

ANNOTATION

to the dissertation of Abdrakhim Miras Yerkinuly for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty “6D020300 – History” on the topic: “Kazakh officials of the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries: formation and structure”

Description of the dissertation. The thesis explores the problems of the formation and structure of the corps of Kazakh officials of the Semirechensk oblast, who served in the regional administration of the Russian Empire in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries.

Relevance of the topic. Today, there is a need for a scientific study of the process of formation of officialdom in Kazakhstan, its structure, and regional features. The administrative reforms carried out by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan stimulate interest in studying their historical transformations in the XIX and XX centuries and their manifestation in the present. The need for a new approach to the phenomenon of officialdom is also caused by the enrichment of our ideas about social stratification. In Soviet historiography, officialdom has traditionally been viewed from the point of view of the class theory of social stratification. Officialdom was analyzed primarily as an integral part of the noble “class”, and not as an independent stratum. For a long time, research in world historiography focused exclusively on political aspects, among which issues of interaction between the center and the periphery, the functioning of government bodies and the formation of elites occupied an important place. Today, there is a need to study Kazakh officialdom from new positions and approaches, which are based on the liberation from old imperial stereotypes and new myths of historiography and the disclosure of features, methods and models of governance and rule.

A detailed study of the adaptive strategies, personal motives and career prospects of Kazakhs who served in local government systems in the context of the history of a particular historical and geographical region is particularly relevant. In this regard, the study of the activities of Kazakh officials in the administrative system of the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries is relevant and important.

The object of the study is the history of the Semirechensk oblast, which from 1867 to 1917 as an administrative unit was part of the administrative system of the Russian Empire.

The subject of the study is Kazakh officials of various ranks who were in the civil service of the colonial administrative apparatus of the Russian Empire.

The purpose and objectives of the dissertation work. The purpose of the dissertation is to study the peculiarities of the formation and structure of the Kazakh officials' corps in the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries. And to achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- identify the theoretical and methodological aspects of the problem under study;
- to systematize methodological approaches in the study of the terms “official”, “bureaucrat” and “employee”;
- to reveal the specifics of the study of this problem in the world and native humanities;
- identify the types of historical sources, give a description;
- to show the mechanisms for the inclusion of Kazakhs of the Semirechye region in the service of the local government system;
- identify groups of positions in the local government system for the Kazakh population and conditions of service;
- to assess the role of secular educational institutions in the training of Kazakh officials in local management;
- using a systematic method to determine the internal and external motives of the Kazakhs of the Semirechensk oblast joining the Russian bureaucracy;
- to give a historical assessment of the activities of the junior assistants of the district chiefs;
- to reveal the socio-cultural portrait of Kazakh translators of the region in the context of postcolonial theories;
- to identify the features of the volost system in the Semirechensk region using the example of the municipalities of Kopalsky uezd;
- to show the role of the people's judges of the region in the local government system.

Degree of the study. The historiography of the research topic is presented in four groups. The first group includes works from the pre-revolutionary period, when mostly Russian officials investigated various events in the history of the Turkestan Governorate General, which reflected individual moments on the inclusion of Kazakhs in the local government system in the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries.

The second group includes scientific works by historians of the Soviet period. At that time, researchers considered historical phenomena and events from the perspective of communist ideology, and the topic of the formation of Kazakh officialdom in the 2nd half of the 19th century was not the object of research. Basically, the Russian bureaucracy of the highest echelon was studied. The third group consists of domestic research at the present stage, which is characterized by the expansion of the research field and analytical approaches. At this stage, the question of the need to study Kazakh officialdom in the 19th – early 20th centuries was raised for the first time. The fourth group consists of studies by foreign scientists who specialized in the history and culture of Central Asia during the imperial period and included certain aspects of the problem presented.

An analysis of historical literature has shown that the formation of Kazakh officialdom in the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries has not been studied as a separate topic before.

Source analysis of the problem. The source base on the problem of Kazakh officialdom in the Semirechensk oblast is very diverse.

1. The main source base on this topic is archival materials extracted from the collections of the central archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty), the Republic of Uzbekistan (Tashkent) and the Russian Federation (St. Petersburg).

2. The second group of sources consisted of legislative documents, in particular the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire.

3. The next group of sources contains statistical materials. These include the First General Census of the Russian Empire (1897), and documents from the Central Statistical Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire.

4. The fourth group of sources included official reference books, reviews, address calendars and lists of citizens who were in the ranks of the civil service. They were published in the cities of Verniy, Omsk and Tashkent respectively.

5. The fifth group of sources includes the reports of Count Konstantin Konstantinovich Pahlen, who headed the audit of the Turkestan region by a special decree dated June 18, 1908. As a result of his revision in 1908-1909, K. Pahlen published his reports in the form of 19 books (1910) and another book the following year.

6. The sixth group of the source base includes materials from the periodicals Semirechensk Regional Gazette, Turkestan Gazette and Slovo.

7. The seventh group of sources consisted of collections of documents published at the present stage.

8. And the materials of oral folk art are a separate kind of historical source that allows you to hear a voice “from the inside”. In the Kazakh steppe, akyn poets reflected their reactions to certain historical phenomena and events in their creative works, conveyed an emotional picture of the daily life of the Kazakh nomadic society, which was a valuable material for restoring an objective picture of historical events.

9. The next group consisted of works by representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia of the early XX century (A. Bokeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, S. Toraigyrov, M. Zhumabaev and others), who witnessed the socio-cultural changes taking place in the Steppe.

10. The last group of the source database includes field work materials. In the course of this research, the author found unique manuscripts that contain information about Taneke Batyr and his descendants. As you know, Taneke Dusetov himself and his sons Yessimbek and Kozhabek were in the civil service as part of the imperial management system.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

- The sequence of changes of dominant trends and priorities in the theoretical and methodological space of historical and social knowledge at the turn of the 19th and 21st centuries is determined;

- The comparative approach reveals the parameters of the meanings of the terms “officialdom”, “employee”, “bureaucracy” in the context of the historical dimension of the social reality of the Kazakh nomadic society

- The explanatory model reveals the issue of creating positions for representatives of the Kazakh population in the context of the creation of imperial administrative structures and their functioning.

- The analytical tools of social psychology were used in the study of the internal and external motives of Kazakhs who were incorporated into positions in the local government system.

- The role of the colonial educational institutions of the region is considered through the prism of the “social engineering” of the imperial government;

- For the first time, the specifics of the activities of the junior assistants of the district heads of the region from among the Kazakh population are outlined;

- The names of Kazakh translators, volost administrators, and people's judges have been introduced into scientific circulation and their socio-cultural portrait has been created.

Scientific statements submitted for protection:

1. A comparative analysis of the content of the terms “official”, “bureaucrat” and “employee” in Russian and foreign historiography allowed us to identify the fundamental criteria for the differences between them.

2. The analysis of the terms “intermediaries”, “collaborators” or “informants” in foreign historiography reveals different approaches to studying the mediation role of Kazakh officials of the region.

3. By the method of systematic analysis, historical sources on the problem of Kazakh officialdom in the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries were classified into 10 groups. All of them are unique to varying degrees and contain valuable information.

4. The peculiarities of the formation of a system of positions for representatives of the Kazakh population in the administrative system of the Semirechensk region are revealed. Positions at the grassroots level, namely the volost governor, village foreman and people's judge, were guaranteed to representatives of the local population at the legislative level. However, in reality, Kazakhs in the region could also occupy the positions of assistants to the county chief, county paramedics, as well as translators at all levels of government.

5. Significant changes took place with the spread of secular education in the Semirechensk oblast in the 2nd half of the XIX and early XX centuries. The educational level of Kazakh officials in the Semirechensk oblast has changed (mostly graduates of teachers' seminaries, gymnasiums, and district Russian-native schools), Kazakhs' ideas about service in the local government system have changed, as have their content and requirements for holding positions.

6. The range of motives for Kazakhs joining the civil service in the Semirechensk region is much wider than they usually appear in historical research. These reasons cover both the personal interests of the official and the interests of his people. Naturally, different reasons varied in the context of different circumstances and opportunities. However, they all point to the adaptation of Kazakhs to the new management system in the Semirechye region.

7. The position of the junior assistant to the district chief was used as a smooth transition from using the services of the local elite to replacing them with

Russian officials. By the end of the 1970s, the imperial government had reduced the full-time position of junior assistant to district chiefs, which was occupied by representatives of the Kazakh population of the Semirechensk region. However, the position of junior officials on special assignments of the military governor remained until 1917.

8. Based on various sources, a list of Kazakh translators of the region has been compiled, who were an indispensable part of the imperial power system in the late XIX and early XX centuries. Their socio-cultural portrait and role in the interaction of the government with the local population are determined.

9. Using statistical analysis, I have identified data on the creation of 142 Kazakh municipalities in six counties of the Semirechensk region. The social characteristics of the volost governors appointed from 1867 to 1918, their contribution to the development of education of the Kazakh population, socio-economic development of volosts, etc. are determined.

10. The people's judges of the imperial court played an important role in the system of local government. It was not uncommon for biis to become volost governors at the first opportunity or help the latter stay in power for more than three years.

Approbation of research work. The main results and conclusions of the study were published in the conference proceedings (2), journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the MSHE of the Republic of Kazakhstan (9), as well as included in the Web of Science database (1). There are 12 articles in total.

The chronological framework of the dissertation covers the period from the formation of the Semirechensk region as part of the Turkestan General Government in 1867 to the cessation of the existence of the Russian Empire in 1917.

The structure of the dissertation. This dissertation work consists of an introduction, three chapters, each consisting of at least three sub-paragraphs, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices.