

Brief information about the project

Name	AP19678231 "Social "engineering" in the Kazakh steppe of the 19th - early 20th centuries: features and results"
Relevance	XIX – early XX centuries are characterized by qualitatively new signs of their historical development, where the role of knowledge and education in the realization of both the individual and society is strengthened. Accordingly, the increasing role of knowledge not only contributes to increasing its significance in public life, but also directly determines the formation of various options and models of individual strategies of representatives of the Kazakh population, which makes it possible to study new social practices and reflects a new approach to the study of the history of Kazakhstan in modern times. Consideration of areas of social “engineering”, namely the opening of educational institutions for Kazakh youths, the creation of scholarship funds, the development of the content of educational programs, etc. leads us to a broader analysis of the complex fabric of interaction between power and knowledge, the sequence of administrative actions of imperial power in preparing a new social stratum in a nomadic society. And on the other hand, the “social engineering” of the imperial government became a resource and tool for representatives of the Kazakh population in the process of adapting to new conditions and forming new mental attitudes and identity. As a result, the first generation of Kazakh intelligentsia appeared, the intellectual heritage and their activities to transform various spheres of public life have much deeper roots than the 20th-21st centuries.
Target	The goal of the project is to identify the features of the purposeful policy of the imperial government to form the Kazakh “educated class”, transform the social life of the nomadic society to adapt to the changing conditions of reality, the formation of new knowledge, the formation of new social connections, individual practices, strategies of behavior in the Kazakh steppe in the 19th - beginning XX centuries
Tasks	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Conducting an analysis of historical literature and sources on the inclusion of the Kazakh population in the new educational space of the Empire. Using a structural-functional approach, the project’s research team will study sociocultural changes in the Steppe, the process of gradual erosion of the social order of the Kazakh nomadic society, evolutionary processes, where there was a gradual focus on increasing status through educational level, and not by belonging to a separate clan, clan, zhuz;2. Determination of the practices of socially transformative activities carried out by government entities, in particular the regional administration and the Center for the Formation of the Kazakh Educational Class. Kazakhs who received education in educational institutions, held positions in the local government

	<p>system, strengthened their social position, and expanded their individual resources in new conditions will be identified;</p> <p>3. A study of complex system-forming processes manifested in the interaction within Kazakh clans and in the construction of multifactorial relations with the regional Russian authorities, which had significant differences from other regions of the Russian Empire. Analysis of the complex structure of interaction, which was determined by the habitat, lifestyle, traditions, culture, and behavioral motives, destroys the schematic ideas that exist in domestic historiography about the degree and dynamics of social changes in the Kazakh Steppe.</p> <p>4. Identification of factors that influenced the mentality and behavior of Kazakh society under the administration of the Steppe, revision of the foundations of socio-political and cultural life. The development of this task will allow us to see mechanism for structuring a new generation, adapted to new social changes in the Steppe in the 19th – early 20th centuries.</p> <p>5. A sociostructural analysis of the models of social behavior of the Kazakh nomadic community through the prism of exogenous and endogenous development factors will reveal new areas of activity for managers of Kazakh clans in the process of adapting their offspring to new conditions of existence. Conducting research This task will show the process of simultaneous functioning of state and local models for regulating the life of the Kazakh nomadic society, the contribution of the Kazakh nomadic elite to the process of social development.</p> <p>6. Determination of the features of social “engineering” in the first decades of Soviet power (training of Soviet personnel, opening of educational institutions, preparation, and publication of the first Soviet textbooks).</p> <p>7. Systematization of the scientific heritage of Kazakhs, graduates of educational institutions of Orenburg, Omsk, Kazan, St. Petersburg.</p>
<p>Expected and achieved results</p>	<p>At this stage of the project, modern methodological concepts were studied in the study of the Kazakh nomadic society, which will highlight important social changes in the Steppe, imperial practices in the process of including the Kazakhs in the educational space of the Empire.</p> <p>1. The research group of the project studied sociocultural changes in the Steppe, the process of gradual erosion of the social order of the Kazakh nomadic society, evolutionary processes, where gradually there was an orientation towards increasing status through educational level, and not by belonging to a separate clan, clan, zhuz .</p>

	<p>2. The structural-functional approach was studied in detail and used in the study of social changes, which also contributed to the identification of new trends, inter-class mobility and the formation of a generation of the Kazakh intellectual elite.</p> <p>3. Work was carried out to systematize the materials by compiling a summary table of the names of Kazakh graduates of cadet corps, teachers' seminaries, teachers' schools, higher educational institutions, including social origin, geography of origin, place of service in the management system in the 19th and early 20th centuries. by regions of the Kazakh steppe: Orenburg, West Siberian, Turkestan, Steppe general governorates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the framework of this task, practices and socially transformative activities carried out by government entities, in particular the regional administration and the Center for the formation of the Kazakh educational class, are identified. - A systematic table of Kazakh graduates of imperial educational institutions was compiled, indicating social origin and activities. <p>Further, within the framework of this project, a mechanism for structuring a new generation of Kazakh youth, adapted to new social changes in the Steppe in the 19th - early 20th centuries , will be determined .</p> <p>It is planned to create a holistic systemic picture of the number of Kazakh graduates during the imperial period in the context of socio-political transformations in the Steppe in the 19th - early 20th centuries.</p>
<p>First and last names of research team members with their identifiers (Scopus Author ID, Researcher ID, ORCID, if available) and links to relevant profiles</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sultangalieva Gulmira Salimzhanovna , Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor https://publons.com/researcher/3059260/gulmira-sultangalieva/ ; Web of Science Researcher ID:AAQ-7142-2020; Scopus : http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8875-05724 ; h -index in Scopus - 2. 2. Dalaeva Tenlik Toktarbaevna , candidate of historical sciences, associate professor http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8901-063X , Author ID 57200336223, Web of Science Researcher ID AAQ-9900-2020 . Web of Science Researcher ID AAQ-9900-2020 h – index in Web of Science – 3. h -index in Scopus – 1. 3. Tuleshova Ulzhan , PhD, senior lecturer https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0002-1074-2038 . h -index in Scopus-1. 4. Suinova Ainura , Master of Arts, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9073-3838 , h -index in Scopus-1. 5. Dusembek Zhanna , Master of Arts, https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57204910706 , h -index in Scopus-1.

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