition had many highly qualified people who could be counted on. And F.A.Scherbina herself in those years conducted statistical work in the province of Voronezh. Nevertheless, the main reason for his removal from the expedition work on the texts of volumes, and the fact that his participation has been reduced to a minimum is connected with political reasons. Minister of Internal Affairs V.K.Pleve asked the following question to A.S.Ermolaev: “Does Shcherbina have the right to carry out important affairs proposed by the Ministry of land and property?” In response letter A.S.Ermolaev asked about the permission for F.A. Shcherbina to finish work on expeditionary works. “I am far from the opinion that we should support in its personal gain”, A.S.Ermolaev wrote to V.K.Pleve in his letter [50, p 122].

He justified his request with several conclusions: firstly, A.S.Ermolaev was guided by the interests of the state. He said: “In this situation, if you give the job to another person, it will not only delay the work, but at the same time it will require new expenses from the state treasury, thereby undoubtedly interfere with the quality of the work, because the new leader will need to fully understand the data, Also adopt a new work plan”. The second reason is the cabinet description of the work done by F.A.Shcherbina. At the exact time, he went around many places, conducted a survey among the people, the work was completed in the local neighborhood. Now there is no need to go to the investigated regions, only the works of a purely scientific office description were left. Before that, F.A. Shcherbina had carried out his duties in the city of his residence – Voronezh, because he was brought materials that had to be reviewed and analyzed. From this, A.S.Ermolaev concluded: “Bringing such a thing to the end does not create F.A. Shcherbina an opportunity to continue its service against the government”. After this, A.S.Ermolaev’s petition, although F.A.

Shcherbina was partially removed from the expedition, still continued writing work on the “The materials...” [50, p 125].

The text written by F.A. Shcherbina immediately strikes one’s attention. He used to write as a work of art, with a complex style of narration, using long words, repetition and complex word combinations, wrote them as a story. In response to a question F.A. Shcherbina was listed as “writer and statistician” relating to the profession of the second State Duma. His artistic description of the steppe life gives interesting ethnographic materials; Nevertheless, this slowed down the process of dealing with special issues, especially the comparison of data with the technique of research, that is, we can conclude that F.A. Shcherbina adhered to inaccurate methods and used terms in a chaotic manner.

Looking at Appendix 1, you can make sure that most of the “The materials” belongs to L.K.Chermak. Nevertheless, after 1903 one can see that his participation in the “Materials” has significantly decreased, and this is also connected with political considerations. L.K.Chermak, in contrast to F.A.Shcherbina, explained the materials from the target-direction point of view. At once there is his interest in the social problems of the Kazakh society. Its special attention was caused by residents without property or those who had little property. For this purpose, in the text part of the volume, data on impoverished people are found in the rural forms of jataks, and they are included in the tables. L.K.Chermak also tried to observe the process of formation of the rich, in this connection he considered the relationship between sedentary life, trade and cattle breeding. Considering such phenomena as the purchase of labor in the Kazakh villages, L.K.Chermak raised the question of the introduction of capitalist relations in the Kazakh environment [17, p 86].

In the “Materials” the author’s texts of N.F.Dmitriev were limited. They are in III, V, VII, VIII volumes. Since N.F.Dmitriev was an agronomist, he dealt with such issues as land tenure, land use, grouping the regions according to natural historical features, that is, purely into special spheres. However, he did not receive even more

responsibilities. For example, N.F.Dmitriev voluntarily carried out research work in the counties of Kostanay and Aktobe in the Torgay region. Therefore, he completely wrote volumes V, VI, VII, where he described these counties. One can especially note the written work of N.F.Dmitriev “Data on general essays on the life of the Kyrghyz economy in Kostanay and in other districts [144, pp 116-127].

In comparison with similar parts in other volumes, only the region of only one county was described, and in Volume V N.F.Dmitriev made attempts to determine the general trends characteristic of the Kazakh economy by comparing the indicators from different counties. He first used the literary data in the press, starting with the “Bible” and finishing the last works of M.M.Kovalevsky. He sought to get acquainted with the work of “Innovators-sociologists”. The sphere of literature was necessary for N.F.Dmitriev to compare and find similarities. As a result of the processes of striving for these comparisons, N.F.Dmitriev used Russian concepts in relation to the Kazakh society. For example, Tolengutes (being in the service of the khan) he understood as serfs and rated them as “a group of minor impact”.

One of the authors of the “The materials” was A.N.Bokeikhanov. His participation was of great importance to the expedition. F.A.Scherbina gave him such an assessment: “Mr.Bokeikhanov is a super-necessary specialist in statistics for the expedition: he is by the roots himself a Kyrghyz, familiar with the Kyrghyz way of life, has the necessary knowledge to study the natural-historical situation of the region, is familiar with statistical techniques and is also an important person who In the highest degree, is a specialist as a strictly objective observer”. At that time A.N.Bokeikhanov taught at the forest schools of Omby and was in charge of a special branch of agriculture. He performed various works in the expedition. However, he was mainly involved in the following works: he was engaged in the compilation of generic schemes, drawing up maps on the use of land, preparing a note for

the table on communities, and also translating Kazakh terms and words, and tried to explain their meaning. At the same time, he owns in small volumes the texts on leasing and cattle breeding [88, pp 15-16].

A.N.Bokeikhanov also took part in the analysis and data processing, recently even led the compilation of rural and community tables. Due to lack of time, he took part in the expedition work seasonally. “At the very end A.N.Bokeykhanov showed himself as a nationalist and participated in the revolution as an activist of the Alash-Orda party, but it is impossible to determine the political positions he took part from the “The materials”, - V.P.Volkova pointed out in her research [17, p 118].

As it was mentioned above, most of the materials of the expedition for studying the steppe areas were published as a book “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”. It consists of 12 books dedicated to 12 counties, and 13th is additional, dedicated to the general budget. Although in 1905 only 8 volumes were published, only 5 volumes were kept in storage. It consisted of:

- On the county Atbasar - 102 copies;
 - On the county Kostanay - 213 copies;
 - On the county of Omby - 137 copies;
 - On the county of Aktobe - 160 copies;
 - According to the Pavlodar district - 223 copies.
- Total - 835 copies [83].

The materials of the expedition were stored for a long time in different places in the rented houses. As evidence in the documents of fund number 501 there are data on allocated finance for renting houses to store these data from the Siberian Railroad Fund every year. For example, in one of the letters sent to the head of the State Property Administration of the regions of Akmola and Semey on January 16, 1904, it is said: “Following the submission of November 8, 1903 for No. 8475, the Minister's Office notifies you that the appropriation of 240 rubles for payment of 1904 For hiring premises for storing materials collected by the expedition to explore the steppe

areas together with this, informed by the order of the Department of State Land Property” [156, pp 62-70]. The storage of materials collected by the expedition and the multi-volume “The materials on the use of the land of the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)” exhausted the pockets of the tsarist government. For this reason, compared with the archive documents, the materials collected by the expedition were given as methodological tools, a significant part was given to educational institutions and geographic reports, and instructions were given to burn some of them [157, p 24].

Since 1905, at the suggestion of the State Property Administration of the city of Omby, advertising was made for the sale of “The materials on the use of lands by the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)” in the newspapers “Steppe regions”, “Siberian Herald”.

These advertisements are also stored in archival documents. It says: “In the Office of State Property in Omsk, collections “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” collected and developed by an expedition to study the steppe areas are being sold. The price for a copy of 1 ruble is Omsk, Atbasar, Pavlodar, Kostanay and Aktobe” [158, pp 9-12]. At the same time, the newspaper “Steppe region” has retained documents stating that 12 rubles and 50 kopecks were paid for advertising. What we noticed from these data, “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” without interference and was openly sold among the people, who eventually turned into valuable sources, and which can only be found in archives and rare funds. Documents of Funds No. 362 “Management of State-Owned Property in the Syr-Sarya Region”, No. 33 “Head of the Resettlement Case in Aulia-Ata District of the Syr-Darya Region”, No. 44 “Head of the Resettlement Case in the Chimkety District of the Syr-Darya District” and various information about the resettlement business in Kazakhstan are preserved in CSM (Central State Museum) in Republic of Kazakhstan. The paperwork management, estimates, records and drafts collected in these funds, personal letters and reports are irrefutable evidence of the colonization of tsarist Russia in the early XX century.

Thus, the process of preparing the “The materials...” for printing took place in a complex and unfavorable situation. This can be explained, as it was written above, the lack of a typographical base, the change of editors and authors, the lack of qualified professionals and financial problems. This prevented the collection of data, for comparative analysis and publication of individual volumes. Because of such a hurry in the process of preparing volumes for publication in the part of the tables, many places were occupied by corrections. All the texts from the volumes of the “The materials...” are the results of the collective work of the 9 members of the expedition. Their points of view, narrative style, approach to the problem had also showed the exact differences. The main text was written by L.K.Chermak. Even if F.A.Shcherbina’s records consist of fewer pages, it can be seen that he was the general editor of volumes. This shows the direction of the “The materials...” towards a common goal. The order and position of the preparation of materials for the press adversely affected their quality, this was confirmed by state censorship. In summing up, all this shows that the researcher during the research, during the analysis of the data of the “The materials...” together with the entire collection should pay careful attention to individual parts, as well as keep in mind the differences between the publications.

2 “THE MATERIALS ON THE KYRGYZ (KAZAKHS) LAND USE...” SOME ISSUES ABOUT SOURCE STUDIES (INFORMATIVE CAPABILITIES, RELIABILITY OF THE FACTS AND ISSUES OF RESEARCH METHODS)

2.1 Internal structure and storage of the facts about the expedition of Kazakh lands in late XIX and early XX centuries

Historians' research works on historical topics and subjects are not limited with collecting the data and narrating it. Knowing the facts and being able to narrate them are not considered as a science. In order to do so one must understand the meaning and the significance, emerging connection between them and other phenomenon and occurrence, and also understand their role. Data couldn't directly show the real status and objective laws, they could narrate the past in excess or deficiency discrepancy, sometimes they could purposefully falsify them for the benefit of certain social group.

For this reason, historians must thoroughly know how to determine the structure of intelligence, how to compose the research methodology, the forms of preservation and the ways of using them. Therefore, the source study, as a science about historical information, is aimed at the regularity of the appearance of historical intelligence and the measurement of their truth. In connection with the expansion of the fund for historical intelligence and the gradual introduction of new intelligence into scientific circulation, a tendency began to be observed in the history of a historical event, phenomenon or trend, to varying degrees, sometimes even in a contradictory degree. Therefore, the need arose to study such intelligence, in their comparison, with their help the search for truth. In the process of many years of research on the basis of various methods used, a methodology for investigating intelligence was formed [57, 12-13 pp].

Any historical information exists in a certain material form. It is divided into two categories: internal and external. In source study they are considered inseparable unity from each other. The external form does not exist without the internal, and the internal form does not exist without the external. The reason is that they can not exist without each other, they are stored inside each other. Here, the external form of intelligence can be called their external decoration, appearance, written material in the information, the form of their storage. And in the internal form, you can include the internal structure of intelligence, content, style and language [160, 107 pp]. The definition of internal and external forms of intelligence and its analysis in the science of source study carries out the tasks of “internal” and “external” criticism of information. Therefore, the definition of the structure of intelligence, the ability to transfer it with precision is considered one of the most important requirements for the inherent technique of researching source studies. The exploration of the vast Kazakh land for the first time was realized in the period between 1896-1903, covering the regions of Akmola-Semey, Torgay in the Governor-Generalship of the Steppes.

Table 6 - Kazakh lands which were investigated while expedition in 1896-1903.

№	Investigated regions	Investigated counties and volosts	Years of investigation
1.	Akmola region	1). Kokshetau county: Zhylandi, Zerendi, Kotyrkol, Mezgil, Aiyrtau, Vostochnaya, Kokshetau, Shalkar; 2). Atbasar county: Aynakol, Atbasar, Dengiz, Zharkayyn, Zhezdin, Kengir, Kentobek, Kyzylkol, Kymkomir, Sarysu, Terisakkan, Ulytau; 3). Omsk county: Sherlakovsk, Pokrovsk, Omsk, Korgan, Nikolaevsk; 4). Akmola county: Akmola, Eremen, Korzhynkol, Kyzyltopyrak, Monshakty, Nuryyn, Esim, Zhylandy, Spassk, Sherubai-Nuryyn, Karagash, Neldyn,	1) 1896 y. 2) 1897 y. 3) 1901 y. 4) 1896-1900 y. 5) 1901 y.

		Ortau, Aktau, Atasu, Munly, Soran; 5). Petropavl county: Tayynshy, Petropavl, Stranov, Presnov, Poluden, Presnogor, Srednyaya, Kusmurun;	
2.	Semei region	1). Pavlodar county: Maraldy, Kyzyltau, Bayanaul, Dalbyn, Altybai, Akkol, Akkelin, Akbettau, Aksu, Alkakol, Atakoz, Karamola, Kyzulagash, Terenkol, Uryk, Shakshan; 2). Karkaraly county: Nura, Kyzyltau, Berkara, Aksary, Kent, Tokrau, Temirshi, Abraly, Borili, Degelen, Akbota, Edrei, Kuys, Sarytau; 3). Zaisan county: Maiterek, Kalzhir, Kara-Ertis, Kenderlik, Manrak, Shilikti, Shorgan, Teris-Airyk, Khabar-Asuy, Kumkol, Bazar, Naryn, Labyn, Bagas, Okbetin, Karabugin; 4). Ust'-Kamenogorsk county: Chars, Sulusary, Kolbin, Ayyrtau, Ulan, , Sebit, Torgyn, Kulyzhun, Kurshun, Urker, Altai, Shangystai, Naryn; 5). Semei county: Kentobe, Aygyrzhal, Semitau, Kokan, Arshalyn, Shagan, Buglyly, Shyngys, Mukir, Enremei, Kandygatai, Kyzylmola, Delbegetei, Seiten, Malybai, Beskaragai, Akkum, Belagash;	1) 1897 y. 2-half. 2) 1898/1899 yy. 3) 1900 y. 4) 1900-1904 y. 5) 1900 y.
3.	Torgai region	1). Kostanai county: Mendigary, Kyn-Aral, Ubagan, Ara-Karagai, Karabalyk, Aman-Karagai, Dambar, Bestobe, Zhetikaryn, Kumak; 2). Aktobe county: Araltobe, Oysylkara, Terekti, Aktobe, Bestomak, Burly, Burty, Karatogai, Elek, Karakhobdy, Tuztobe, Khobdy	1) 1898 y. 2) 1898/1899 yy.
4.	In total 3 regions were investigated	12 counties, 149 volosts were investigated. In it from Akolma region 50 volosts, from Semei region 77 volosts, from Torgai region 22 volosts were investigated.	1896-1903 yy.
Tasilova N. "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" internal structure and storage of the data// KazUU herald. History series, №4 (43). 2006 y. -9-13 pp.			

“The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” is consist of 12 volumes which corresponds to the conclusions of 12 counties’ investigation (Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Semei, Pavlodar, Kostanai, Karkaraly, Aktobe, Zaisan, Oskemen, Omby, Petropavl counties) and 13th additional volume.

12 volumes of the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” resource consist respectively from research conclusions of 12 counties (Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Semey, Pavlodar, Kostanay, Karkaraly, Aktobe, Zaisan, Oskemen, Omby, Petropavl counties) and the 13th additional volumes.

The structure of the 13th volume is completely different, general budget descriptions are given in there. The expedition leader reports as follows in his records: «The order of publication of this research was appointed also for all the other counties depending on the current needs of basing of resettlement areas».

During the preparing the data found for the parties accommodating to lands the current work of the expedition was complex, that is why in many cases depending on lack of time the real necessary work needed for conducting according to the program remained without analysis [7, 105-107 pp].

Even if the general structure of the resource corresponded to the questions considered in the program of the original expedition the structure of the resource according to peculiarities of each region and county was undergone a change. For instance, new charts or topics according to peculiarities of each region previously not considered in the text were added.

Data “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” consist of volumes circa 500-700 pages published each year. Many difficulties arose in publishing of this data and adversely affected to its fast publication. Also absence of printing base, lack of funds and lack of highly educated specialists affected to it. Besides half or even non-readiness of necessary materials for the data slowed its publication.

Some volumes were published in hurry because of the lack of time. That is why a researcher using this data should take into account these gaps and shortcomings [158, 12 p].

In the structure of each volume of this resource 1) text, 2) charts (statistical), 3) maps are compulsory found. Even if the text of the data is planned on the the basis of one program they are written in different, not similar to each other structures. Here historical description of each county, land use, territory, geography and nature peculiarities, location and migration of tribes, tribe charts, counties households and peculiarities from other counties are written.

Also in each volume forms of land use, soil cultivation, cattle breeding, handiwork, lease and counties history are necessarily given. Of course, in our opinion, substantial discrepancies in the resource were connected with peculiarities of each county and text author [88, 25 p].

All volumes of the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” data are not the work of just one man but are the result of collective labor of the all employees-participants of the expedition.

Chart 7 – years of appearance and authors of the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” resource.

№	Researched counties	Place and year of publication	Publis hed volumes	Authors systematized the resource and prepared it for publication	Expedition members gathered the data
1	Koksheta u	Voronezh., 1898	olume 1	F.Shcherbina	B.Baskin, A.Dyadichenko, N.Dmitriyev, G.Nyashin, V.Vladimirskii and others
2	Atbasar	Voronezh., 1902	olume 2	F.Shcherbina	N.Dmitriyev, I.Gushev, A.Darofeyev, G.Nyashin, A.Dyadichenko and others

3	Omby	Omsk., 1907	olome 11	F.Shcherbina	L.Chermak, A.N.Bokeykhan
4	Akmola	Voronezh., 1902	olome 3	F.Shc herbina	Ye.Dobrovolski
5	Petropavl	Chernigov., 1908	olome 12	I.Gussev, Ye.Dobrovols ki	Ye.Dobrovolski, M.Kulizhnyi, I.Gussev, T.Issengulov, Yr.Mukuchev
6	Pavlodar	Voronezh., 1903	olome 4	F.Shcherbina	L.Chermak, N.Dmitriyev, A.N.Bokeykhan, I.D.Tripolskii, P.Kondratiev, I.F.Gussev, G.Nyashin
7	Karkaraly	Voronezh., 1905	olome 6	L.Chermak	L.Chermak, N.Dmitriyev, A.N.Bokeykhan
8	Zaisan	S.Petersburg., 1909	olome 8	N.Dmitriyev, V.Kuznetsov	N.Dmitriyev and other receptionists and assistants
9	Oskemen	S.Petersburg., 1905	olome 9	L.Chermak	Ye.Itbayev, V.Vardugin, I.F.Gussev
10	Semei	S.Petersburg., 1909	olome 10	V.Kuznetsov	Ye.Dobrovolski, L.Chermak, A.N.Bokeykhan
11	Kostanai	Voronezh., 1903	olome 5	F.Shcherbina, Ye.Dobrovols kii, N.Dm itriyev	Ye.Dobrovolskii, N.Dmitriyev
12	Aktobe	Voronezh., 1903	olome 7	F.Shcherbina	A.Butkovskii, G.Chernyavskii, A.Borovskii, A.Dyadichenko, N.Dmitriyev, I.Urodnova and others
13	Conclusio n	S.Petersburg., 1906	olome 13	F.Shcherbina	Everyone
Materials on Kyrghyz land use gathered and developed by the expedition on steppe regions research. Akmola obl. Kokshetau county. –T. I. –Voronezh, 1898. - 860 p.					

The most important part of the “The materials about usage of the soil by Kyrgyz (Kazakhs)” resource or the expedition materials is in the beginning of the resource which is named “Foreword”. The importance of the “Foreword” is that it determines peculiarities of each county are gathered for the leadership, all carried out works, their methods, change of methods, difficulties and gaps met by the expedition composition and others. However”, a volume, character of giving data, internal content and structure of “Forewords” in each volume are not similar to each other. Because different researches compiled them [158, 13 p].

Analysis of publication structure is the base to determine accurate differences between whole information in each volume. In each of 12 volumes of the “Materials...” there is a description of one county. That is why in a single structure the volume XIII is dedicated to budget description and created by separate principle. Sometimes the structure of volumes underwent changes because of peculiarities of a county being researched. In case of need new charts and new topics not previously considered in each county entered. However they were created according to skeleton needed for each volume. For example, each volume was created from two main parts: text (general) and charts. There is “Forewords” before them.

“Forewords” (“Introduction” in volumes XII-V) are main composition parts of volumes and they are in all volumes. But in every volume in its own way. If in the first volume, for example, the “Foreword” is big in volume and gives full explanation on research purpose and tasks of a given county in the volume XII the “Foreword” is written shortly, only in one page and does not provide any valuable information. Also other volumes have such a difference. In some cases, it is explained by writing of forewords for each volume by different authors. Mainly forewords were written by expedition leader and because of change the leaders an author of a foreword also had changed. The main value of a “Forewords” is that it shows change in determining a research method concerning to peculiarity of a county. According to the rule in a “Foreword”, a

specific county in a composition of an expedition, list of staff participated in research, an expedition leader were shown, also it was necessary to give information needed to determine participation of each author in writing a text of a volume. Unfortunately, such full “Forewords” are found only in volumes I, V, VII and X [159, 35 p].

General or text parts of volumes are made by different plans. Also these chapters of volumes are written by various authors. In general part household description of a county was given first. Form of land use, description of land household and cattle household are given in all volumes. Determining of household peculiarities of a county took its place in the main chapter (volume VIII) or was given with description of spheres of household and was depended on author. It is inherent to most of the volumes. In analysis of household of a county land lease matter takes an important place. In volumes VI, IX, XI special attention was paid to entrepreneurship and land lease. It is explained by writing of the text of these volumes by L.K. Chermak who paid special attention to this matter. And the volume IV was written under L.K. Chermak’s redaction. There is less description of entrepreneurship than of land lease. The reason of such writing in general chapter of the text can be explained by peculiarity of county Pavlodar of region Semei because land lease was widely spread in this region. Although I.F. Gussev wrote this text it is obviously that it was written by L.K. Chermak’s direction. We can see from the following example how different were authors’ view on a field of household which is called entrepreneurship and how it affected on the structure of the text. In the volume I written by F.A. Shcherbina entrepreneurship is united with land household article which means that there was not given an important role to it. Authors’ view in determining the main characteristic of Kazakh household determined the structure of information given in the basic chapter and showed a volume of the text dedicated to description of each field of household [160, 39-42 pp].

The statisticians considered cattle breeding (livestock) is the main field of Kazakh household. In describing this field of

household the researchers tried to determine the composition of flock and looked for the reasons of prevalence of this type of livestock in household. For example, during the second year of research of the expedition of Atbasar county of Akmola region in 1897 it was known that camels took the main place in the household of this county. It was explained by several reasons, among them firstly was natural situation of Atbasar county, during research of Kokshetau county in the program of determining the number of camels in the flock there was not much place, after research of Atbasar county the statisticians convinced that in some regions the value of camels in household was higher in comparison with cattle. That is why, taking into account camels and having determined its contribution to household, special attention was paid to it during research of county Akmola of region Akmola, county Pavlodar of region Semei, county Kostanay of region Torgai, county Karkaraly of region Semei (III, IV, V, VI) [7, 88 p].

The statisticians also determined contribution of sheep, horses, small and large cattle in flock. This information was used in determining of composition of flock and connection between land household and settlement. In this purpose specially made charts were entered in the text of general chapter. The expedition staff tried to determine connection between the number of cattle in household and farmhands in purpose of research of social changes in Kazakh society. Conclusions in which an author's opinion was expressed were made to charts of texts.

There is a compulsory description of a "technique" of cattle household in all charts. It means respective questions concerning methods of grazing, pasture, winter care, milking, shearing and improvement of breed. In this regard also matter of use of livestock products in household. The statisticians, having taken into account that Kazakhs used dairy much in size of food consumption, paid attention to accurate determining of dairy level taken from horses, cows, goats, camels and sheep. These questions of the researchers surprise even with their versatility. Meantime V.I. Lenin's opinion

who wrote “statistical cretinism” of zemskiy statisticians can be seen. In general these data mean a lot for researchers-ethnographers because they give a lot of information on methods of household keeping [161, 158 p].

Description of land household like livestock household is found in every volume. Even land household and sedentary did not equally develop in all counties they were respectively researched as livestock household by the expedition staff. According to them sedentary was considered perspective comparing to livestock household for Kazakhs. Firstly, the statisticians thought that it would be right to consider a history of a county from the period of the first formation of land reclamation. They tried to determine were land household and sedentary a norm for Kazakhs or were in different characteristic in different times. Moreover they paid attention to whether there is an interconnection between products taken from arable and number of livestock. Determining of land household situation took an important place. Labor tools, products sorts, circulation of seasonal work, natural situations, difficulties in this business did not remain without attention by the expedition staff. Not only scientific aim also practical purpose was dominant. Only in this way by their counting was possible to determine the effectiveness of keeping land household in the regions allotted to settle Russian peasants. The statisticians also tried to include questions dedicated to matter of cultivation of the garden even it was found rarely. In this regard forests and meadow valleys close to them were described.

The next obligatory question concerning each volume considered in general chapter was description of land use. It is known for many that in works of the expedition staff much attention was paid to this matter. They tried to theoretically perceive this matter and make parallel with land use rules of past centuries and other nations. As considered in their programs the statisticians gathered in practice information which show rules of land use in Kazakh society. They appointed an important form of land acquisition. Much attention was paid to generally used pasture,

meadow, winter and other land regions. From the other side they tried to accurately determine regions of land use which are close to villages but this did not lead to many achievements because notion of borders was always unstable. However the researchers paid special attention to questions which could be the basis for land division. In many cases it was counted by river valleys, mountain gorges, pits, even sometimes borders were shown in a conventional form. We should tell about a great work of the expedition staff concerning matters of land use in researched regions. During works carried out in different counties of the steppe much attention was paid to the presence of convenient places dedicated to keep sheep which are called “sheep-parts” in several societies.

Sheep parts were privately owned and mostly remained for inheritance. The statisticians assessed it as a special form of private property and described it as a new stage in society development. Having determined a description of this phenomenon the statisticians described sheep-part in land use compartments since 1898 [7, 91 p].

The data on social land use of Kazakhs were added during counties research, that is why chapters concerning land use differ in course of time with supplements with valuable conclusions. Especially, it is noticeable in comparison with land use chapters first written by F.A. Shcherbina. When L.K. Chermak wrote about land use he changed name of the topic and considered accurately as “social land forms and rules of land use”, for example in volumes IV-IX. Of course these changes regarding each volume do not concern only land use matter but show variousity of forms of livestock household and sedantory. And general content, content of these chapters leaned on information that corresponds to a topic. For instance, if we consider “Programs dedicated to description the general situation of Kyrghyz household” (volume I, 18-25 pages) and compare it to the text in general chapters we can see that they leaned on the program points in describing information. Especially it is mostly inherent to “livestock household”, “land household” and “land use” chapters. This way these main chapters in general

chapters are made by one plan in all volumes. Concerning a question on settle in a county which took place in the program it was considered differently in every volume and was not considered at all in the volume VIII. There were considered questions mostly on tribes that lived in a county, tribal relations, tribal relative relations in this chapter. Interconnection between tribes concerning migration matter was determined. This kind of information was necessary for the expedition staff in practical purposes needed to appoint characteristic in land use. Tribal schemes were made for it in some volumes. (II, III, partly volumes I, IV, VIII, IX) “Livestock household”, “Land household”, “Land use”, “Settle in a county”, “Leasing”, “Entrepreneurship” chapters compose the basis of general part of each volume.

We should show that there are chapters “Difficulties found during the research”, “Work programs and organization”, “Budget and demands” in the general part of the volume I. Presence of these chapters only in the volume I and absence in other volumes can be explained. The first volume is dedicated to problems which were researched little. That is why presence of preliminary data on the expedition itself, a history of its composition and a region to be researched emerged because of need [88, 18-25 pp] .

In all volumes (except volume I), calculations are made of the amount of hay necessary for the Kazakh economy. Counts for the hay were listed in different places in each volume: in volumes IV, VII, X in the general section, and in the rest (III, part 2, XI, II) included in the section entitled “Special section” dedicated to the county Petropavlovsk in region Omby in the volume XII, norms of the hayfield were introduced, and a text of 20 pages was attached to it. This volume includes a table “A variant of the information on special accounts devoted to the content of winter livestock”, which was not introduced into other volumes. The special attention of the expedition’s staff to the definition of hay norms related to the Kazakh economy can be explained by the fact that the methodology for their clarification aroused criticism from the local administration

and also from other scientist-statistician. For this reason, the servitude of the expedition found it necessary to make extensive explanations regarding this problem.

“Materials...” also includes information that is interesting for specialists in the field of natural science. This, in the first place, deals with such issues as the problem of describing the geobotany of counties, the use of soil, plants, water, climatic conditions, etc., which are in every volume. The first volume contains a fragment of a special hydrotechnical report in order to supplement the work of the expedition related to the development of the natural situation in the areas under study. Given this, one can see that the expedition team tried to conduct a full-fledged study. The expedition employed specialists in plant ecology. For the expedition service, such depictions are necessary for describing the pasture areas that have caused the division of the county. In each volume there are natural-historical descriptions. As a rule, the map of that district is attached at the very end of the volume.

In each volume, there is a mandatory table called “Table of regions and their extra land”, it shows the main conclusions of expedition work in a combined form of information from all volumes, that is, superfluous lands that were established. This table is approved by the “Explanatory records”. It is usually written by the heads of the expedition, explaining the purpose of the norms necessary for the Kazakh economy, show the calculation of land parameters. Mainly in the “Materials...” were considered these sections. In this way, the semantic section of the “Materials...” concerning each volume has this form. This difference is also related to the peculiarities of each county and the author of the text.

Since the text section is able to provide necessary explanations for the collected information in the process of analyzing tables, the above meaning is present in the volumes [7, 92-94 pp]. In the “Materials...” there are the following structural sections of the table: tables in each volume are necessarily given as auls, community, regional tables, and these tables cover statistical information that

takes into account the number of horses in the grouped economy. Various specific tables. Each of these tables was determined from the practical problems that emerged in the course of the process. In F.Scherbina's words "Materials..." are "a publication that shows practical needs concerning the land economy" [162, 70 p].

It was stated above that the second part of "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" consists of tables. Tables are compulsorily found in each of the volumes. However, in accordance with the peculiarities of each county were added additional tables. Some of them can be seen in the table number 8 [162, 71-72 pp].

These tables arose in connection with the need to translate into reality certain practical problems for land-surveyors and statisticians. Therefore, in the information also there are tables that are not similar to each other.

Table 8 - Sorts of statistical tables in data

№	Sorts of tables	Peculiarities of the tables and the data saved in them
1.	Aul tables	From each volost statistical data about titles of the auls, winter camps, the duration of settlement to this areas, names of the clan heads, number of habitants (women, men), number of settlements, households, cattle breeding (horses, cows, camels, sheep-goats) and land for farming agriculture and growing.
2.	Commune table	Household of the auls belonged to commune, statistical data about number of the cattle, land processing, rent, habitancy
3.	Regional table	Statistical data about household, and land processing, number of locals in correspondence with their age peculiarities, literate, number of learners
4.	Table about household	Household groups, their total number, wage labours, cattle breeding, amount of needed milk, wool, meat, flour, number of tools processing the soil, data about the craft
5.	Tables corresponding to the peculiarities of the counties, addition, general data	Tables made in correspondence with specific peculiarities of each counties that are investigated
6.	Clannish-tribal table: a)Table of Kazakh	a)Titles and geneological tree of Kazakh clans relocated from investigated counties are given;

	clans relocated from investigated counties; б) local clannish-tribal table in counties	б) Genealogical tree titles of clan-tribes are given in auls, located in each volost of the county;
Tasilova N. "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" internal structure and storage of the data// KazUU herald. History series, №4 (43). 2006 y. -9-13 pp.		

Basically, the tables contain statistical materials. The word of statistics is a form of social service that connects such phenomena as technical, economic, social-economic, social-political and cultural aspects in social life, by collecting descriptive information, processing and analysis that closely connect the numerical patterns of these phenomena, as well as their quality content. However, all the information that is important for the economy of the people is processed and analyzed using statistics, which is obtained through rapid accounting. First of all, the statistics are collected (using questionnaires, inventories, cards), then processing and analysis are carried out. These works are based on a single principle, program and methodology. These statistics were collected by well-known Russian statistician-specialists. They were implemented on the basis of a pre-prepared program. This statistical study became the basis for the research carried out after various methods and techniques of research and the program compiled at that stage of the expedition. The program of the expedition is found in the information of volume I, which was published in 1898. The general program consists of 17 chapters and they deal with 93 relatively small issues. In it they follow one after another: a) a generic beginning; B) the history of economic auls; C) forms of land ownership; D) cattle breeding, etc [158, 12 p].

Maps that occur in the data "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" are of great importance. They are special in the number of historical information, that is included in a kind of intelligence not thoroughly investigated. These include maps of individual regions and districts, counties, cities and certain territories. Among the expedition members who studied the Kazakh lands were topographers, who cartographed special counties and

volosts. Their role in this expedition was very significant. Maps in the data can be considered by dividing by; 1) a map of the location of Kazakh clans; 2) the general map of the counties; 3) maps of volosts and auls in the studied counties. In order to determine the territorial divisions in Kazakhstan, as well as the places of settlement of clans and tribes in those days, these maps are of great importance. The head of the expedition F.A. Shcherbina expressed his opinion in this way: “До работъ экспедиціи также не существовало никакихъ матеріаловъ по этому предмету. Схематическія чертежи площади фактическаго киргизскаго землепользованія и во многихъ случаяхъ больше или меньше точное нанесеніе такихъ площадей на карты Военно-топографическаго Отдела дали возможность какъ для приблизительнаго исчисленія распределенной между отдельными общинами земли, так и для правильной пастоновки дальнейшихъ работъ землеустроительныхъ чиновъ въ этомъ направленіи”. These maps and tables of clans and tribes were made by A.Bokeikhanov [88, 30 p].

Statistics in the aul tables are necessary to indicate the number of farms, the number of indigenous people, the number of cattle in each of the villages, and they take places in special graphs. The table also contains information on the location of the auls, the names and the origin of the aksakals, information about the points of trade and the distance between the county towns. It also shows the formation of the base of the auls, the sources of water in the possession of wintering grounds. The next column shows the stability for the people and the number of farms. This column is also divided into subgroups, which indicate the age-sex groups. For example, in volume I this column is given only as “at an age suitable for work”, in the remaining volumes are thoroughly divided by age category. For example, in volumes II, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, it is given as “at an age suitable for work” (for men aged 18-60 and for women 16-55) and “age for part-time work” (for men aged 14-17 and over 60, for

women 14-15 and over 55). After that, there are information about ordinary settled yurts, dug-outs and wooden houses.

In the next column there is information about the economy of the villages. First of all, this column is divided into several sub-columns about cattle breeding and a variety of cattle. They are found in all volumes and are indicated as horses, large horned cattle, camels, sheep and goats. All types of livestock are given by age category, and this is due to the fact that statisticians had to transfer all livestock in one unit. The table on livestock breeding includes “Cattle grazing”, “Hiring cattle wranglers and workers” (only in volume I is listed as “Hiring cattle wranglers”), “Use of other’s livestock for milk and wool”. The compilation of these columns were formed during the study.

Over time, the column was changed to “Care for livestock” in Volumes V, VII and instead of it was named “Farm that breeds livestock for milk and wool”, and is divided in it as cows, mare, sheep, goats. In volumes VIII, IX, X, XI are listed only as cattle necessary for milking. In this interval, a special kind of exploitation is indicated among nomads as giving the cattle for milking and cutting, and also for their evaluation. The column “Hiring cattle wranglers and workers” was first divided into two: “Number of farms” and “Number of wranglers for livestock”. Starting with volume II, an additional column was added, which took into account the number of annual and semi-annual employees. Beginning with volume VII, this column was changed as “Farms used by wage labor”, “Farms that used seasonal and monthly workers”, “Farms with annual workers”. It is believed that this information provides information on the degree of exploitation in the Kazakh villages.

In the course of the work with the expansion of the concept of the Kazakh economy, the columns concerning the land economy began to multiply. If in the volume I the usual column “Sowing grain” was divided into two parts; The number of grain sowing farms, the number of tithes when sowing grain, and in volume II, information was added on how much grain was sown in this land, the

distance from the field to the wintering, the number of such tools as sickles, plows, etc., in the villages, methods of sowing grain - on their own or using wage labor or mixed kind of labor.

In volumes VI, VII, IX, X, there are information about the agricultural cultures of the Kazakh land economy. This is oats, barley, corn, peas, etc.

The “Hay mowing” column, which is the last in the aul table, underwent numerous precise changes in accordance with changes in the methods of determining the use of hay, and it is considered the most difficult in the comparison process from all columns of the table. Even the units of measurement are different: in volume VII, accounting is taken as a shock, then as a shock, sometimes accounting was carried out by carts. In general, this column (on the number of farms) covers information on the number of farms, immediately gives information about the collection of hay (on their land or on leased land), the number of collected moneys, how much was bought, how much time was engaged in mowing hay, how they used hay - united or courtyards, as well as distance to haymaking [7, 95-96 pp].

The following mandatory table that occurs in each volume is the “Community table dedicated to statistical information”. Columns in this table repeat the aul table. As in the aul table, the columns “Residents”, “Construction”, “Commercial fisheries”, “Cattle breeding”, “Care of livestock”, “Hired shepherds and other workers” are included. In many cases, each column was divided into small columns. The description of the order of land use, new rows of columns were included. This is especially the column “use of the land”, is devoted to the indication of tithes for areas for autumn pastures and winter wintering. Also there are reports on cattle pastures counting separately for each person regarding the farm. All information about cattle breeding was accumulated in a table called “The number of cattle over horses”. The grouping concerning the number of cattle caused great interest on the part of all members of the community. In this special table there is a column of gradations

from one farm to another; horses: in here horses from 2 to 5, from 6 to 10, from 11 to 25, from 26 to 50, from 51 to 100, more than 100. Only in volumes I, II, III, VI, XI grouping came from 101 to 300 horses. This made it possible to group the rich farms in the form of a grouped count of horses from 100 to 300 by the volumes of the Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Kostanay and Omby districts. It is known that many rich farms had flocks more than a thousand heads. Column “More than 100 horses” distorted the real picture of the state of the economy of the Kazakh society in the community table [163, 217-218 pp].

Mandatory table, which occurs in each volume “Community table dedicated to statistical information”. The columns of this table repeat the aul table. As in the aul table, the columns were included as “Residents”, “Construction”, “Commercial fisheries”, “Cattle breeding”, “Care of livestock”, “Hired shepherds and other workers”. Each column was in many ways divided into small columns. A number of new columns were included to describe the order of community use of common land. This in particular was devoted to the “use of the land” column to indicate the areas of wintering and autumn pastures in tithes. Also there was a register of pastures for livestock counting on the soul for the farm. All information about the pastoralism was collected in the group we have a table called “The number of livestock relative to horses”. All members of the community are very interested in the grouped indicators regarding the number of cattle. This special table shows a special step by step graduation of the following farms; horses: those that have from 2 to 5 horses; from 6 to 10; from 11 to 25; from 26 to 50; from 51 to 100; more than 100. only in volumes I, II, III, VI, XI grouping came from 101 to 300 horses. This provided an opportunity for the grouping of rich farms to count from 101 to 300 horses in the counties Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Kostanay, Omby. It is known that in many affluent farms there were up to a thousand heads of flocks. Column “More than 100 horses” masks the true image of the state of the economy in the Kazakh society in the community table.

As in the aul table, columns were given in the community table, which give an opportunity to analyze the type and volume of exploitation in the Kazakh villages. This information, found in the columns “Care of livestock”, “Hired wranglers and other workers”. As in the aul table, they underwent significant changes. Column “Mowing hay” was brought into line with the aul table. The difference is only in the additions, for example, in the community table the distance between the hayfield fields (in all volumes), the methods of hay collection (not found in volumes II, III, IV, V, VI).

Looking at the community table, you can see the total number of farms engaged in mowing hay and you can get information about the number of copes collected. Column dedicated to the processing of land in a community table is much easier than in the aul table. Only in volume V was introduced an additional column describing the county of Kostanay, in which the land economy is developed. There were included numbers of plows and rakes, harrowing in the farm. In Volume VI, the column “The number of dessiatines of grain sowing” was replaced by “The volume of grain sowing in the calculations by the fetters of oats”. This name is not found in other parts of the “Materials...” [7, 99 p].

In the community table there are columns that do not occur in the aul table. These are the columns about renting land, mowing hay, calculation and resettlement. Yet they do not occur very often.

In the table “Land leasing” from two sides (according to the number of farms and the number of tithes), pasture lands and land for leasing were considered. In volume I at the same time there is a column called “An order to mow hay”. It consists of columns called “Number of farms” and “Mounds of hay”. Similarly, in this very volume I, in the community table, the column “Payment of debt” was added. It calculated the tax on the family, the collection of zemstvo regions, zemstsva dependence (all accounting for som and kopecks). Beginning with Volume II, there are colonies in the tables about migration. They were needed by statisticians in order to group the economy of auls and communities. The main omen for this

grouping was the joint use of a certain territory for joint resettlement and wintering. In this interval, the days spent in the wintering grounds and the days after the expiration of the term were compulsorily taken into account. In addition to volumes IV, V, VI, in the remaining volumes there are columns showing the made account of the migration path in kilometers; camp in the interval from eviction from wintering and return back; days spent on the road.

In volumes III, IV and VI, however, there are tables that take into account the “Accounting for the horses of the winter herd” and “Days in which the herd was held on the wintering grounds”. The reason for including these information in the columns is explained by the workers of the expedition: they indicate that joint care of horses is one of the main signs of the use of communal lands. For this reason, they show that the existence of these columns in the community table is obvious and that it was necessary [7, 100 p].

According to A.A.Kaufman’s testimony in “Explanations necessary for tables” or “Notes for tables” (aul and community): “They show the truthful restraint of the research records. There were personal reasons for including them in the text: party officials on the distribution of land followed the expedition, added extra land to the tablet, intended for them, that is, in a small board with paper stretched on it, designed for drawings. In addition, it was necessary to include in the tables textual explanations of statisticians, including comments, so that they were accurate and understandable. Specially for them, the following program was compiled”.

1 Pastures near the wintering grounds. Separation in the group itself (parts of sheep in one wintering, that is, determine whether there are separate pastures for sheep other than wintering or not). The degree of use of pastures: its valuable, important part; the most frequently used and most important. Sources of water, ways of resettlement, reception of livestock, cattle ranching. Lease out pasture land. Causes of disputes with neighbors.

2 Mowing grass, mowing hay. Its description and location. Timing of feeding cattle with grass. Are there any remnants of old grass? Delivery of hayfield.

3 Run sites. Arable land. Their location (on or near the wintering grounds). Irrigated pastures. Delivery of pasture”.

It can be seen that this program was drafted in order to make comments to the community table. Here such exact materials collected by statisticians were used by officials, they were chosen from community forms, the separate composition of communities was investigated, the areas of use of land by communities were calculated. Especially they were useful in the removal of “extra land” from the communities, also in conflicts and disputes with indigenous residents. Exact materials were considered extremely valuable when considering a community table [164, 72-77 p].

Yet we must agree with A.A.Kaufman’s assessment of this problem. The content of the “Note” is not always integral, since it is noticeable that sometimes poor materials were used for them. In some local lands, “Remarks” accurately described the relationship of land holdings, and in some places remarks about the land made hasty. Similarly, if the “Remarks” considered some issues consistently, then concerning some localities they made too hasty conclusions [165, 189-192 pp].

The third mandatory table is “The regional table of statistical information devoted to the farming group included in each volume of horses”. On the basis of this table, the districts were divided into districts in each of the counties when the expedition was investigated. District grouped tables made it possible to identify different property groups for each region. In this segment before that, there were also tables; there were “Indigenous people”, “Residential house”, “Employees”, “Livestock”, “Pasture places”, “Hayfield”, “Industry”, they had numerous, slightly new signs. The new column is devoted to the approximate amount of use of meat and flour.

In these three main tables - the aul, the communal and the district, the members of the expedition calculated the norms of using the necessary land for the average economy of each district. Therefore, in each volume "A Table of areas and extra lands" is given. These small tables indicate land regulations, districts of common lands and excess land or a shortage of pastures. Together with these required tables, there are special tables in each volume.

In all volumes, in addition to volumes I and II, information on the camps of personal use together with the volume of land given for the common use is given. For some isolated counties, for example, according to county Karkaralinsk there is a table with statistical data on "The use of community-aul groups in the district by other economic auls, when they leave for summer pastures". In this interval, there are information on the number of auls and cattle, that their migration occurs in different natural time frames. At the same time, the scheme of births in the district, the way of their resettlement and the birth relations take place there. At the end of the study, the expedition's staff compiled separate tables on commercial relations [7, 101-103 pp].

Tables on the industry are found in all counties and are included in the aul, communal tables. For the counties Zaysan, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semey, Akmola (III, VIII, IX, X) special industrial tables are given. These tables were divided into groups (women, men in need of industrial training, etc.) in the counties Zaisan, Akmola, Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar, Semey, Petropavl (VIII, II, IX, IV, X, XII) were three objective, complex and logical tables were compiled.

- 1) related to the ratio of hiring and dismissal of employees
- 2) regarding a settled way of life
- 3) providing with horses.

In volume XII, this table is precisely defined as "A collection of information about the description of various economic and economic groups in the Kyrghyz". There is an information about the true numbers of livestock in the farm, the relationship with the

sedentary way of life, the land economy and the degree of exploitation of wage workers.

During the work the expedition tried to take into account the differences of each county. As a result, special tables were included in the isolated volumes, which were not repeated in other volumes. Take, for example, most of the land of the Pavlodar county were taken by Cossacks. In this regard, when these counties were examined, a “Table of statistical information on leasing land by Kyrghyz, who are part of the Siberian Cossack army”, was published. Similarly, a “Table of statistical data on the leasing of lands by Kyrghyzs in the mountainous district of Altay” was compiled. For the counties Aktobe and Kostanay, a table of resettlement of the Kazakh economy was given. In this interval, information is given on the methods of using common pasture lands for each kind and aul, the amount of livestock rearing [88, 89-103 66].

In the course of the study, the expedition's employees identified two contradictory forms of farming in the Karkaraly county: sedentary farming and cattle breeding. In order to accurately investigate the form of the economy of the county, special studies of settled areas were carried out. For the Kostanay county, a separate table provided information about the winter herd of horses. This was necessary for statisticians in order to study in detail the changes in the care of horses, as previously it was unfamiliar and needed explanations. Another special article concerns the county of Aktobe. It is about the “Statistical table covering information about the duration of food supply in 1898-1899 and the number of feeds”. 849 farms were included in the table. Mention is also made of the fact that many of the collected information were not used in the texts of the press. For example, entertaining information about Kazakh farm laborers in the mines of the province of Omby was not included. The reason for the lack of analysis is explained by the fact that “such works are not included in the duties of the expedition”. Similarly, the description of the villages of Akmola county, especially about the

yield of grain from the Kazakhs, was indicated about the omission of the information. It was pointed out that with regard to Ust'-Kamenogorsk, the information was analyzed and included in the table. It was also stressed that they were lost. And there were also lost records of the labor conditions of Kazakhs in ore deposits in Ust'-Kamenogorsk [7, 104-105 pp].

One of the researchers who dealt with this topic, N.Tasilova, concluded the following conclusion by summarizing her thoughts on this problem: "first of all the kind of written intelligence that gives valuable information about the economy of the entire Kazakh society, the socio-economic status, geographical location and birth Tribal structure at the convergence of two centuries. Numerous researchers have widely used information from these sources in their works, but the materials of the expedition have not yet been studied comprehensively. For this reason, we must note that it is very important to subject the sources of criticism to information" [158, 9-10 pp].

Author N. Tasilova expresses the following opinion about the peculiarity and value of these intelligence: "First of all, it is that before the expedition on the Kazakh land was completed, all materials were sorted, systemized for printing as a book. That is, the information does not diverge, and secondly, those who compiled the materials for this information for printing in the form of books, who were prepared for printing by highly educated researchers who actively participated in the expedition from beginning to the end. This increases the objectivity of intelligence; Thirdly, after printing, the information was not corrected, not printed. Consequently, the information is also different in that they were not falsified and preserved as a source" [158, 9 p].

You can draw the following conclusion supporting the opinion related to the author's research topic: all the seals of the "Materials..." basically have a homogeneous structure, although it consists of text and table sections. In accordance with the changes in methods and methods of research and in connection with the

peculiarities of isolated counties peculiar to them only, there were changes in each of the volumes, new texts and tables were included. For this reason, the printing of volume I is largely different from the rest. When these characteristics and similarities are taken into account, there are full bases for comparing the printing of all volumes.

“The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” consists of a complex enormous intelligence that has not yet been studied specifically from the point of view of science. A very important point is its systematization, passing through source analysis and use in practice.

2.2 On the methods checking the verocity of “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use...”.

Historical information, which was published in different historical stages, historical information that reached the researchers require exposure to criticism and detailed analysis. As we pointed out above, one of such intelligence, which has peculiar features of this is information called “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”, which give valuable information about the history of the Kazakh people, about social and economic life, about the location of the clans and tribes, and about the vast lands at late XIX century and early XX century.

Our main goal is to lead through source criticism “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”, to reveal the actual importance of intelligence. The main problem of source study is to reveal the nature of historical information, to study their objective qualities and the patterns of their formation. The analysis of intelligence that emerged as a result of the purposeful action of people, the disclosure of the causes of their emergence is possible only with the elucidation of social functions brought about in the

process of their historical tendency. The social premise of the appearance of intelligence is associated with certain goals, with precise social functions of information. For this reason, the historian should specifically disclose the goals and objectives of the emergence of intelligence in any situation, the precise disclosure of social functions[105, 9 p].

At the same time, first of all, we criticize the appearance of the materials of the expedition, reveal the goals and tasks, look at the context of that historical stage, determine the degree of objectivity and truth of the information. Speaking about this, we need to take into account the words of the researcher T.P.Volkova: “However, when using sources of this type, it is necessary to take into account the circumstance of their appearance. All statistical surveys of Kazakhstan were carried out on the instructions of the tsarist government, which sought in this way to bring the scientific base under the withdrawal of lands from the indigenous population” [105, 9-10 pp].

At the beginning of the XIX century, that is, in 1822-1824, as a result of the reforms of the Russian Empire concerning Kazakhstan, the khan's power was finally eliminated, gradually in the second half of the 1960's Russia finished subjugating the Kazakh lands, and in order to fully implement the policy of colonization, administrative reforms were carried out In the years 1867-1868 under this reform, the entire Kazakh land was divided into six regions: Zhetisu, Syrdariya, Akmola, Semey, Oral and Torgay.

“Rules for the management of the regions of Akmola, Semey, Zhetisu, Oral and Torgay” adopted on March 25, 1891, gave a new legal basis for the Russian administration for the colonization of Kazakh lands. The main sections of the rules on the Kazakh lands gave an opportunity to plunder the ore under the Kazakh land and other riches on the surface of Russian entrepreneurs and so that thousands moved to these lands, that is, Russian peasants. After this rule came into force, the work of the interested forces on the colonization of Kazakh lands began with great zeal, determined the

amount of land necessary for the Kazakh economy, began to make a “fund of resettlement” from excess land. The tsarist government paid special attention to the principles of colonization through the placement of Russian peasants on Kazakh lands, namely in remote regions. In connection with this, several political institutions were formed. In order to accommodate Russian peasants in Kazakhstan, the resettlement guide was aimed at identifying suitable lands for Kazakhs [157, 5 p].

To achieve these goals, one of the first steps was taken in 1896, this is the formation of a scientific expedition led by F.A.Shcherbina. The task assigned to the expedition was only one. It was the definition of the volume of parts of “extra land” for Russian peasants who moved to Kazakh lands, and also distribute them for them. For its implementation, the expedition had to study the following problems and solve them. First, to thoroughly study the patterns and methods of using land in a nomadic economy. Secondly, to divide the Kazakhs into a community of auls, to distribute them along the economic system. Third, calculate the number of four types of livestock for care in the personal economy. Fourth, to define pasture land standards for each livestock. Fifthly, the study of ethnic geographical features in terms of historical development. This work was a responsible task [145, 17-18 pp].

The goals and objectives of this study can be seen according to the head of the research work, as well as to the person who systematized the collection Shcherbina said: “In 1895, the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property, concerned about the best statement of the education of resettlement sites in the steppe regions of Siberia , found it necessary to organize a natural-historical and economic-statistical study of these areas. The main task of the study was to determine, on the one hand, the amount of land needed under existing natural and economic conditions to meet the needs of the Kyrgyz population, and on the other hand, those surplus land that could have been formed for the purposes of resettlement”. That is, according to Shcherbina’s these words we see the main goal of the

expedition finding “extra” land for resettlement funds and to determine the land standards necessary for the Kazakh economy and for everyday life. As a result of the expedition, the collection “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” was published [88, 16-17 pp].

There are all the bases to assert that the degree of truth of the materials of the expedition carried out on behalf of the Tsarist Russian Empire is high. Because this is a special research work done to colonize the Russian Empire. And the mighty empire did not want false information about the colonial people. Because of the materials of the expedition, the empire determined from where and how much land to allocate to its immigrants. At the same time, it is easy to see the objectivity of the reduction of the expedition after the study of F.A.Shcherbina, the same counties were re-examined 2-3 times. Because in the first expedition the land rate due to the Kazakhs was considered too large, did not satisfy Russia. That is, Russia controlled the fact that a lot of Kazakh land was allocated to the migration funds. About this issue Alikhan Bokeikhanov expressed his opinion, who participated in the Shcherbina expedition, one of the representatives of the intelligentsia: “They considered that the Shcherbina norm left the Kazakhs a lot of land, the Kazakhs benefited because the Kazakhs and rewritten, they criticized the lands left to the Kazakhs by Shcherbina Norms, shortened a few times, specifically issued new standards calling them for nomadic Kazakhs”. From these words one can understand that Tsarist Russia did not like the objective measurements and conclusions made by F.A. Shcherbina [19, 19 p].

There were many representatives of Kazakh nationality who worked as part of the expedition as interpreters and registrars. Researcher T.P.Volkova more clearly proves the objectivity of the expedition in the following words: “As can be seen from the above list, local Kazakh intelligentsia was involved in drawing up budgets, whose representatives worked on the expedition as registrars and translators. The fact that these were, on the one hand, people with a

sufficient level of education, and with another connoisseurs of the Kazakh language and way of life, contributed to the quality of the survey” [7, 45 p].

The head of the expeditions F.A. Shcherbina pointed out the importance of these materials as follows: “The most important results obtained by the expedition were expressed primarily in the fact that the expedition firmly established the forms of Kyrghyz land use. Prior to the work of the expedition, neither in the Steppe Regulations nor in the practice of the local institution did there exist indications of the existence of a land community in Kyrghyz, with the corresponding areas of actual land use on living boundary tracts. Prior to the expedition’s work, there was also no material on this subject” [71, 82-83 pp].

The problem of the truth of the “Materials...” as well as any other information, show great importance for researchers. Of course, this is not solved unilaterally, that is, we can not accurately affirm the truth or not all the complex information of the “Materials...”. The main task in this interval determines the groups of isolated indicators, clarifies their involvement in the truth. For such indicators, for example, it is fashionable to include the use of land, demography, information about the number of cattle. The reason for choosing these indicators from among all complex intelligence can be explained by the importance in solving social and economic problems. The next, the cause of the problem regarding the truth of the indicators said above is due to the fact that, even though the past year, even though the oldest first studies - it is necessary to look at these indications from a critical point of view [7, 102 p].

The problem of the truth of the obtained information was raised already in the first years of expedition work. One of the first supervising work of the expedition was A.A.Kaufman in 1897.

If we consider the problem of the policy of resettlement conducted in Tsarist Russia in Kazakhstan, the information that should be studied includes information on the local administration, on governors, on governor-generals, about inspectors managing

resettlement, and on the audits of officials, the annual report is relevant. Of course, the hard way of settlers in the process of resettlement, their depletion led to an increase in the number of those who returned to their native lands - all these calculations were not mentioned in many cases, but aroused great interest on the part of historians. First of all, the information is considered valuable, it gives actual numerical information about the process of selection of the Kazakh lands, its volume and the economic situation of the migrants[50, 180-183 pp].

This problem existed in the Kazakh land in the late XIX and early XX centuries was considered in the works of the famous Russian economist A.A.Kaufman, who still require comprehensive research, because they provide an opportunity to expand the source study base of the resettlement policy of the tsarist government and include in the scientific revolution the work of the authors before the revolution in free form.

The scientific legacy of A.A.Kaufman is very broad; For 30 years of creative service, he wrote works that differed from each other and numbered more than three hundred different topics (the agrarian problem in Russia, resettlement, statistics, etc.), and in appearance (as monographic research, scientific publications, newspapers , Articles from magazines, criticism). A number of these works became known even during the author's lifetime, turned into an object of complex scientific criticism, and some even today are known only to a small number of researchers. Among these works, "Settlements for departure's has its own meaning associated with the service of A.A.Kaufman [50, 184 p].

Between 1893-1905 in the long run he was in the service of the state property ministry. At the end of the XIX century, a number of problems that needed to be solved included two major problems: the preparation of a leading organization associated with immigration policy in Siberia, Turkestan and the Steppe region; search for empty colonial funds. The importance of this task in the ministry is connected with the constant growth of peasant immigrants in empty

areas from European Russia to Asian Russia. In the implementation of this case A.A.Kaufman, who played a large role and was an official of the Ministry. He participated in all organizational arrangements on resettlement for a long time. A member of the scientific committee of the ministry, a member of the commission and meetings and work on record keeping, participating in the meetings of the training committee related to resettlement, formed not far from the committee of the Siberian Railway. Between 1894 and 1903, on the instructions of the Ministry, many years of travel took place in Siberia, Turkestan and the Steppe region. As a result of each trip, several volumes of accurate calculations were published. In many cases, these calculations are based on such principles: in the part of the introduction, A.A.Kaufman said that, on the instructions of the minister, he had preliminarily collected a number of intelligence on the tasks of departure, indicated the main statistical data and literary indications concerning certain problems. The main sections of the calculation consist of several chapters. Each chapter consists of individual questions and common problems related to them. The chapters were separately concluded, then grouped at the end of the general calculation. In this regard, A.A.Kaufman's work is considered valuable because it shows a deeply general description of the policy of emigration of the tsarist government. According to the author himself "the information in turn could not but affect the practice of the resettlement business". Secondly, its value is determined by the comprehensive nature of its actual intelligence [23, 7-8 pp].

A.A.Kaufman's acquaintance with Kazakhstan occurred in 1895. In the Steppe region he came as "a member of a special commission organized in order to form resettlement sites in the areas of the Siberian Railway". Towards the end of this work the author came to the conclusion: "In the province of Siberia there are free lands - superfluous and state-owned, necessary for resettlement, which currently make up 4 districts in comparison with the rest of the regions". In this connection, the commission concluded that it is

possible to expand work on the construction of sections of remote regions of the steppe regions, and also indicated that the work on resettlement in the Steppe region “does not contradict the common interests of the Kyrghyzs”. The Commission pointed out that it is necessary to explore the edges from a natural historical, economic point of view. In the second chapter, the commission expressed its views on this type of program. The conclusions of the commission shown above did not remain outside the attention of the Ministry of the Earth and the State. In the following year, work began on the organization of the Scherbina expedition to study the steppe lands, and in May 1897 new instructions were analyzed related to the construction of resettlement sites in the Steppe region. In order to master the use of the new instructions and in order to determine the first results of the economic and statistical study of the expedition, in the summer of 1897 A.A.Kaufman became one of the first authors who raised the topic of the urgency of the expedition. Even if in his entries the author shows a lack of confidence in the accuracy of certain moments of the information of the expedition, in general he gave a valuable estimate to the information, deciding not to give a one-sided assessment but expressed objectivity. In 1898, on the orders of the property ministry of the Earth and the State, he investigated the Torgay region and pursued 2 goals: to determine the colonial possibilities of the region and to investigate the economic condition of the tenant mines [23, 10 p].

His views on these two issues he expressed in the reports “Reports on the exits of the Torgay region” / part I and “Resettlement-tenants of the Torgay region” / part II /. The first part of the report is not of great interest. As for the second part, it has its own separate scientific research character. For this reason, one of the authors, I.A.Poltaranin, who paid special attention to the reports in Part II “resettlers-tenants”, dwelled on them. The main mission entrusted to A.A.Kaufman was “gathering information about the ownership of the land and the economic condition of the 10 mines rented from the Kyrghyz. Here the goal was to comprehend the

problems of the necessary land for the capital allocation. The author has expanded the range of tasks assigned to him. He explained his thoughts on the study in this way: “The areas of the Torgay region are not limited to the 10 mines mentioned above; In addition to the indigenous population of this mine, thousands of settlers-tenants live in dozens of settlements, wintering districts of Kostanay and Aktobe; In my opinion, the collection of information on the state of the economy and the ownership of land is very important, because such settlements in its time in the future may require the approval of accurate lands, and to strengthen them” [47, 79 p].

In connection with the lack of time, with a shortage of employees of the required level of knowledge in their environment, A.A.Kaufman could not fully conduct courtyard calculations. In his view, one method was not used that would help to give accurate results. He carried out such calculations only in three small mines, while in others he limited himself only to interviewing, along with information from documents and studying statistical indicators collected in a special way. Nevertheless, A.A.Kaufman obtained a detailed precise description of the state of the farming of the tenant-settlers. In the first part A.A.Kaufman narrates the history of the founding of the cities of Kostanay and Aktobe and connects them with the history of the justification of their tenant mines and other settlements [47, 80 p].

In 1869, after the foundation of the Torgay region, the city of Troitsk became the center of the Kostanay district. Nevertheless, he was on the outskirts of the county, because it was uncomfortable. In 1869, the government considered issues related to resettlement of the administration to another location. It was assumed that the new city would be erected in the village of Ardobay-Torgai, in the vicinity of the river Tobyl, but only seven years later this matter was re-considered. In 1878, the Governor-General allocated 3,500 tithes of land to homesteads and a native settled people, thereby giving permission for the construction of the city.

At that time, stories about the “new city” spread widely in the provinces of Samara, Orynbor, Ufa and Kazan. Most people were stationed at the stations of the Cossacks and mines, awaiting permission to enter the city. Nevertheless, the new governor-general did not like the chosen place for the city, then he chose another, the settlement of Kostanay in 8-9 kilometers from the lower reaches of the river Tobyl.

Since 1881, people of Russian mines have been pouring the city in mass form. This trend in 1884-1886 has even increased, because the land fund for urban lands and mines is seriously depleted. Only the lands on the outskirts were owed to the Kazakhs.

In his notes A.A.Kaufman thoroughly describes the history of administrative disputes. This is considered important information that shows the complications in the relationship between Russian immigrants and Kazakhs.

The author dwells somewhat on the history of the founding of the city of Aktobe. According to his report, the city was formed in the village during the strengthening of the crest of the mountain called Ak-Tobe. The author states “The development of Aktobe does not at all resemble the rapid development of Kostanay at first, yet this development did not grow into decay and expense in Kostanay” [9, 182-183 pp].

In the second part, A.A.Kaufman (in the districts of Kostanay and Aktobe) examines the impact of colonization on legitimate projects and dwells on the problem of renting land for Russian immigrants. “Renting land from the Kyrghyz, that is to come to an agreement with the Kyrghyz, was the only way to introduce Russian immigrants to settlements near towns”. According to the Provisional Rule on October 21, 1868, the author describes the rules of legalization of the lease agreement. In his opinion, in accordance with these rules, leases were largely carried out without complication, the approval of tenants for land performed a specific role. The next procedure for leasing was appointed in accordance with the rules related to the administration of the Steppe Regions on

March 25 in 1891. “The new rule strengthened the complex nature of the lease of Kyrghyz land; Now the lease is approved not by the uyezd administration, but by the regional administration and for this purpose it is necessary to order the volost congress”. A.A.Kaufman admits that such a rule runs counter to fortified land relations. In the next chapter of the report, “Tenants-settlers” collected a lot of factual information about the rent mines of Kostanay and tenant partners and detached tenants. With the help of a thorough description of the formation of other settlements of immigrants of this type, in his opinion, precisely indicated the differences in the use of land. Also in a special chapter, the problems of renting land by artels and private individuals are discussed. In this regard, he spoke about rental prices, the implementation of the lease, the relationship between the indigenous population and tenants [166, 42-46 pp].

The last chapter of the study was similar to the character of the artistic essay in the position of the tenant-relocated household. The essay contains information on special numerical data and question-and-answer information that show the situation of the migrants. Analyzing this information, the author comes to the following conclusions. The Kostanay mines are generally described as poor, and medium prosperous elements, and since the number of rich was small, they were conspicuous among the above. Kostanay camps are characterized by a large number of well-to-do farms, and on the part of farms it can be assumed that there are almost no weak elements. The author explains this distinction between mines and settlements as follows: Poor or middle wealthy peasants thought to settle and consolidate themselves in the mines, and the well-to-do peasants on the contrary found it right to run the farm on a rental basis, so they constantly changed places. If we consider the situation of the economy in the settlements in the Aktobe district, it is very similar to the situation in the mines and camps in Kostanay. On the one hand, it can be argued that there are no camps characteristic of Kostanay, yet there are not so many poor in these mines as in Kostanay. A.A.Kaufman hoped that by abandoning one plot of land, he could

find better for the “haggling” of tenants common in the Torgay region, so he settled on the migrants of the “nomadic type”. Making the conclusion of this problem, the author explains the reason for the low position of the tenants of the Torgay region by the “insecurity of the elements of immigrants”. However, a number of reasons for this problem can include such factors as non-production, theft of livestock, low price for bread. At the end of the XIX century, one of the researchers N.K.Karyshev in expressing his opinion on the work of A.A.Kaufman gave her high marks. He concludes: “In a number of other special calculations this work is characterized by a free transfer of thoughts by the author himself, so it can be used not only by specialists, but also by many readers. There, a complex of information on the economy of the people and its way of life has been collected. On the qualitative side, this work is characterized by familiarization with the abode, a living language, an interesting description of the versatility of adaptation in the settlement of the migrants” [48, 185-186 pp].

In the Torgay region A.A.Kaufman was two more times - in 1899 and in 1900. In 1899, an exit was organized to confirm the lands to the migrants in order to seize the work of the temporary party in Torgay. The report, which shows the results of this trip, characterizes the overall work of the temporary party on the organization of rental mines. They disassemble the work of surveyors as part of a statistical expedition. A special section is devoted to the description of the work of the expedition organized in connection with the study of the Steppe region in Torgay. At the end of the XIX century, the royal legal instructions intended to assign a standard of 15 dessiatines to each person individually. The property ministry of the Earth and the State thoroughly investigated these issues, considered the possibility of reducing this share of several districts of the Steppe region in other regions of Kazakhstan. In order to master these issues from a practical point of view in 1900 A.A.Kaufman was sent on a business trip. The author’s opinion on this issue is that these data are valuable, since they order ways to

select “extra lands” from the Kazakhs, and also ways to implement colonial policy in practice [167, 201-202 pp].

One of the reports, which have a similar meaning, concerns trips to Oral in the summer of 1903. The report contains statistical information that concerns many issues, namely, the problem of taking land from the Kazakhs. According to statistics in the areas of Akmola (1893) and Torgay (1899), the following land was seized: In the region of Akmola - 2007 thousand dessiatins, in the Torgay region - 702 thousand acres of land. A.A.Kaufman himself counted only the northern region of the province of Oral for the calculation of excess land in the amount of 720 thousand acres. “According to the rule, only a small number of these lands can be used for the needs of immigrants, or a certain proportion should be provided to the Kyrghyz”. On March 5, 1901, the rule required that the land used by the Kyrghyz should remain outside the norm by 25 percent. The official of the Ministry in this connection proposed the following instruction:

- Consider reducing this share, that is, 25 percent to 10 percent;
- To repair the obstacles to the migration of the Kyrghyz-Aday to the northern and central region of the region [168, 28-30 pp].

According to A.A.Kaufman, “this would give an opportunity to get excellent lands in the amount of hundreds of thousands of dessiatines in the northern and central regions, established for resettlement or, albeit in small cuts, that would correspond to the high degree of interests and goals of the Kyrghyz”. In connection with this point of view of the author, researcher A.B.Tursynbaev, in his consideration of issues related to resettlement problems, expressed his opinion as follows: “In his work the author shows factual information that informs the tsarist government’s aspirations to the reactionary resettlement policy, and that this contradicts the traditional orientation formed in the land using land, and also shows that when the land is taken from the native people and “Professor A.A.Kaufman in the interests of the tsarist government in their own. He wanted to make sure of the need for colonization of Siberia and

the Kazakh land. For example, in his work “Resettlement and colonization” he recognized the colonization policy of the tsarist government as an ideology. “Concerning the Problems of the Colonization of the Russian Territory of Turkestan”, “Information on the Problem of Organization of Works Concerning the Construction of Migration Places in the Steppe region”, “Problems of Immigration”, etc. A.A.Kaufman tried to prove that there are “extra lands” in the Kazakh steppe.

Nevertheless, this information gives rise to great interest for the calculations of historians, as well as for other researchers. This information was replenished every year, sometimes reached dead ends, even if there was no mention of a large number of those who returned to their native land again because of the above problems, this information is valuable in that they tell about the volume of seized Kazakh lands, the seizure process, assistance rendered to the settlers, actual and numerical data on their economic condition [50, 186-187 pp].

Another report by A.A.Kaufman proving the existence of problems in the agrarian history of Kazakhstan at late XIX century is devoted to a trip to the Turkestan region in the summer of 1903. In a document of particular importance, the author expresses his opinion on the circumstances of the land necessary for Russian immigrants and shows that it corresponds to the organization’s objectives for the seizure of land. This A.A.Kaufman’s report has a research character, as in the report “Resettlement-tenants of the Torgai region”. A special section of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the economy of Russian mines in the Syrdarya region. Talking about the history of the formation of mines, establishes various types of mines, analyzes the general condition of the settled economy; raises questions about the relationship between Russian settlers of the indigenous people. In his theories, he linked the reason for the low level of Russian mines with his evidence. He gave the following assessment: “His reason is not unprofitable, even the settlers

themselves ... They are unable to conduct farming, are accustomed to wandering, elements of past Russian local residents” [19, 186 pp].

One of the issues that were important in A.A.Kaufman’s report concerned the problem of the peculiarities of the life of the Kazakhs of Turkestan. Here, valuable aspects of the author’s observation are noticeable, because he managed to make a correct analysis of the difference in the state of life of the Kazakhs of Syrdarya and the Steppe region. An important feature of the life of the economy of the Kazakhs of Turkestan, mentioning the transition to a settled way of life, the author gives precise definitions of the nature of the development of the land economy and cattle breeding.

A.A.Kaufman’s theory about the relationship between Kazakhs and Russian immigrants also aroused considerable interest. At the very beginning, in many cases, there were contradictions in their relations, after which they changed in peaceful and friendly relations. If viewed from an objective point of view, despite the robbery of politics, the fact that the tsarist government put one people against another, despite the nature of the birth of hatred, yet the class interest between the Russian peasants and the Kazakh poor was common.

In conclusion, we can state that A.A.Kaufman’s records are considered to be the main information on the agrarian history of Kazakhstan at the end of the XIX century. Of course, this problem was a topic for several authors as Kazakhstan’s problems, yet there are still enough aspects and works that still need to be analyzed. The content and meaning of Kaufman’s records have surpassed the circle of special calculation.

Considering the author’s reports, you can find valuable factual and statistical information, only you need to take into account that the author’s theoretical considerations should be considered from a critical point of view. Even special documents written by government officials are of great importance for Kazakhstan researchers to this day, because we must consider that the logic of the imperial policy of resettlement can be proved through the

expedition of Shcherbina exploring the steppe regions of Kazakhstan.

A.A. Kaufman criticized the information collected by the expedition concerning the problem of using the land of Kazakhs. He rightly accused the expedition staff that in some cases they mixed up the forms of using the land of the Kazakhs. For example, A.A.Kaufman, mainly took into account the winter space, noticed that it was subjected to allotment in parts, and the summer land was considered by the expedition's employees as a property of a group of Kazakhs for resettlement in early summer. Undoubtedly, this "was not always considered" - says A.A.Kaufman. For this reason, looking at this, he shows that the main areas belonging to the Kazakhs were subjected to incorrect calculations, from the indices of the land rate expedition he indicated: "We can not assert that they were completely based on strictness" [50, 185 p].

Of course, we should mention that many of the indicators of land norms and their analysis have been criticized. There was a case of negligence regarding the definition of land regulations, the expedition appointed norms from habitual districts and farms. Even the tasks set by the government for the expedition have undergone much falsification when assigning land regulations. For this reason, according to T.P.Volkova, it is necessary to verify the truth of the information about the numerical indicators of Shcherbina expedition about the use of land (lands belonging to Kazakhs), to the inhabitants of Kazakhs (men, women, the whole people), cattle (horses, camels, cattle, sheep, goats).

For the analysis, indicators were taken as "the number of auls" and "the number of farms". These indicators are very important with regard to social economic relations, therefore they were widely used in research. In the process of collecting indicators in many cases, the absence of similar indicators in other data has made it impossible to compare them. Most of the indices of the statistical publications of that time did not collect information about the territory under study,

or other information should not be compared, for example, not by counties, but by information on regions.

And the Shcherbina expedition covered only three areas from the territorial side, in small numerical indicators there were errors in examining the objectivity of the indicators, therefore it is impossible to use information of this type for this purpose. The information, which contains information on the time and level of research that correspond to each other, is not yet comparable, since they give information collected in one piece, that is, for the entire indigenous people, and “Materials...” in particular give information on the Kazakh economy.

In a series of information gathered together, you can include information “Military-horse census”, “Information on the number of cattle in 1900” and completely “The First All-Russia Population Census of 1897”. The governor’s reports of the time, first of all, can not give information systematized in the circle of the county, and secondly, it is compiled on the basis of small calculations concerning the truth of the volost rulers. As information was taken “Volosts’ and populated places in 1893”, undoubtedly, even if it does not satisfy all our demands, we took them as the main data.

This multivolume edition consists of three volumes devoted to the regions of Akmola, Semey and Torgay. These data cover the information of 1892-1893, F.A. Shcherbina began his expeditionary work in 1896 and graduated in 1901. In the terms carried out, no territorial administrative changes were made in determining the border, however there is a temporary separation between the two data. Unfortunately, there are no other information that could be compared. The information included in the “Volosts and settlements of 1893” was taken at the request of the Central Statistical Committee of the administration of the steppe regions.

This, on the one hand, shows the independence of such information as “Materials” and “Volosts and populated places in 1893”. Here we must explain that the Shcherbina expedition that we considered was originally organized on a scientific basis, we must

remember that the expedition investigated Kazakhstan from the statistical side. Correctly speaking, before that all the information printed before the expedition, the information given in them was not much in keeping with the truth [17, 122-123 pp].

Even if here we have shown some inaccurate aspects considered in complex information, in general we must agree with the indisputability of the relevance of the meaning of the universal unity of the collected numerical indicators from the intelligence. All comparative numerical values prevail over absolute indices showing the general tendencies of the development of unity, so we took these indicators to compare these gaps.

As mentioned above, the information of the “Materials” is compared by indicators in the circle of the county, and the consideration of the “Materials” in the circle of auls was included by the expedition members in the “economic auls”. In special documents of the archive fund there are information about especially large forms of administrative auls in settlements in comparison with economic auls describing the expedition. Since the expedition’s staff carried out the research using a special method that no one had previously used in the grouping of economic auls, it is clear that it is impossible to compare them with the auls. In this connection, information was received from the counties. Of the 12 counties, only the Karkaraly county of the Semey region was excluded, because only 36.5% of the entire region were examined, and the publication “Volosts and populated areas in 1893” completely investigated this district. Thus, the number of objects was 11. Having looked at this, 10 indicators were selected, these indicators were compared with the indicators of “Volosts and populated areas in 1893”. These indicators are: Kazakh land, calculated according to tithes, “men”, “women”, “all Kazakh inhabitants”, “horses”, “cattle”, “camels”, “sheep and goats”, “auls”, “farm”. In the publication “Volosts and populated places in 1893” all these indicators were taken from the table. And in the “Materials...” land indicators of the use of the land of Kazakhs were taken from the text sections of the volume. All

other indicators were taken from the numerical values of the aul tables. In the publication “Volosts and settlements in 1893”, “sheep” and “goats” in the Semey region were combined, for all other regions it was necessary to calculate these two data by combining them. In the Aulian indicators from the “Materials...” aul administrative calculations were adopted.

The term “Yurt-kibitka” is also indicated in “Volosts and populated places in 1893”, in an exact situation was compared with the term “economy” found in the “Materials”. To test the truth of the intelligence, the method of checking the correlation coefficients of these two measurements was used.

The meaning is as follows: the correlation analysis makes it possible to determine the mutual internal relationship between the numerical indications found in the correlation coefficients. This method was first used by D.N.Ivantsov and in the source study science he is considered successful. The proximity of the volume of correlation coefficients separately shows, in comparison, the exact closeness in time with respect to the intelligence indicators. Based on these indicators, T.P.Volkova made her own conclusion about the truth of the checked intelligence.

As a result of the correlation, the accuracy of the series of intelligence refers to high indicators. At the very end, according to the testimony of the author T.P.Volkov regarding the reliability of all indicators, they can be divided into two groups: unreliable and reliable. The indicators of “land use”, “women”, “all inhabitants” and “horses” can be included in the unreliable indicators of “Materials...”. Here we must understand the lack of reliability of indicators, the reason is the perfect mistakes in comparison of intelligence. The organization of the expedition study in its semantic component corresponds to the scientific level, some of the obtained intelligence due to lack of reliability were badly affected. Considering the examples of the results of the expedition, the collected information on the volume of land in the use of Kazakhs.

The statisticians constantly complained about the difficulties encountered with regard to this problem [7, 124-125 pp].

The specific condition of the Kazakh society prevented the correct calculation of women's residents. For this reason, the general indicators "all residents" were affected. Nevertheless, we must admit that in comparison data with the "Materials..." with other information in many cases are reliable. The main fact proving this is the information of the "Materials..." were obtained as a result of a research expedition. In this way, practice shows that the indicators of "Materials..." with low reliability show that in necessary cases it is necessary to watch with caution the use with caution [39, 179-180 pp].

The exact information of the "Materials" included indicators of "men", "camels", "cattle", "sheep and goats", "auls" and "economy". These indicators are considered very important in the study of the economic condition of Kazakh auls. Considering the numerical character of reliable indicators outweigh inaccurate indicators. We can conclude that the "Materials..." considered by us in general can be proof that they are accurate, reliable information.

Materials of the expedition in the late XIX century and early XX century, which comprehensively covered the history of Kazakhstan and as intelligence are very valuable.

- Because they correspond to the interests of the Russian Empire, it was decreed by the order of this people. This was a research work specially done to colonize the Russian Empire;

- As part of this expedition there were amateur statisticians and candidates of the aulov household. And also the participation of the Kazakh intelligentsia, educated from among the indigenous population, increased the objectivity of the study.

- The true information of this expedition was not liked by the Russian Empire and the sending of the expedition to the counties 2-3 times asklary objectivity of the collection "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use". The reason is that the first information

of the expedition made the right measurements, showed a small amount of significant “extra” land for resettlement funds.

In conclusion, it’s necessary to note, that in the future one can certainly obtain accurate and objective information through a comprehensive study of the work “The materials on the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs) land use”.

2.3 On the data about the budget origin and method of its processing.

In general, whatever statistical studies, they are prepared in advance. Special guidelines and programs are first approved. This program raises precise questions about the problem of the goals and objectives of the study, as well as the objects needed for the study. Based on these programs, special questionnaires, inventories and cards are made.

The observation program is a phenomenon suitable for observation, also a type of observation with a number of signs necessary for registration. In order to correctly draw up a program of observation, one must thoroughly know the qualitative basis of the phenomenon. The program of observation is closely related to the task set for the study of the attribute of the phenomenon. The main sign of the phenomenon is fully part of the program.

The observation program has its own basic signs. At the same time, additional signs are given. They can be divided into two groups. The first group of recognition signs, the second - signs of observation. The signs of recognition of personal signs of residents. For example, it includes recognizing the signs of information about the name of the sign, the place of the stop, the name of the organization, information about which sphere it belongs to, to whom it obeys, etc. Signs of recognition programs help organize

observations, correct obvious errors in surveillance information [169, 12 p].

The questionnaire conducted on social research does not indicate the full name of the respondent. The questionnaire is numbered in order to avoid problems with omissions or double counts of the same questionnaire. If the answers to the questionnaire are different, they are numbered. In order to correctly calculate the answers and to simplify the process, variants with numbered pages are given.

Drawing up a surveillance program is very important and difficult. It must be able to respond to all the tasks of observation. For example, the population census program, the collection of the necessary intelligence for the development of the future national economy. The composition of the necessary monitoring instruments includes a methodology. The main tool includes forms and questionnaires. Questions from the census are printed on one of the columns of the form, the second column is left for an answer. On the top of the form is indicated the recognition mark [170, 59-60 pp].

The question of observation is in the form of a filled sheet (paper) or a filled series. For example, in the archive (fund 362, inventory-1, case 8) is a surviving example of an expedition questionnaire conducted in the early XX century: [171, 22 p].

Interrogation card

On the number of people, livestock, squares of some land, the required number of manufactories, iron and agricultural implements:

- County.....Volost.....Aul
1. The number of yards and nomad tents.....
 2. Adults.....
 3. Children till 5 year old.....
 4. Horses.....
 5. Cows.....
 6. Sheep.....
 7. Swines.....
 8. Camels.....

9. For forest desiatinas.....
10. Vegetable gardens.....
11. Pasturages.....
12. Hayfields.....
13. Gardens.....
14. Constructions.....
15. Total acres of the land belong to settlement or aul in desiatinas.....
16. Area size of the rented land.....

If we focus on the expedition program that was carried out at late XIX century and early XX century, in 1896-1903 the program of F.Shcherbina's expedition consisted of 17 chapters that examined 93 unimportant problems.

In basic 17th chapter:

1. Clannish conception;
2. History of household auls;
3. Form of land usage;
4. Cattle breeding;
5. Make hay;
6. Cultivate farmland;
7. Gardening and reproduction of orchards;
8. Forest and woody ground;
9. To give land for a rent (rent);
10. Manufacturing industry and salary;
11. Taxation and debts;
12. Peculiarities of the Kyrghyz family;
13. Joint household affairs;
14. Trade;
15. Loan (Credit facility);
16. Needs of the nation;
17. Environmental conditions have to be considered.

Only after this is determined the composition of the group participating in the research work, according to the estimate, their

salary is fixed. After these works, a special group is collected, statistical information, then they are processed, announced, after this information was used when necessary. Here, on the basis of these statistical studies, statistical data had appeared. Of course, it is obvious that the content of these intelligence, fixed goals and tasks are diverse [169, 12-14 pp].

Methods of analyzing statistical intelligence is a special obligatory system of intelligence that has been summarized with respect to the numerical aspect of the phenomenon, in order to calculate numerical indicators in accordance with the tasks posed. They consist of three stages: total observation; intelligence gathering and grouping; analysis of the processed indicators in the information [172, 16-19pp].

In the use of statistical intelligence, the researcher first of all draws attention to the already announced statistical compilations. In a particular case, we take the data “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use...”. These statistics were already collected by their own methods by special experts-statisticians, it was put in order and also processed. Nevertheless, in order to determine the reliability of these intelligence, the basic concept in them, it is necessary to find out the source of appearance. Because the definition of the origin of the intelligence helps to determine the internal content of intelligence, as well as the factors that have influenced their goals and objectives. And this can be done only from the history of the organization of statistical research and the general state of the region and science of that period [172, 20 p].

Table 9 - Composition of gathering and classifying the statistical data

Methods and means of data gathering		Elements of classifying gathered data			
Methods	Means	Methods	Means	Methods	Means
1.one centralized 2.mixed 3.one non-centralized	1.Manual 2.Perforation computers 3.Electronic computers	1.digital 2.qualitative 3.semi-digital	1.simple 2.complicated 3.typological 4.variable 5.analytical	1.simple 2.group 3.complicated	1.Linear 2.columnar 3.polar 4.sector 5.cartogram
Tassilova N. The science of statistics methods of statistical data analysis. // KazNU Herald. Historical series. №2 (45). 2007 y. 12-17 pp.					

In order to research statistical data firstly, it is necessary to be familiar with the program created to gather these statistical data. Research program is a list of scientifically based signs which should be taken from every unity of the collection during monitoring. Its importance is that it does not determine just phenomena subject to registration but also signs necessary to classify from the registered signs. The questions shown in the program are determined according to type of the research object and use of statistical data. Here it is important who and in what purpose composed this program. And these data are given in introduction or program of any statistical data. [173, 178-180 pp].

In socio-economical history sphere budget researches instructions are considered as valuable information. Budget statistics is widely used in historical researches. We know that one part of Kazakh household of the steppe was subject to budget research. Budget charts and publications with their analysis are in separate volumes; however, according to F.A. Shcherbina mostly budgets of one type were taken. Of course it is clear in what extent such budget

indication is valuable. And in the special volume budget of each type which gives opportunity to analyze all budget research regarding Kazakh household is given [38, 172 p].

In 1895 a commission of a secret counselor I.I. Tikheyev having gathered necessary information and determined that a rule adopted on June 13, 1893 did not correspond to nomad life conditions decided that it was necessary for Siberian railway commission to organize special natural-historical and household-statistical researches in order to avoid these disadvantages. The commission members having approved organization of the research expedition on a meeting on April 21 of this year and found a majority of settlers as a reason told opinions on need of organizing of research works for the whole Steppe.

On this meeting research work of the Steppe regions was delegated to the specially organized commission and preliminary measures of organizing of the expedition which would carry out the research works in the steppe were determined. Also the commission members decided that it was necessary to organize a visit of a steppe governor-general to organize research of these regions and analyze questions regarding the expedition.

In 1895 in Omsk a meeting under chairmanship of the Steppe governor-general Baron M.A. fon-Taube was organized. This meeting having analyzed the expedition's main tasks set up 3 general items:

- 1 research and describe the region from household perspective;
- 2 research settlers' land owning order and household to determine land square needed for pasture;
- 3 tasks on determining the life level through research of the way of life of settled Russian people were set up [174].

These questions considered in Omsk were actively discussed at the commission's meeting. Especially different views on research methods of nomad people were expressed and also debates took place.

On November 10, 1895 Director of the State land property department I.I. Tikheyev sent a proposal on governing the expedition to be organized to research the steppe regions to a famous statistician from Voronezh F.A. Shcherbina (1849-1936). F.A. Shcherbina agreed and came to Petersburg in January 1896. After that several meetings regarding methods of preliminary expedition works were held [175, 19-20 pp].

The expedition leader F.A. Shcherbina said about the research in the 1st volume of the expedition that the organization of the expedition works were accurately started in 1895 and the Land and State property ministry was the organizer: “In 1895 the Land and State property ministry having initiated a good beginning to organize settlement area in Siberian steppe regions found that it was necessary to organize nature-historic and household-statistical researches in these regions”. Further the expedition leader shows the research’s main tasks: “If the research’s main task on the one hand is to determine land square satisfying needs on nature and household conditions of Kyrgyz (Kazakh) people, on the other hand to give these extra lands to settlers’ needs” [88, 15 p].

Under the Land and State property minister A.S. Yermolov’s organization with participation of the Chairman of preparation commission regarding the Siberian railway committee A.N.Kulomzin, governor-general of Irkutsk A.D.Goremykin, the director of the State land property department I.I.Tikheyev, the Head of land improvement department I.I.Zhilinski and other commission members on January 27, 1896 the expedition leader F.A. Shcherbina made a scientific report on the steppe research. He says about the expedition’s aims and tasks, incomplete development of the research object, offers to preliminarily research some definite lands first then in its result create research methods and programme. The meeting members agreed to this opinion and affirmed the general base of conducting the research. It consisted of the following 5 questions shown in the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”:

1 It was found necessary to carry out household-statistical research on the expedition works base together with nature-historical research;

2 As the expedition manager was responsible for the work process and results he or she was given opportunities to organize the expedition and research works, invite persons needed for the expedition composition in each period and to appoint salary to them in the volume indicated in the estimate to these invited persons;

3 At the first time two topographers from Siberian interim survey party were included to the expedition composition, then the expedition manager received the right to increase the topographers composition after having made a special offer to the Ministry;

4 Head of land improvement department was obligated to include two hydraulic engineers;

5 The expedition manager and his or her main co-workers were obligated to preliminarily jointly research and in its results make research program and general work plan [88, 18 p].

After determining these problems direct preliminary research works started. We can say that research work on the “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” base started in May 1896. In the source introduction it was said that “... the expedition was fully composed in May 1896. In May – beginning of June in Omsk county preliminary research works were conducted and on the basis of experience and materials gathered at these works a program was made and we started to research household of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) in Kokshetau county”. There is a reason to conclude from these data that the expedition was composed fully not in March 1896 but in May this year. Because the expedition leader, statistician-specialist as a person who took part in these research works accurately mentioned in the source when the expedition was fully organized [104, 55 p].

These researches began from preliminary research of Omsk county in June-May 1896. Rules of land use of local Kazakh citizens were determined, on the base of preliminarily researched materials

program of the expedition under F.A. Shcherbina was made and on its base research program and methods of further expeditions under V. Kuznetsov, P.P. Rumyantsev, V. Skryplyov, P. Khvorostanskiy were made.

A. Kaufman concerning the expedition composition said: “In the research expedition composition there were 40 people including statisticians, registrars and translators” [9, 57-p]. And on a researcher T.P. Petrova’s opinion about 200 people took part in the research not including translators on the archive data base [140, 51-p]. We fully agree with T.P. Petrova’s view. Because this research is very complicated and not a job of 40 people.

A famous statistician A.A. Kaufman specially noted the job of A.N. Bokheikhanov in the expedition and concerning the research methods mentioned that the commission members were not aware of nomad Kazakh people’s life: “... the interim commission did not only know land rules needed for local Kazakhs and land size needed for their household but they did not even know general things about them” [175, 57-p].

In order to realize the Russian empire’s aim it was necessary for the expedition to research and determine the following questions:

First, to determine the number of nomad households and local people;

Second, to determine the size of products and others necessary for an average Kyrghyz (Kazakh) family to satisfy their needs;

Third, to determine the number of livestock as the main household factor in nomad citizens life;

Fourth, to determine Kyrghyzs’ (Kazakhs’) land use, local people’s attitude to land;

Fifth, to determine qualitative peculiarities of lands for pasture. In order to realize these it was planned to use preliminarily the following methods:

1 In order to count households, citizens and entrepreneurs, number of livestock, the square of arable land, the amount of collected hay cards were made and using these cards to conduct

survey of local people. As animal husbandry played much role the main attention was paid to its type and age and 41 questions in the card were dedicated to it. For instance, 11 questions were about a horse, 9 about cattle and 9 about a camel, 7 about a sheep and 5 about goat. Statistician-registrator conducted personal survey from each citizen, asked about the age and then the number of livestock. The general number had to correspond to the livestock's age. If a responder intentionally did not say the general number of livestock or forgot to say it, the registrator reminded him or her the age and number of livestock and compared them. This way the researchers determined the exact and true number of different livestock by the method of the whole count of livestock [103, 58-59- pp].

2 Determining of Kazakh household's composition, its property and annual turnover was realized on the basis of registration of medium-type households and budget. In this purpose the prepared blank consisted of 185 questions, it covered on the one hand a family composition, wage-earners and household property: livestock, worker, equipment, utensils, furniture, instruments, bedding, men and women, children's clothing and on the other hand household's annual expenses and income. There were small individual requests to these questions. Here besides details there were 23 questions on men's and 22 on women's clothing.

3 In order to determine Kazakhs' land use forms the expedition named all migration lands as "household villages". Special village blanks were prepared to it. Here such information as what county a household village is registered to, is it named by an elder or other name, the year of a village's foundation and a name of a tribe head or the closest land. Also it consisted of many questions as names of the water sources in this village (river, lake, source), quality of water (fresh, salt), for how many years these waters are used, square of winter, summer, autumn and spring pastures, migration routes. By this the researchers determined individual characteristic of each village and relations with other villages.

4 Describing of lands commonly or jointly used by household villages was realized through special blanks. Here there were questions concerning winter, spring, autumn and summer pastures' square, use and their nature-historical characteristics [176, 3-5 pp].

The expedition started its research work from getting acquainted with referential, encyclopedian literature and creating the first scheme program of the research using governor-generals' reports and local statistical committees' publications and other legal documents. In general/the general research program was processed on the basis of the methodology gathered in practice after preliminary examination. The program was created by F. Shcherbina. The expedition program consisted of 17 chapters and 93 small chapters. This program was the initiative of all subsequent research works and the methods F. Shcherbina used were the basis for all statisticians.

A.A. Kaufman after getting acquainted with this program and blanks highly evaluated it: "It can be said that in this program and blanks there were no questions written only from theoretical experts, each column gives direct or indirect material to solve practical problems obligated to the statistical expedition, each question and each graph serves to determine Kyrghyzs' (Kazakhs') land use rules or their borders or nature-historical description of a region" [174, 60-p].

The researchers having leaned on maps of these regions captured in two and five-scale scale by military-topographic department and captured scheme maps of needed regions by topographers. These materials were need for the statisticians to describe counties historically.

F. Shcherbina did the following according to the program:

1 He took into account Kyrghyz (Kazakh) people in general household census, it gave an opportunity taking into account all citizens and livestock and household to determine on its basis square of different pastures of Kyrghyz community and from what time they use these lands;

2 As the budget report was made it gave an opportunity to determine amount of products and other needs for an average Kyrghyz (Kazakh) family and method which satisfies their needs;

3 Research of nature-historical conditions: they researched region's relief, soil peculiarity, water sources and riparian vegetation.

In conducting these measures:

a) They divided each researched county's land into separate regions, they composed winter, spring, autumn and summer meadows;

b) They divided the regions into several groups on their general qualitative signs;

c) They determined land square needed for each group to grow one (unit) livestock (horse) in a year

d) They fixed average amount of livestock in Kyrghyz (Kazakh) household by counties;

e) They fixed land norm needed for an average household in a county;

f) They take into account size of land needed for each group and community of regions;

g) Comparing size of lands before and after Kyrghyzs (Kazakhs) expedition works they determined in the result extra and needed lands in each region [70, 55-56 pp].

If we talk about the expedition's methods and basic principles it started first from preliminary research and examination of a county. The researchers are preliminarily gathered for a meeting and the research's aim and tasks, main methods and instructions were explained and everyone was given a task. The expedition was divided into 3 parties, statisticians with agronomic education were appointed to each one. A party divided into small ones and they also were governed by a manager. Every party was given a translator, 2 registrars, accountant and topographers.

They made research blanks of the special program and conducted a survey on its base to local citizens. They received answers to the questions face-to-face from each person through

interpreters. The topographers captured a local region on scheme maps, the statisticians analyzed the accumulated data, compared with the chart and determined and collected the level of truth. And botanists and hydraulic engineers having researched a region's nature and vegetation, water and soil described nature and weather.

F.A. Shcherbina having taken Voronezh experience in this research made a base of average indicators. Here he counted livestock in horses. For example, F. Shcherbina counted land norm for Kazakh household this way. He firstly equated 6 sheep to 1 horse for an average Kazakh family, secondly supposed determining of square of a tithes of land in different pastures needed for each of the cattle and then determining of land size needed for each average Kazakh family by increasing of two [70, 59-63 pp].

Table 10 - Calculating land size and changes in it, 1896-1908

Land square before the expedition	Land left to Kazakhs after the expedition	Land given to resettlement funds after the expedition	Land norm needed for 1 average household
45.889.000 дес.	23.297.000 дес.	22.592.000 tithes	187 tithes
100 %	51%	49%	138-261 tithes
After circular №11 1901, March 5 land left to Kazakhs increased by 25%	23.297.000+5.824.000=29.121.000 tithes ≈ 63%	22.592.000-5.824.000=16.768.000 ≈ 37%	234-555 tithes

After one more research expedition in 1904-1908			70-210 tithes ≈ decreased by 36-57% .
Tassilova N. Shcherbina expedition: historical background, researchers composition and main methodology. // Kazakh history. №2. 2008. -51-57 pp.			

Generally in 7 years research works under F. Shcherbina embraced region of Akmola's Kokshetau, Atbasar, Omsk, Akmola, Petropavl counties, region of Semey's Pavlodar, Karkaraly, Zaisan, Ust'-Kamenogorsk, Semey counties and region of Torgay's Kostanay and Aktobe counties. These materials were published in 13 volumes in different years (1898-1909) (Voronezh, Omsk, Chernigov, St. Petersburg) [70, 65-69 pp].

Table 11 - Information on comparing official report on livestock number and indicators from the expedition materials

Livestock type №	According to official report (1896, January 1)	According to the expedition data (1896)	The expedition's increasing of the livestock number	The expedition's increasing of the livestock number in %
Horse	99.024	185.527	86503	87,5%

	Cattle	45.500	105.532	60032	131,9%
	Camel	244	646	402	1 64,7%
	Sheep	94.566	239.064	144498	152,8%
	Goat	10.234	66.967	55733	554,8%
	Total	249.568	597.736	348168	139,5%
Tassilova N. Shcherbina expedition: historical background, researchers composition and main methodology. // Kazakh history. №2. 2008. -51-57 pp.					

Comparison of data of two sources shown in the abovegiven chart gives a basis to conclude that the expedition's data are close to the truth. Because the statistical methodology the expedition used provides more objective data through conducting personal interview and the official report is limited only by general calculation.

It is obviously that external factors and the difficulties that have arisen affected to source's appearance impact on the source's objectivity and truth. In his turn F. Shcherbina mentioned caused the difficulties that have arisen and disadvantages during the research works. Among them:

- Land's width demanded much time and effort to migrate;
- Absence of knowledge of Kazakh language required conducting making survey with the help of the third person (interpreter);
- Non awareness of regions to be researched;

He indicated that each of these problems and all of them taken together in fact slowed rapid completion of the work [177, 19 p].

F.A. Shcherbina is famous for his contribution to budget statistics. He conducted budget research in household families of Voronezh province during his service in Voronezh county from 1884. Budget questions were prepared according to special program and particularly implemented in practice. The Voronezh program

differs from other budget programs by its exact orientation at the aim.

Budget research of Akmola, Semey and Torgay regions was conducted on the sample of F.A. Shcherbina's work in Voronezh province. In general the whole work regarding to the Steppe research was carried out on the basis of F.A. Shcherbina's previous practice. According to F.A. Shcherbina's proof "in order to take data household budget program of Voronezh province had some changes and was equated to peculiarities of nomad work. Sections and columns appointed by Voronezh province statistical department were included to this program too but taking into account peculiarities of Kyrghyz life question items concerning household's each stage of development and annual turnover were widen" [72, 20-21 pp].

The Voronezh budget program which was the basis to determine budget composition of Kazakh household consisted of 5 sections: family information; number of lands; immovable property, clothings, instruments; a set amount of annual income and expense; common description questions. The second part of the Voronezh program regarding peculiarities of Kazakh household research had some changes. In comparison with appendixes to the budget charts such questions as land owning and land use were excluded and questions on livestock, its products, use and sale of these products were widen. The statisticians tried to exactly determine work in the sphere of forage production by households. In this purpose forage production question from the Voronezh program was prepared for Kazakh household. In comparison with appendixes added to budget charts we see that the program aimed at determining the extent of spread of mowing in Kazakh steppe, its role in developing of household, amount of mowed and used forage, method of its use, sale and purchase. Also house, clothings, transport questions concerning peculiarities of work of Kazak were developed. The abovementioned changes were introduced in the first budget program in May 1896 thanks to F.A. Shcherbina's activity, it means

that they were acknowledged and made according to the whole statistical research plan and process of the program analysis.

The method of choice prevailed in the basis of the research work. The method of choice of the expedition as many budget researches of that time was subject to subjectivity because also F.A. Shcherbina widely used the method of “average number”. In a specific case according to F.S. Shcherbina’s opinion it was right to take an average household in all aspects for budget research [72, 23 p].

He ascribed to such household by main indicator (livestock number per capita; household percent of use of others’ livestock by a household; use of hired labour; entrepreneurship percent of household; family composition) a household close to county average household. It was a simple method of finding average household.

However, there was no exact data about the real household of the local people, which was needed to calculate budget expenditures, that is why it was decided to take into account only approximate household activities. According to the statisticians it depended not on digital indicators but on qualitative ones to determine them. According to F.A. Shcherbina households in which “a family consisting of six persons where there are males of working age with a household without hired labour, which can easily satisfy household and personal needs of a family and host guests according to Kyrghyz traditions and expenses are filled up with incomes” were taken to these indicators [7, 60 p].

It is not complicated to understand that these indicators relate to average household. In general according to F.A. Shcherbina “too poor or households considered rich in all aspects were taken”. However budget work’s aim was to find average household inherent to local land’s household” [7, 63 p].

The last aim narrowed the research frames. In household choice question its inherence or non-inherence to local land question was arisen. For instance, one of the statisticians A.N. Dyadichenko having asked volost administration with the help of village sergeants

a question of counting such households concluded that such households consist one thirds of all households. According to the fifth section of the section F.A. Shcherbina (“Questions of general descriptive nature”) shows this situation: “in order to make budget of household inherent to local land Mr. Dyadichenko asked a meeting with any household owner from volost administration. As he considered such a person was Itebai who could fully satisfy his needs. The expedition staff considered right local administration’s participation in the research because they would improve organization of the work process. In some cases the statisticians did not lean on administration’s help, they chose household needed for the research themselves and it was not a random selection but individual. It was in a definite aim. In comparison with the collected mass data digital indicators exactly proved medium and higher households were taken. In general F.A. Shcherbina proved that average indicators of his budget indicators data corresponded to average of the mass data indicators. F.A. Shcherbina was criticized for exaggeration of subjective moments in households choosing regarding making budget in the process of the expedition work. For instance, Torgay governor-general Barabash blamed F.A. Shcherbina on his subjectivity for choosing 49 household budgets of Kostanay county for the research. F.A. Shcherbina answered but did not have enough evidence. However this case cannot deny good level of the expedition research. F.A. Shcherbina included many co-workers from Voronezh statistical bureau to the budget research. They had a lot of experience in working with budget. F.A. Shcherbina mentioned that “people with big experience in making budget are in my hands” when he wrote about the work process in the steppe in 1900. In that time P.A. Vassilyev who dedicated himself to statistics and previously took part in research of Voronezh province made much of the budget. G.N. Shaposhnikov who worked in evaluating in Voronezh province also made a big contribution like him. Also other expedition staff can be included to such statisticians’ row. The biggest amount – 44 budgets were made by A.N. Dyadichenko, 41

by E.M. Urodkov, 22 by G.N. Shaposhnikov, 15 by I.F. Gussev, 13 by L.K. Chermak, 12 by N.F. Dmitriyev, 12 by Aitpenov, 10 by I.D. Tripolskiy, 8 by P.A. Vassilyev, 8 by Karatayev. Also P.F. Lobza, G.I. Baskin, A.F. Dorofeyev, Tilekeyev, A.M. Snegiryov, N.N. Belyayev, M. Chumbalov, A. Itebayev, O. Bazanov, Valikhanov, T.G. Valshikovich, A. Appasov, A.N. Bokeikhanov counted the budget [38, 175-176 pp].

F.A. Shcherbina made only budget of the first sample. Looking at the list above we see that also local Kazakh intelligentsia took part as registrator and interpreter in the expedition composition in making budget. On the one hand these people were not statistician specialist of their level however their knowledge of Kazakh language and life arose the quality of conducting the survey and had a big impact on carrying out the research work. As shown above the budget research methodology leaned on the first budget based by F.A. Shcherbina. However Kazakh household's specifics required changing of the formed habitual familiar methods in researching Voronezh households. The first difficulty the statisticians met regarded to price and value. Many things and phenomena were not subject to description in cash because of interchange or they were produced in this household. One more factor obstructed the process of budget making is a lack of a wide range of sizes and weight systems. "However these difficulties are not that cannot be solved, it does not mean that budget research is impossible in such cases, it is not even a difficulty that impedes reach of the actual result, it can be solved through different formed methods" – wrote F.A. Shcherbina [38, 176 p].

The main way the statisticians use is to compare and find similarity and accordance. This way was introduced during examination of the first research method. It was widely observably that recipients mostly compared the answers. For instance, in order to determine a yurt's price the statisticians determined all of its components and then appointed cash equivalency. This cash equivalency was determined through comparison of its components

and on the basis of pricing things that had cash price. “A leather bottle owner (a ware made of leather to keep kumys) did not know its cash value however exchanged it to other things and the second or third or even the last thing had its own price”. Mostly livestock played the main role in sale and purchase relations. If a household owner had difficulty to say any object’s price, for example the price of a yurt, he could exactly say to how many livestock numbers he could exchange it [38, 177 p].

As livestock played the main role in sale and purchase process it also widely played the role of money equivalency. If a household owner had difficulty to say any object’s price, for example the price of a yurt, he could exactly say to how many livestock numbers or what another type of a yurt he could exchange it. Such a method, comparison was used in determining property’s price. The statisticians determined kumys which was considered the main product for Kazkhs of that period by livestock price. F.A. Shcherbina describes this case as: “If a Kyrghyz spends five poods of wool per year for his or her own needs and sells 10 poods of it a price as wools’ value was introduced to the budget. In the research process also the method of survey played an important role. In determining the budget when a household owner was interviewed his or her neighbors and other village citizens were considered as during the mass researchers. It was in the aim of realizing definite control. In practice the statisticians convinced that it was necessary to ask women in a household separate questions (for example, concerning use of products, milking of livestock) along with a household owner in order to take information. In many vounties it was connected with fairs. In some cases budget year was connected a period from mowing till the next mowing along with summer pasture. All the researches were rechecked by examining methods. During the re-examination of the collected data the statisticians’ experince and intuition played an important role. For instance, I.M. Urodkov having determined the budget doubted on livestock number, especially of sheep. Because during calculating the expenses on

livestock indicators were very high. In order to clarify the second survey was conducted. The budget makers were interested in the first data to be exact and tried to take the same data. G.N. Shaposhnikov having conducted work with a rich household owner for two days could receive exact digital data notwithstanding that the second one tried to give uncorrect information. This way organization of the research work gave an opportunity to receive exact data [38, 176-177 pp].

Moreover if a statistician was not confident in accuracy of the collected data he or she put a mark in the budget chart. Such cases in making the budget were known as low determined indicators. For instance, budget №7 regarding to Semey county. It was attributed to low determined budget indicator because a household owner got confused, gave non-exact data and the neighbors and the village citizens proved that the livestock number and income from sale were not exact. The next budget is regarded to №4 Petropavl county. The reason why its data attributed to low determined indicators is that the maker could not explain why the amount of expenses is huge notwithstanding on incomes. “That is why, says the budget maker E.P. Dobrovolskiy, we should think that a household owners sells the hay because of its excess or has other latent incomes”. In this cases it seems that the second project is close to the truth. Also there are non-determined indicators together with low determined ones in the research data. It is budget made under E.P. Dobrovolskiy regarding №10 Petropavl county. The maker noticed that a household owner hide many things that he had. Notwithstanding it E.P. Dobrovolskiy did not include necessary changes to the budget to describe this household. This way 3 of 282 budget data are considered non-determined because were taken incorrectly. Contemporaries of that period highly evaluated the date taken in the result of the expedition work. A.A. Kaufman who took the expedition work under control in his report highlights that the work process (accurateness) was not put in right direction and as budget research expert F.A. Shcherbina

expected was implemented with great skill and no notice could be made [39, 171 p].

The expedition on budget control covered 281 Kazakh households of 12 counties. Moreover in the 13th volume 1 appendix with budget data on Perovsk county which was not included to the expedition region were included. The budget maker N.F. Dmitriyev if this Perovsk county's household owner did not attributed to Akmola region's citizen his or her household is inherent to household in permanent migration system as Atbasar county's Kyrghyzs.

A table which shows budget indicators' connection inherent to the all researched households is made. (Shown in digits and per cents).

Table 12 - The result of the budget research of 12 counties

Counties	All researched households	Created budget	
		Numeric	%
Akmola	18392	12	0,07
Omsk	6593	13	0,2
Atbasar	12837	7	0,05
Kokshetau	12498	14	0,11
Petropavl	1399	22	1,57
Karkaraly	19016	14	0,07
Semei	21512	19	0,09
Pavlodar	21837	32	0,15
Oskemen	15100	19	0,13
Zaisan	17812	29	0,16
Aktobe	17689	51	0,29
Kostanai	19474	49	0,25
Total	184159	281	0,15

Volkova T.P. For studying and using of the data of pre-revolutionary budget statistics of Kazakh households. In the book: Questions of historiography and source study of Kazakhstan (pre-revolutionary period). A., 1988. -369 p.

According to the budget description households of various economic situations were included to the research. Households of Voronezh province with such situation were also researched. The

budget makers marked what type of household one attributes to in the questions card. In these cases opinions of a household owner and his or her village citizens were taken into account. There were such descriptions as “rich household”, “higher than medium”, “prosperous”, “developing”, “medium”, “impoverished”, “poor” in the records. As there were not arguments and marks to each record the statisticians made confuses in evaluating households. Some household owners did not related themselves to poors and the village sergeant showed him or her as of a higher class. Another household owner was considered as “lower than medium” by his or her village citizens, however this household owner had almost 3 hired labour. That is why it is necessary to be careful with such cases in budget description. The expedition described approximately 300 Kazakh households [38, 190 p].

The famous statistical figure P.P. Rumyantsev analyzing the data in the “Materials...” described the connection between household groups in Kazakh society as follows: “The main mass of households (78,2 % is poor, the number of medium households is not high – 14,6 %, not much prosperous 17,8 %) and rich households were determined”. In this regard taking into account peculiarities inherent to Kazakh household we should think that the expedition did not realize its tasks in the budget research”, he concluded [178, 502-503 pp].

Table 13 - Defining household related to different economical groups

Group	Household	Count the number of cattle units on a horse	Deficit or residual in yearly budget (in som count)
1	28	till 10	-4
2	92	From 11 till 20	+7
3	89	From 21 30 till	+29
4	45	From 31 40 till	+49
5	28	Over 50	+48
	282		

Volkova T.P. to the study and use of data from prerevolutionary budget statistics of

Farms with cattle less than 10, and having a deficit in the annual budget belong to the first group of poor farms. This budget included budgets for the county No. 12 Zaisan budget for the county No. 8 Families who additionally engaged in fishing, the budget for the county No.9 Karkaralinsk, which additionally engaged in hunting, also according to county # 2 Kostanay and by county # 12 Semey, by county No. 8 Karkaralinsk. Farms that have an annual balance of 7 soms are a medium-sized household. In many cases, middle-income households can not conduct business in possessions without debts. In fact, many types of households belonging to this type, according to the description of the budget, earn in absentia; If you look at work in artels (budget for county Ust'-Kamenogorsk # 14), forge work (budget for county No. 17 Semey), etc., that is, there are many reasons that they were included in the first group of farms. This particularly prevailed in the years of decreasing numbers of livestock and there was no sprouting of products [38, 181-182 pp].

The third and fourth groups were also part of the average economy. Yet, if the first group was the poorest average household, the other two were slightly higher compared to them.

The fifth group is not one-sided. It is not considered a rich economy, because in a rich economy the number of cattle should be several heads. Although the expedition tried to compare the farms in different economic levels in a comparative form, only some parts of the rich farms were included in the budget study. These include the budgets of households compiled for the counties No. 3 of Pavlodar, according to county No. 3 Kokshetau. In general, this group includes the economy of a well-off economy and a rich average economy. In this case, even in comparison with a pre-prepared analysis, basically a budget study of the steppe edges in possessions with an average economy was considered. Nevertheless, the average economy is distributed in a small part of the Kazakh economy, thus it is not characteristic of the main economy.

The method of using the budget directly depended on the intended purpose of the expedition. For example, in Zaisan county, the number of budgets is 29, but only 14 of them were compared and taken for comparison and final monitoring. 15 budgets were not accepted for consideration for the following reasons: “According to the indigenous population, 10 budgets were excluded, because they were “above average”, and the remaining 5 belonged to poor farms, because the source of life here is associated with fishing crafts And farming. Thus, data were taken only on the average economy for budget analysis for counties.

The statisticians tried to ascertain the degree of truthfulness of the information they had collected in recent years, comparing mass information and budget data for the counties. In his notes F.Shcherbina wrote that the main purpose of the testimony of the degree of truthfulness were carried out for comparison of the main budgetary information with general information, they took information on the main observations of the expedition for the Kostanay county. If the number of farms were representative of the budget, then the last method of observation would be determined. For the Kostanay county, for example, of the 19474 farms studied, 49 farms together with the budget. Given such numerical indicators, it is difficult to talk about a homogeneous unity. At the same time, considering the overall budget is the average economy. Nevertheless, F.Shcherbina believed that “49 budgets are more than enough in a particular case”. He summed up his opinion thus: “Not only for the practice of Russian statisticians, but also for foreign statisticians such numerical indicators are more than sufficient”, “budgeting is a very difficult, painstaking work” [38, 183-184 pp].

Despite this conclusion, it can not be said with certainty that the methods used by Shcherbina, that is, comparing budget indicators with mass information, have been proved in a specific case. Information on the budget as a result of the expedition work has been included in special tables and have been listed in volume 13 of the “Materials...”. In general, they are budget and fit tables.

In the budget table, tables were compiled at the economic level, covering 282 budgets for 12 counties. At the end of the volume there are descriptions. The versatility of the description makes it possible to compare and supplement the budget information included in the tables for each farm. The budget table is accurate. The table does not give the names of the owners of the estate. However, in the description, the owners of the estate are given the names of the owners. In the descriptions, as in the tables, the ways of plotting were determined. In the table, first of all, the address indicators were indicated; County, volost, wintering.

The second group provided information taking into account the demographic information, that is, the number of men and women, the diverse age of people in the family. Women are shown from 1 to 6 years, from 7 to 11 years, from 12 to 13, from 14 to 15, and also from 16-17, from 18 to 55, in it the number of employees, from 55 to 60 and over 60. In this way, this information makes it possible to calculate the number of employees, to specify the number of people, families in someone's submission. Also given are information on the number of literate and student members in the family [88, 22 p].

The largest group of indicators is mobile and immovable property. These include cattle, working inventories, clothes, dishes, books, etc. The right things for the house. Each orderer of this group was taken into account and shown in two different tables - numerical and value tables. In addition to these, each group of indicators generates a second type after the parts of each group. A special type of such information is in the column "books and writing utensils". The part "Family composition" can give the necessary social information about the Kazakhs, about literacy in families, about the fact that the level of knowledge in families is directly related to the social level. In the next series, important social indicators are collected in the column "Employed workers". This section was compiled in three parts. The first two show the working age and the worker or worker on a part-time basis. The third is only for one month. Calculating the loan for one month is an important problem

important for the development of the social group of the Kazakh economy. Judging by the budget tables and descriptions, hired workers, especially in seasonal work, worked very much. Information on the hiring of employees makes it possible to draw conclusions about the extent to which child labor is used in the part-time work department. Nevertheless, this information can not show full and accurate information about the use of hired labor in Kazakh villages. First of all, there is no information about the amount of wages paid to employees. According to the observations of the budget, information on wages is given in previous materials. Nevertheless, the information in these materials can not provide accurate information about paid wages to the labor force. In the budget table there are indicators that are suitable for use in social descriptions and only in some cases. These are indicators from the section "Family composition" in the columns "how many days people from the family were away from home". A number of information presented here is largely incomprehensible, because given an empty graph, which must contain the total number of things and the total value.

In particular, statistics have attempted to take into account the number of cattle in each family. The cattle were described by the main species; Horses, cattle, foals, mares, mares of the second year of milking, etc. Graduation of such crushing was necessary to accurately account for used meat and milk in the family at a certain time, as well as to determine the number of cattle of the required age for work. Information about livestock accurately completes the property status of each family. For this reason, it is in this way that information on the type and number of livestock in each farm is considered very valuable [88, 18-22 pp].

Information about working equipment is considered important and rare. Here you can find a number of information about the number of labor tools (plows, rakes, sickles, scythes, rakes, pitchforks), tools necessary for craft (hammers, saws, tools for boots, knitting machines, shovels, scissors, etc.) Furniture for the home),

transport tools (a four-wheeled light wagon, wagons, sleigh, etc.), horse harness (yokes, military helmets, stirrups, saddles with all accessories, lasso, reins, etc.). This information provides information on the production technical base of the Kazakh economy. We must note that the structure of the family budget has been fully covered. These are yurts, wooden houses, dugouts, a dining room, storerooms. From these information it is possible to assert not only the material level of the economy, but also the general production economic type. In fact, if the type of nomadic economy gives rise to the need for a permanent home, then taking into account the number of people in the family in sedentary farming and in cattle breeding, how many of them are outside the home, the reason for staying away from home is all these issues were not covered. In many cases, these reasons are shown in the budget descriptions. If the most recent indicates the goals of the head of the family's earnings and are in foreign lands, then this information from the table column was used purposefully. In comparison with a small number of reduction of the social economic chain, the sections "Tableware", "Furniture", "Clothes" from the budget table have a large volume. In these sections, all the necessary things for work were subjected to reliable calculation. Information of this type is capable of giving material descriptions to each type of economy.

A large group of indicators is devoted to costs. This column is called "Spent on personal products and expended in connection with the need for money". Here, the costs for products of a settled economy (flour of different varieties, potatoes, onions, corn, etc.) are indicated, for livestock and hunting products, as well as expenditures for purchased products. The next column on the contrary shows the level of costs for personal provisions excluding food and money for various necessary expenses. All indicators compared with other indicators than in the budget tables are taken into account in two forms; Natural and monetary. Separate columns are devoted to expenditures on cattle breeding and seeds. These indicators give information about how the product is produced, whether they

themselves are preparing or buying them. Information on expenditures shows the relationship between the types of expenditure.

Opposite to the expense information, the next group of indicators turned into revenue. This includes products obtained from the land economy (mowing hay, income from forests, livestock). Versatile indicators are given in the heading "Miscellaneous Income". Separate graphs on income for craft, trade, transportation are of great interest. At the same time, there are special graphs showing the added cattle in order to supplement the herd, as well as the amount of extra money and extra food. It is noteworthy that the information on income is closely related to the information on the expense. At the end of the table there are calculation results showing the total value of the property (cattle, furniture, clothing, etc.)

The budget table is completed by the balance sheet for each household. According to statisticians, in fact, the tables were made specifically for this. Here we took into account the income and expenditure (natural, in the form of money). The natural parts of the indicators, as well as the monetary indicators are shown in the som's calculations[107, 59 p].

The second co-ordinated table basically bases, according to two designations, the budgetary economies under study: associated with the volume of natural consumption and associated with the number of cattle. The volume of natural consumption is taken within the following limits: up to 50%, from 50 to 60%, from 60 to 70%, from 70 to 80%, above 80%. The grouping according to the number of cattle in the household, according to the number of horses, was as follows: up to 10, from 11 to 20, from 21 to 30, from 31 to 40, more than 40 - the calculation of the number of cattle heads was thus grouped in a purely mechanical form.

The horizontal column of the well-fitting table fully corresponds to the graphs of the budget table. Each group is given final numbers. It shows the number of indigenous people, the number of employees, the number of cattle, as well as the level of

value of utensils, the necessary material for clothing, tools for books and writing. This principle was used to calculate the shortage of income and consumption of surplus products. The only new column in the table is a credit column. It is calculated in two characteristics - natural and monetary. In general, a well-coordinated table makes it possible to describe comprehensively diverse economic types of economy [38, 29-31 pp].

After analyzing the budget of the Kazakh economy, you can see the analysis of the reduction from the results and the general research was implemented according to the type of budget in Voronezh. Carrying out the budget for the Voronezh program gave a lot of useful information. Since the Voronezh program differs from the other by a beneficial party, this provides a guarantee that the organization of research work will be of high quality. In the process of drawing up the budget of the Kazakh economy, the Scherbina expedition did not consider only the valuable aspects of the Voronezh program, but also considered several shortcomings, which eventually led to the fact that many of the first intelligence were lost when comparing intelligence. When analyzing budgetary information, specialists relied on average numerical calculation systems. It can be seen that in its original basis, a budget study of the Kazakh economy was largely carried out on the basis of choice, but in describing the method of analyzing the economy, in many respects, when counting, the method was not based on the method of the prince, who required contingency. As a result of the study of the budget, the average economy was mainly taken, for this reason, it became possible for the Kazakh auls to become the most significant information that gives lengthy social descriptions. Despite this budget research of the Kazakh economy of the late XIX and early XX centuries is a very valuable material that can provide an accurate analysis of the whole social structure and of isolated groups of the Kazakh society, and can also become a basis for research. At the same time, we must recognize that the work done by statisticians, namely, their statistical activity, is considered to be thorough, that

the information obtained on budgetary intelligence is true for the farms.

One of the main tasks in organizing expeditionary work is to select the units of research. The correct definition of the object of observation helps to gather information that describes the truth. The study received a value that describes its actual-semantic content from the methodological basis that the expedition's staff accepted. One of the main units of the study was the analysis that determines the degree of correctness of the decision taken and how true the model built on the theory corresponds to truth. Analysis of the method of choice makes it possible to draw conclusions about its correctness.

The expedition considers the economy, economic auls, communities and volosts as the basic unit of research. Such concepts as economy, economic auls and communities, the expedition's employees have personally examined regarding Kazakhstan [7, 60-61 p].

The smallest unit of the study is farming. T.P.Volkova pointed out: "Here we must take into account that the concept of" economy "at that time was still not formed in the Kazakhs, that is, the division of the entire indigenous population of all auls conducted by the expedition themselves". The administration of the steppe territories did not view the economy as a separate unit, but it imposed taxes on each family, that is, on the head of the family and on each of its members. Nevertheless, as the practice of the expedition showed, sometimes "two or more families sometimes owned livestock that did not divide, that is, they made up one farm, the personal farm was not included in the list of taxes paid". The expedition met with problems when it did not match the information on the family list with the list of farms, because this made it difficult to check the intelligence received. When the leaders of the expedition pointed out as a farm "a group of people who are close relatives to each other and share property and kasan".

Together with these farms, the non-existent farms and other people's farms became known during the expedition's study. Non-

existent farms were included in the list of taxes, therefore they had the right to use the land of the exact auls, nevertheless, in connection with some reasons, they moved. Foreign economies were named farms that were attributed to other auls, because they were called “an economy that could not become one with others, also not having the right to land certain auls, pastures and hayfields. “According to the testimony of one of the colleagues of N.F.Dmitriev’s expedition, such foreign farms, despite this, used the land they were resettled to, nevertheless, of course, first of all, they were given free lands or lands that they asked their relatives and friends, and “in the affairs of public auls they did not have the right to vote”. Foreign economies were determined in household censuses, because during the census questions were asked about whether each of them was attached to a particular aul. If the answer was negative, problems were discussed about which auls they were attached to and how many years they lived in that village [7, 62 p].

Other people’s economies were mostly poor farms, their members earned a living by being employed by the rich or sought support in the person of rich relatives. This, in turn, was also referred to as exploitation of “strangers”. The next category of foreign farms was called “guests” or consisted of people who moved to certain auls for a short time, in many respects “poor people who were looking for a source of earnings”. So, all types of economy that exist and do not exist have been described, as well as foreign economies.

Another a major unit of research was considered aul. Beginning with the very first observations of statisticians, they determined that according to the “Steppe Laws” the auls divided into volosts did not correspond to the settlement form of Kazakhs. By practice, small auls of nomad camps were identified or, as in the terminology of the expedition, “economic auls” (“aul-wintering” or “aksakal”). They were defined as follows: first of all, these are groups, of which there are few, “personal settling points that have a permanent geographical location (or indigenous Kyrghyz always hibernate in one place, because they have permanent camps)”. The

next type of economic auls are related relations of residents and the opportunity to choose aksakals, that is, the unwritten leader of the aul. Nevertheless, the expedition members met with the existence of such farms, where there were no relatives in the auls, an economy consisting of one or several genera. The role of aksakal also differed in the auls, as determined by the members of the expedition. In nomadic auls he was usually considered the most important person, his main role was connected with the control of the economy [179, 13-15 pp]. In the difficult economic life of the Kostanay county, however, the aksakal's duties included judicial and administrative functions.

For this reason, in many cases, the elder person, a rich, energetic and rich man in the aul was chosen as the aksakal. Usually the aksakal was not chosen, his authority was to be recognized by all residents of the aul. In the main, the role of aksakal was inherited, continued from generation to generation, continued until recognition of its authority by the rest of the aul members. The name of the aksakal was included in the forms concerning the auls and became a pointer when searching for the desired aul, for this reason in many cases the economic auls could be transferred as “aksakal” in the work of members of the expedition. The next name of economic auls is “aul-wintering”, and it accurately describes certain economic auls in the opinion of the leaders of the expedition; And also used together winter pastures for winter camps. The use of such winter pastures is explained by the forms of farming Kazakhs. To provide livestock with fodder in winter, a certain amount of space was needed. In the vicinity of one wintering several farms were grouped, usually in a different season these farms of the same genus moved together, thus forming a single organism of the economy. The economic aul is considered to be the smallest type of camp. Auditors of the land and state property and the ministry approved the unit of research [7, 63-64 pp].

Nevertheless, the concept of “wintering” is not one-sided, because there are some confusions about the wintering territories.

According to the staff of the expedition, considering in general, the wintering area is a place where there are permanent houses and other objects of buildings in the possession of auls, there is spent almost the whole year, and the winter is complete.

According to F.A. Shcherbina “aul is a wintering in winter, and in spring, summer and autumn it is a nomadic village, resettlement. . If these auls use winterings in winter and summer pastures in spring and summer, they are also considered to be land communities, ie they are the owners of that place. Nevertheless, these pastures belong not only to one aul, but to several of them, and it is common to Kyrgyzs land community. That is why possession of the wintering is a feature characteristic of household common to both auls and communities [7, 65 p].

In the “Materials” of the expedition, the economic auls were sometimes called the “community”. Nevertheless, this is not a confusion of these concepts. The staff of the expedition took some economic auls as one of the forms of the community. M.M.Kovalevsky wrote about this: “a large family from a large communal family”. The drawback of “Materials ...” is that they do not explain such moments. A lot of attention was paid to the problem of communities in the “Materials ...” and other literature. Despite this, this issue remains a difficult problem. Employees of the expedition raise this issue together with “Economy” and “Economic auls”, that is, the problem of the life of the Kazakh society remained an original topic. Already in the very first studies of the expedition’s staff, it became known that the formation of alliances between the parts was determined by exact aul-wintering problems in the order of land use in Kazakhstan, and also it was called a community, and, in the terminology of the expedition members, was called the “community-aul group”. In the opinion of one of the members of the L.K.Chermak expedition “the name is this must show that these groups consist of auls and represent the land community”. That is, this name should show that the groups consist of auls and that describe the land of the community[133, 39-40 pp].

In many cases, community-aul groups began to correspond to auls divided into administrative units. For this reason, in the “Materials...” community-aul groups are called administrative or “aksakal”. Even if rare, there is a term in the context of “aul society”. For a brief illustration, the members of the expedition also used the term “community” in connection with inertia. F.A. Shcherbina wrote: “Before the expedition explored the Kazakh land, they did not know whether to count the parish, the community or the families in the steppe regions, and did not know what to include, what lands belong to the areas of natural lands in the use of soil. Therefore, the primary and urgent task of the expedition is the appointment of a true form, which has been proven in the precise practice of using land. As practice has shown, the basic unit in the use of land was the land association of the Kyrghyz, and it often corresponded to the clans and their parts” [7, 66 p].

After this, the expedition began to pay more attention to the communities and problems that concern them. One of the most difficult problems was the correct choice of community signs. Signs defining community-aul groups in general were similar to signs of economic auls. First of all, it was related and shared use of land. In general, “in many cases, our community-aul groups show economic groups that have kinship ties between community-aul groups, as well as who manage certain territories”. It became known that even before the resettlement in the first summer the auls and winterers again grouped, used together pasture lands and wintering grounds. Given such signs, the leaders of the expedition showed that even family ties were unstable. “In fact, all the Kyrghyz from Ust’-Kamenogorsk are from the Naiman clan”, L.K.Chermak wrote. Of course, the expedition intended to solve the degree of kinship in the radius of auls, communities and volosts. For this purpose, maps were made for the distribution of births across the uyezds, also at the location, schemes were drawn up, and the chronicles for the volosts were explained. Relatives in the communities lasted up to 7-8 descendants. Nevertheless, the statisticians managed to solve the

confusion about this issue. The definition of the territory used by the community was also a difficult task because of questions about rights. On these lands, the expedition came across a variety of forms of land use. Some territories could have been used by several communities as an option, and in some cases, the boundaries of some of the territories are specified accurately. For example, A.Videurochishch used the following method to calculate the boundary: "in order to conduct a questionnaire, usually all members of the community who use the land in cooperation. "Because if the indicators are different, it will be possible to determine the boundaries by two-way observation. Even the statisticians in order to solve this problem sat in yurts for three days. Their goal was to get indicators by agreement of neighbors, because the Kyrgyz often changed. Yet in some cases it was impossible to determine the exact boundaries of the earth, because it is impermanent in dwelling. One of the characteristic features of the community according to the expedition's employees is the joint resettlement of several economic auls, and the joint use of spring, summer and autumn pastures. In winter, such auls were sent to wintering grounds [90, 220-225 pp]"

The reason for the need for a united resettlement arose because of the need to manage the economy, and to protect its priorities. Nevertheless, one of the staff of the expedition, a person dealing with the problems of L.K.Chermak communities, pointed out that this sign was inconstant, because many of the community groups were divided into parts when resettled. The author saw the reason for this phenomenon: some rich farms moved to wintering in distant territories, the poor stopped nearby, sometimes immigrants in large groups faced difficulties, such as water shortages and the crampedness of pastures. Yet in this case, the replacement of the economy within the community is not permanent. At the very end, we should consider such signs as internal self-regulation of the Kazakh society. According to the leaders of the expedition, in it L.K.Chermak "the high right of possession of land is not possessed by the very isolated people, not even by the villages, but concerns

only the land-clan economy". The community solves all the questions that have arisen concerning the land between its members, in its hands even the solution of the most difficult issues, that is, the final verdict is made by them, it solves questions about whether it is necessary to give parts of the earth to someone or not. At the same time, it solves the problems of providing the land with newly formed farms, as well as the division of hayfields, and resolves the issue of sheltering strangers temporarily or permanently. At the same time, they regulate the use of land for wintering to the land-clan society, that is, they control the issues of leaving for and returning from wintering, as well as their proper order [90, 226-227 pp].

The terms "Usage" and "Possession" are mixed in the "Materials...", sometimes even confused. About this A.A.Kaufman indicated the following: "The terms of possession in the collection (that is, in the "Materials ...") are not ordered, sometimes even not given to the place. (Possession-this term is used in compilations i.e. "Materials..." is very illegible and sometimes, undoubtedly, inopportunistly)" [174, 62 p].

"Another problem that needs to be mentioned," F.A. Shcherbina points out, is that the process of forming the Kazakh society is not over yet". In this way, as F.A.Shcherbina's expedition showed, we can conclude that none of the signs of the Kazakh communities are not constant [7, 70 б].

From this members of the expedition became known to various forms of society found in Kazakhstan. For example, only one district of Atbasar met examples of all levels of community development: initial, tribal, defined within borders, etc. Relying on such observations, F.A. Shcherbina concluded: "The Kyrgyz land community does not represent something immovable, in some forms ossified, but, on the contrary, it proceeds by a certain way of internal development and external complications". That is, it was determined that the Kyrgyz land alliance is incapable of change, it is not rooted in nature, on the contrary it follows the path of determination in

accordance with the internal and external contradictions of development” [89, 70 6].

“The general evolutionary scheme of the Kyrghyz land associations is, strictly speaking, does not have an area inherent in them, that is, there is no community of farms, only related groups that are connected by their generalization within borders replace each other”. Within this scheme, isolated communities were changed, the order of land use for wintering, autumn and summer pastures, and haymaking was regulated. Based on the evolution of the community, F.A. Shcherbina saw the social causes “Born from the needs of man” [7, 71 p].

Nevertheless, even if the members of the expedition came to an agreement about the various forms of Kazakh society, nevertheless the intercommunity program did not find its place. This complicated the process of uniting auls into communities. Incomplete analysis of the ordering of the signs of the communities eventually led to the fact that isolated economic auls began to be unified into communities in a mechanical form. This is mainly seen in the “Community Table”. Here, looking at all this can understand the reason for the complaints of many authors of recent years.

At the same time, as one of the main signs of the research, the expedition took the volosts. This unit of research in “The materials on the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs) land use...” corresponds to the administrative-territorial unit adopted in the Steppe region. Based on the above, you can draw such conclusions:

- 1 The purpose of the expedition on the study of the Steppe regions was to select units for the study of the Kazakh economy and to determine the signs characteristic of them. The definition of such a social economic form of the Kazakh society was taken under control even in the very initial stage of research (economy, economic auls, communities), that is, by practice. The expedition was able not only to show the life of the Kazakh society first, but also showed its development.

2 In half theoretically, half on a practical basis, the leaders of the expedition identified the main units of research. At the conclusion of the expedition, research units were identified, and they in turn correctly described the social economic form of the Kazakh society.

3 The main methodological drawback inherent in the expedition is an incomplete analysis of the signs of the objects of research, this actually shows the incomprehensible points in the research program. And in practice it proved that it is impossible to determine the unit of study for the indicated signs. In connection with such complications, statisticians combined several economic auls into one group in a mechanical form, and considered them to be a community. Such a crude methodical method raises doubts about the veracity of the information about the communities.

Although the general structure of intelligence is consistent with the problems discussed in the program, the structure of the information about the peculiarities of each county and region peculiar to them have undergone changes. For example, in necessary cases, new tables or tests on unreviewed topics about the features of each edge were added to the information.

Thus, as a result of the research expedition led by F. Scherbina in 1896-1903, a source consisting of 13 volumes entitled "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use..." was published. From this information, which appeared as a result of the colonization of the land of Kazakhstan by the Russian Empire, one can obtain information not only about the use of the land of the Kazakhs, but also illuminates other indirect factors. In general, one can say with certainty that "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use..." has a big role in analyzing the historical situation of that period, with a comprehensive description of Kazakh society in the late XIX and early XX centuries.

CONCLUSION

The end of XIX century and the beginning of XX is characterized by intensive research of Kazakhstan through organizing special statistical, economical and local scientific, social-geographical expeditions of tsarist government. The statistical-economical researches and inspections of this period are carried out in the aims of seizure of rich Kazakh lands for resettlement fund considering them as extra and uncultivated lands. Publication of such statistical data is a component of resettlement policy of tsarist government.

It is true that every civilized state, every nation speculates about its past and makes history of its ancestors. One of the principal factors of our state's development is learning a lesson from this history and taking into account its lessons. Future development of a society is the result of experience of the past. That is why taking a look at history, remembering ancestor's life is not only the human duty of future generation but also is a guarantee of future development. To reestablish these historical consciousness, historical events we must apply to historical data.

The base of any nation's history is historical data. But it is obviously that use of only the data themselves leads to distortion of history. To write a full fundamental history of Kazakh nation first of all it is necessary to know how to work with data which compound the base of this history.

It was said that "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use..." is a big group of written data which needs conducting of national data examination. Regardless of the fact that it is the data of colonial policy it gives valuable and diversified information on household, economy, tribal composition, social policy and other spheres of that period. In research of colonial policy of Russia towards Kazakhstan in the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries this data is of great importance, because the deepening of

traditional crisis of Kazakh society in that period, changes in household economic sphere, the raise of the number of frontiersmen and other problems were accurately and truly described in it.

In history, learning of statistical data is one of important, actual problems because statistical data in their nature collect multi-aspect information on social-economical processes in a society. Such information is often used in historic researches these days. Mathematical method in such kinds of data brings qualified change to a research result.

We can come to the following conclusions based on the information of F.A. Shcherbina expedition on the problem of ethno-social development in Central Kazakhstan in the end of XIX – beginning of XX centuries: 1 “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” a big complex of statistical data dedicated to household of Kazakh frontiersmen and frontiersmen to Kazakh land. The collected data system gives an opportunity to solve questions regarding to social-economical problems of the history of Kazakhstan. Research materials are published in form of statistical collection. The statistical research of Kazakhstan was carried out by tsarist government’s decrees. The main reason was to make a “scientific” base in order to seize the land of local people. Publication of such kind of statistical data was a component of tsarist colonial policy. We can see from them the importance of examining of statistical data in this direction. They are not only statistical data about household and land of Kazakhs but also scientifically estimated valuable resource of nature, climate, geography, ethnical history of this region.

2 It can be considered that before this research expedition there were not implemented diversified research works of such big scale on Kazakhstan’ territory. Besides F.A.Shchberbina there were also L.K.Chermak, E.P.Dobrovolskiy, N.D.Dmitriyev, V.K.Kuznetsov, I.F.Gussev, V.A.Vladimirskiy, I.M.Urodkov, I.A.Smotrov and N.E.Zvenigorodskiy. The data were collected not only by one person but by a group of highly educated specialists. If talk about

preparation for the specialty of expedition staff we can say that it was of satisfied level. Of course, even if the expedition leadership told that there were not enough qualified specialists, in general they could carry out the assigned duties. Participation of experienced statisticians and on the other hand of local Kazakh intelligentsia created a condition to make data of high quality.

3 Taking into account thoughts and resume-conclusions said in historical base we can define conditions of learning of the “Materials...”. It is a widely used but few researched resource fund. One of the peculiarities of the data is that materials were collected in special expedition method. Only after making the resource analysis systematical attention to its data can be paid. But it is obvious that resource fund of the “Materials...” of the end of XIX and the beginning of XX centuries can fully describe social and economical situation, development tendencies in Kazakh society and inner potential and opportunities of the society.

4 There is no doubt that according to a nation’s demands one of the main directions of writing our true history is writing the history of Kazakh society which had lost its traditional image and had got into crisis. And to write systematically and objectively about the Kazakh history of the relevant time, i.e. the end of XIX and the beginning of XX centuries it is necessary to use properly all scientific works and resource-learning requirements rationally. The value of historical resources in renewal original history of Kazakh nation is very significant. Particularly, we have to shed light on the issue that in that period, when the expedition was set up, Kazakh lands suffered from major changes, traditional nomad society lost its way of life and it all happened because of the impact of Russia. In this sense the abovementioned resource contributes to true researches of our motherland’s history.

5 Researchers should bear in mind the necessity of using information in “Materials...” resource through source-learning criticism. However it is undoubtedly that the mentioned resource can widen the knowledge about national history in studying development

process and history, making source-learning analysis of Kazakh society's traditional household of the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries.

6 Special attention is paid to the background of colonial policy in the "Materials..." resource. From their statistical information, analyzed scientifically based expertise, given charts and appendixes necessary evidentiary information can be widely taken.

7 "The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" in studying Central Kazakhstan's ethnic-social development is one of topics not researched previously.

In course of writing this scientific work having researched only one sphere of the big complex resource we want to highlight the necessity of researching this resource and in future using various historical and mathematical methods, source-learning methods. It cannot be said that the expedition under F.Shcherbina's leadership in the result of researching Kazakhstan's land tried to unquestioningly perform the obligations of Russia tsarist government. The most important that even they did not impact directly to the realization of the resettlement policy having found "extra" lands in a word support from policy to the realization of these obligations was widely shown. The expedition having carefully collected statistical information from Kazakh land systematized its volume and square, peculiarity of indigenous Kazakh people's placement, its composition, made a characteristic to the land's fertility. Sorted out which land is suitable and which is not for agriculture and farming.

Thus, tsarist government's policy badly affected the traditional system of nomad household in Kazakh society. Seizure of Kazakh lands lead to narrowing of grazing lands and impoverishment of the people. The Kazakh was forced to rent their own motherland, their own lands. Of course it is impossible to mathematically analyze by comparison method of the statistical information of the expedition in one research work. However the expedition materials fully proved that the expedition under F.Shcherbina's leadership aimed to find as much "extra land" as

possible. For instance, P.Rumyantsev said that “Because of Russian settlers’ colonization of the steppe and construction of railroads the trade communication’s” rapid development was a turn in Kyrghyzs’ life. He glorifies changes in Kazakh villages as a fact resulted from the colonization’s positive impact as previous natural nomad agriculture turned step by step into settled agriculture and farming and new household of goods-money”. In general the problem concerning “extra land” showed the meaning of tsarist government’s colonial policy and was realized in three directions:

- 1) It opened the way to settle Russian peasants on Kazakh lands through adoption “special rules”;
- 2) Laying a “scientific” base for the size of the part of land for nomad household of Kazakhs having sent expeditions to Kazakh steppe to find “extra lands”;
- 3) Having found “extra lands” to settle Russian peasants. The history proved that these directions of the colonial policy were tightly connected with each other and were realized at the same time.

Thus, the importance of “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” resources in diversified research of Kazakh society’s political composition, household-economic situation of the end of XIX – beginning of XX centuries is priceless.

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