

ON THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE ON THE AGRICULTURAL AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN KAZAKHSTAN

G.E. Otepova^{*}, A.E. Karimova^{*}, N.E. Kuzembayev^{*}, B. Kudaibergenuly^{*} and S.K. Zhetpysbaev^{*}

Abstract: In the article, a scientific problem of studying the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan has been studied. The materials of the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan allow to trace the tsarist government policy over time, and help to understand its actual plans. The analysis of the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan has shown that this issue was one of the most important in the overall strategic course of tsarism against Kazakhstan, but it has not been adequately prescribed in the legal documents. In general, the agricultural policy of the monarchy was implemented consistently and oriented on the approval of the legal rights of the Russian state to the Kazakh land. The study and analysis of the legal materials of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan indicate the means, how and why the colonization of the region was carried out, reveal the actual extent of the enslavement of the Kazakh region. The legislation materials of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan will complement the content of educational programs on the Kazakhstan history.

Keywords: Legislation, the Russian Empire, the tsarist government, agricultural and immigration policy, Kazakhstan.

INTRODUCTION

From the first days of the accession, vaguely understanding the specifics of the agrarian relations in Kazakhstan, the tsarist government began to pursue a policy aimed at infringing the rights of the local population in terms of land ownership. Since the initial accession period, the tsarist government disposed of the Kazakh land at its own discretion. The Cossacks, who were the social support of the Russian colonization and the first settlers on the territory of Kazakhstan, gave great assistance in the development of the Kazakh land. The Cossacks arbitrarily seized the Kazakh land, infringed the rights of Kazakhs to their land, and used repressive methods. The construction of military fortifications and development of the nearby land limited traditional Kazakh camps. All the lands along the border lines amounting to more than 10,000 sq. km. (a so-called “ten-verst area”) were withdrawn from the Kazakhs. The population of Kazakh villages who lived here since ancient times was to be evicted from this area. The Decree dated October 19, 1742 “On the Prohibition of Kyrgyz Migrations near the Urals, Yaik Town and Fortresses” (Abylhozhin, 1997; Borsukbayeva, 2009; Otepova, 2014) forbade the Kazakhs to cross the Yaik River. In the case of disobedience, weapons could be used. A number of legislative acts of

* Pavlodar State Pedagogical Institute, Kazakhstan, 140002, Pavlodar City, Mira Street, 60

the 1740s-1760s forbade the Kazakhs to graze their cattle on the lands between the Urals and the Volga River, move to the right bank of the Irtysh, Tobol, Ishim Rivers, and wander along the northern shore of the Caspian Sea. Thus, upon the Decree of March 5, 1744, the caught Kazakhs were to be deported for the violation of the law (Otepova, & Ilyassova, 2014). So that the Kazakhs did not have a motive in driving their cattle to the right bank, under the Decree of 1747 “On Strengthening of the Garrison in the Guryev Town and on Grass Burning in the Vicinity of the City as a Precaution against the Kyrgyz” (Bekmahanov, 1992; Orazhev, 1995), mass autumn steppe burning on one side of the river was carried out. These legislative acts served as the basis and impetus for the land colonization of the Kazakh region. This land has already been recorded as a Russian state fund and transferred for the Cossacks’ use. The prohibition of the transition was due to the desire to avoid clashes with the Kalmyks and the incitement of the ethnic hatred, although this method has been a favorite one in implementing the tsarist policy of “divide and rule”.

Providing the Kazakh feudals with certain privileges, the tsarist government thereby received their major support for its policy. These tsar’s decrees even more exacerbated land relations in the region.

In addition to the land withdrawal, the construction of fortresses, the tsarist government encouraged the settlement of vacant lands by different newcomers. This is clearly stated in the Decree of October 9, 1762 “On the Permission to Settle the Retired Officers of Lower Ranks on the Siberian borderland”.

The tsarist government used to pay great attention to the land issues. This was prescribed in the following tsarist legislative acts: “On the Current Situation in the Orenburg Province” (1770); “On Non-purchase of Vacant Lands in the Orenburg province” (1770); “On the Resettlement of the Kyrgyz-Kaysaks from Distant Steppes To the Central Areas of Russia” (1788); “On Replacement of Pastures by the Bukharian Kyrgyz in Convenient Locations on the Banks of the Ural River” (1803); “On the Orders for Land Provision to the Kalmyks and Kyrgyz-Kaysaks in the Astrakhan Province” (1803); “On the Land Provision to the Kalmyk and Other Nomadic Peoples in the Astrakhan and Caucasus Provinces” (1806); “On the Relocation of the Kyrgyz people into the Inner Part of the Urals” (1808); “On Non-Collection of the Tithe and Duties from Military Men of the Orenburg Province for the Land Delimited by Them” (1820); “On the Provision of the Land for Nomadic Camps of the Inner Horde Kyrgyz” (1828); “On the Land Provision to the Ural Host and the Kyrgyz of the Inner Bukeyev Horde” (1833); “On the Determination of the Time of Field and Steppe Burning in the Orenburg region” (1850); “On the Resettlement of the Kyrgyz Migrating in the Lands of the Ural Cossack Host into the Inner and Trans-Ural Hordes” (1859); “On the Right of the Kyrgyz People to Move into the Borderline for Employment” (1867); “On the Land Distribution between the Ural Cossack Host and the Bukeyev Kyrgyz” (1871);

“On the Distribution of the Valley of the Left Bank of the Ural River between the Cossacks and the Trans-Ural Kyrgyz” (1871), etc. (Otepova, 2015; Akatay, 1998; Otepova, 2012; Rummyantsev, 1909). Although the prohibitive measures were taken towards the Kazakh migrations, nevertheless, in the initial period of the accession they were violated in every way. As a result of constant clashes with the authorities and with the neighboring nomadic peoples, the Kazakhs migrated to the right bank of the Irtysh and Yaik Rivers till the middle of the 18th century. But the construction of new lines of fortifications created an insurmountable barrier to the Kazakhs. In 1755, the Collegium of Foreign Affairs proposed to block the access to the inner territory. Later, it was forbidden to approach the Irtysh River closer than 10 miles. A similar situation was with the Yaik River. Therefore, the land issue has intensified even more, many Kazakh tribes were forced to migrate to the south and look for other ways out of this situation. This tsarist policy caused an expected protest of indignation on the part of the Kazakh people (Otepova, 2015; Gokalp, 1959; Hunt, 1997; Mast, 1974).

The tsarist authorities continued to broadly implement measures to consolidate their positions in the steppe areas, trying in every way to push the Kazakh nomad camps from the established lines of military fortifications and the fortresses built on them. By the beginning of the 1750s, these fortresses covered the Kazakh lands in the form of a semicircle from the Caspian Sea coasts to the headwaters of the Irtysh River. By this time, Yaik, Orenburg and Siberian Cossack Hosts had been already formed. They received benefits and land allotments in the most favorable and profitable areas.

The construction of military fortification lines on the territory of Kazakhstan led to the loss of large land areas. The unresolved land issue caused a further exacerbation of land matters, the prohibition by the tsarist authorities of the relocation of stock farmers to the inner part of the country, the infringement of the rights of tribal elders, unauthorized robbery and violence against the people by the khan, sultans, the Ural Cossack Host and the tsarist administration.

Thus, the purpose of our study is to substantiate the content of the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan.

METHODS

The following methods have been used in the study: a historical-genetic method, a historical-comparative method, a historical-typological method, a historical-systematic method, a diachronic analysis, historical periodization, a retrospective method, a method of class analysis, quantitative (mathematical) methods; social-psychological methods; linguistic methods; methods of semiotics; an art analysis method, general scientific methods and special methods of other humanities.

For the study and research of certain legislative acts of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan, the following methods have been used:

1. a chronological method is used to present the events in chronological sequence;
2. a chronologically problematic method is used for the study and research of the history by periods (eras), within periods – on the issues;
3. a problematic-chronological method is used to study one side of life and activity of the state in its gradual development;
4. a synchronic method can be used to establish a connection between separate phenomena and processes occurring at the same time but in different parts of the country or abroad.

RESULTS

In connection with the beginning of the unrest among the local population, the tsarist government was forced to make some concessions, which were prescribed in the content of the subsequent legislative acts of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan. In order not to finally scare the Kazakhs and not to oppose them to the Russian peasants who settled in the border line area, the Decree of the Collegium of Foreign Affairs dated June 16, 1771 allowed the relocation of the Kazakhs with the cattle into the other side of the Irtysh River, provided that they migrate far from the Russian villages and highways. Upon the Decree as of December 27, 1782 “On the Permission to Drive Cattle to the Right Bank of the Ural River”, the relocation of the Kazakhs into the inside of the country has also been permitted, but only after obtaining permission from the border authorities. The Decree as of July 15, 1788 “On the Resettlement of the Kyrgyz-Kaysaks from the Distant Steppes into the Inner Part of Russia” confirmed this provision. In 1798, the Tsar’s Decree “On the Provision of a Shelter to Sultans and Foremen with Their Covered Wagons, Moving from the Central Kyrgyz-Kaysak Horde and Entering the Russian Citizenship” was adopted. This Decree allowed the Kazakhs of the Middle Juz to move to the right bank of the Irtysh River for living a nomadic life (Otepova, 2015). However, later the tsarist government controlled and regulated the transition of the Kazakhs across the borders. The aggravation of the land issue, the growth of discontent, which took the form of the national liberation movement, destruction and mass decampment of the Kazakhs – all this contributed to the fact that the tsarist authorities were forced to respond to all of these processes and take appropriate measures at the beginning of the 19th century. The relocation of the Kazakhs into the inner part of the country was difficult to regulate and largely became a spontaneous and mass process. As a result, the Russian authorities were forced to legalize the relocation of the Kazakhs into the inner part of the country,

and upon the Decree of 1801 “On Giving Permission to the Kyrgyz people to Nomadise between the Urals and the Volga River” (Otepova, 2014) the Bukey Khanate was formed. The establishment of the Bukey Khanate met the interests of the tsarist autocracy: it was necessary to calm down the Kazakh people in order to avoid the incipient discontent and unrest. It was also necessary to plan and regulate a spontaneous resettlement of the Kazakhs, to use a newly-established Khanate in its own interests as a buffer.

However, the provision of Kazakhs with land plots in this region was carried out in an uneven manner, large tracts of land passed into the possession of large Kazakh feudal lords. If the land plots of ordinary nomads were small, the families of the Khan, sultans, biys, etc. owned huge tracts of land. Thus, we see that the agricultural policy of tsarism took into account the interests of large Kazakh nobility.

Although the legal documents till the middle of the 19th century did not contain the explicit information that the connected Kazakh lands were the property of Russia, however, this idea is clearly seen. It found practical use: the tsarist government openly and shamelessly disposed of these lands, carrying out seizures, violence and robbery.

The idea of free land possession by the Kazakhs is clearly prescribed in the Edict “On the Provision of the Kyrgyz-Kaysaks with the Land Plots for Living a Nomadic Life” for the Siberian Governor-General in 1821.

The statute “On the Siberian Kyrgyz” radically changed the life of the Kazakh people, laying foundation to the political reconstruction of the region. The sultans and biys were allowed to possess pastures on private property rights, relocate and graze their cattle in prohibited areas. This was one of the ways to attract Kazakh nobility to the side of the tsarist administration. They had a hereditary right to the land and property protected by the authorities.

Thus, land seizures, adoption of orders, construction of new fortifications lines affected the vital interests of the Kazakhs, who could not willingly leave their nomad camps and lose their former independence. For the Kazakhs, the land issue was crucial, as it was impossible to be engaged in livestock farming without the fertile land rich in pastures and ponds.

The Regulation “On the Separate Management of the Siberian Kyrgyz” (1838) did not consider the issues concerning the land settlement. The Regulation “On the Control of the Orenburg Kyrgyz” as of June 14, 1844 did not contain a word on the regulation of land relations on the territory of Kazakhstan, the agricultural development and the settled lifestyle of the Kazakhs in the region. It was not beneficial for the tsarist authorities to address and resolve these issues, because, in fact, an unreasonable seizure of the Kazakh lands took place.

Therefore, until the middle of the 19th century there was no legal instrument, which would fully regulate land relations on the territory of Kazakhstan. This

issue was resolved by local chiefs, who, on the rights of the legitimate power in their respective territory, considered the Kazakh lands a government property and disposed of them at their discretion.

As a result of the final accession of the whole Kazakhstan territory, the Russian government immediately faced the question of the ownership of the conquered lands, whether it was necessary to form a legislative framework for the full and open exploitation of the territory. Therefore, in the Provision of 1868 the issues of the land use and ownership were clearly defined. This suggests that the tsarist government tried to justify the legality of its rights to the Kazakh land, considering that the Kazakhs had no private ownership of the land due to the absence of the relevant documents. The Kazakh land was divided into winter and summer pastures. Winter pastures were distributed on special congresses with the permission of the Governor, while summer nomad camps were made available for public use of the district of the whole county and their use was determined by the folk customs (Akatay, 1998; Royce, 1982; Schatz, & Edward, 2000; Schermerhorn, 1970; Van den Berghe, 1981; Vessuri, 2002; Zakharov, 2004; Otepova, 2014).

In this document, the resettlement of Russian peasants received legislative confirmation and approval. Further, this article was the occasion for the further expropriation of Kazakh lands supposedly voluntarily. This law provided benefits for resettlers.

Thus, this document confirmed once again the fact that the Kazakh land was owned by the Russian state.

Research Results

Thus, the scientific basis of the process of studying the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan has led to the original scientific conclusion that the resettlement issue was an integral part of the agricultural policy of tsarism. If in the 18th century it was mostly Cossack colonization, then the peasant colonization prevailed in the 19th century. At first, such migration was spontaneous. Until the middle of the 19th century, no specific legislative instruments regulating this process had been adopted. Despite the fact that the resettlement of the Cossacks was not as enormous on a scale as the peasant resettlement, however, a large number of Kazakh lands were withdrawn for the establishment of Cossack villages and fortifications.

Since the second half of the 19th century, the policy of the tsarist government was mainly focused on the resettlement issue. The abolition of serfdom in 1861 did not resolve the agrarian issue in the center of Russia. Since the adoption of the Steppe Regulation, a large-scale withdrawal of surplus Kazakh lands has been legally allowed and the peasants from the Russian central provinces started to resettle onto this territory. The resettlement policy of tsarism exacerbated the land issue,

fighting for the land and showed incompetence and inability of the authorities to solve this problem.

In 1868, at the initiative of the military governor of the Semirechensk District, the General Kolpakovsky G.A., temporary regulations "On Peasant Resettlement in Semirechye" were developed. They allowed the resettlement of Russian peasants to the border areas of the country. Upon this document, resettlers were provided with a number of benefits: provision of a thirty-tithe land plot per head of the male population, exemption from various kinds of taxes and duties for a period of 15 years, the issuance of loans. A new law on resettlers was adopted in 1885, which somewhat curtailed the privileges of resettlers: a resettler was provided with a ten-tithe land plot and exempted from taxes only for three years. In 1886, benefits for resettlers to the Syrdarya Region were determined. On July 13, 1889, the Tsar's law "On the Voluntary Resettlement of Rural Inhabitants and Burghers onto Public Lands and on the Order of Assignment of the Previously Resettled Persons of the Aforesaid Estates" was adopted (Otepova, 2014). This document allowed the resettlement upon the prior order of the Minister of Internal Affairs and State Property, as well as stipulated specific resettlement areas: Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk Districts. Since then, the size of land plots was determined by the local authorities.

With the use of Russian resettlers, the government tried to create a social base on the border areas of the country and divert Russian peasants from the revolutionary movement. Due to the importance of the resettlement process, the tsarist government constantly monitored this process. This can be evidenced by the following legislative documents: "On an Increase in the Russian population in Semirechensk and Zailiysk Territories" (1857); "On the Eviction of Unauthorized Resettlers to the Kyrgyz Steppe" (1858); "On the Rules on Peasant Resettlement to the Kyrgyz Steppe for Non-payment of Tax Arrears" (1859); "On Provision of the Voluntary Resettled Peasants with the Government Privileges and Benefits Granted to the Peasants-Resettlers" (1863); "On the Establishment of the Temporary Post of a Civil Servant on Irrigation Issues at the Governorate General of the Turkestan District" (1892); "On Some Changes in the Current Legalization on Voluntary Resettlement" (1896); "On the Establishment of Resettlement and Reserve Areas in the Steppe Area" (1897); "On the Voluntary Resettlement of Rural Inhabitants and Burghers to the Public Lands in the Syrdarya, Ferghana and Samarkand Districts" (1903); "On the Voluntary Resettlement of Rural Inhabitants and Burghers" (1904); "On the Personnel Activities and Remuneration of Officers of Temporary Parties and a Group Preparing Resettlement Sites in the Steppe Areas, Siberia and Turkestan Territory" (1914) (Otepova, 2014), etc.

The enormous scale of the resettlement and the negative effects caused by the Kazakh colonization in the land issue should be noted. The decline of nomadic livestock farming had an adverse effect both on the economic situation of the Kazakhs and on the public interests in general. Due to the downfall and elimination

of the Kazakhs, the Russian state would be deprived of the following: (1) the flow of remuneration income from the Kazakh population without arrears for the year ahead; (2) all livestock products delivered from steppes in the form of live cattle, leather, meat, fat, wool, etc. for tens of millions annually; (3) cooperation on the part of the Kazakhs in the development of mineral natural steppe resources and, therefore, all products of the mining industry, which is hard to imagine without the participation of the Kazakhs as the cheapest workers. It should also be mentioned that any movement in the steppe for administrative, scientific and industrial research was impossible without the participation of the Kazakh population. Instead of all this, what will the state get by sacrificing the Kazakhs for the benefit of the agricultural policy. The very possibility of the prosperity and agricultural development due to the adverse weather conditions of the steppe areas and the constant danger of crop failure caused by harmful insects (especially grasshoppers) is an extremely controversial matter. This allows to make a conclusion that the colonization of the steppe areas in the form, in which it manifests, i.e. with assistance of the Government, but without providing the Kazakhs with the land, is, at least, a risky business.

In 1895, the tsarist government sent an expedition into the Kazakh steppe, called by the name of its leader "Shcherbina's Expedition". Nine counties of the northern and north-eastern Kazakhstan were examined. This expedition made a census of the Kazakh population, livestock and pastures, developed land-use regulations. Based on the materials collected during the expedition, half of the land in these counties was withdrawn from the Kazakhs. Since the immigration policy was considered an official state doctrine, land-use planning was carried out without taking into account the interests of the local population. In turn, this caused constant clashes between the Kazakhs and Russian, which can be evidenced by numerous studies of that time (Otepova, 2014).

The resettlement became large-scale; the lands were withdrawn at an incredible rate, without taking into account local specifics and interests of the Kazakh population. The tsarist government withdrew the Kazakh lands on the conqueror's right, considering these lands as public lands previously granted to the Kazakhs only for temporary use. Along with the organized transfer of the Kazakh lands to resettlers, the tsarist government authorized the arbitrary seizure. Both in the land policy within the Kazakh society and in the resettlement policy, the tsarist autocracy adhered to the principle of the fist right, right of seizure, right of military-feudal exploitation (Otepova, 2014). After the bad harvest in 1891-1892, a huge number of peasants moved from the central regions of Russia to the East in search of free land. Robbery of the Kazakhs happened due to the creation of the so-called Resettlement Fund. In 1904-1905, the territory of Kazakhstan was divided into four resettlement areas: Turgay-Ural, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, and Syrdarya Areas. The Resettlement Administrations established in each resettlement area were entrusted with obligations on identification of new surplus lands. The instructions issued

to these administrations, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, contained the following information: "The Kyrgyz buildings for domestic needs or houses can be withdrawn". Thus, the Resettlement Administrations had the right to withdraw lands from the Kazakh people at their sole discretion and evict them to the desert areas.

The resettlement policy became especially large-scale during the period of the Stolypin reaction. Speaking at the meeting of the Duma II in May 1907, the Kazakhstan delegate Karataev B. emphasized an adverse effect of the resettlement policy on the Kazakh society. He said: "The state wants to resolve the aggravated agrarian issue by the resettlement of peasants to the territory of the steppe regions, in particular, to the territory of Ural, Turgay, Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions. As a result of this robbery, there is a real threat of the Kyrgyz death" (Otepova, 2014). During all these activities carried out by the tsarist government, the Kazakh people lost a huge amount of their land. In the period of 1893-1905, the Kazakh population lost 4 million tithes of land, while in the period of 1906-1912, 17 million tithes of land were withdrawn. In total, 45 million tithes of land were withdrawn in 1917. At the end of 19th and in the beginning of the 20th century, more than 1.5 million people were resettled to Kazakhstan.

DISCUSSION

The essence of any colonization ultimately reduces to the seizure of new territories, the development of free land plots suitable for resettlement and farming, markets and sources of raw materials. Therefore, in the process of accession of Kazakhstan to Russia the tsarist authorities paid particular attention to these problems, and the land issue took a central place in the economic policy of the tsarist autocracy. "Steady economic development of Russia was closely linked to its conquering policy, which was necessary to remove the internal crisis, and this was only possible by expanding the territory. For the Russian economy the newly conquered territories served as a source of the government revenue and a new market for the sale of Russian goods. As for the social aspect, the conquered lands were intended for the relocation of the surplus population from the center" (Otepova, 2014).

In the initial period of accession, almost all legislative documents mentioned the need for the study of natural resources and development of new territories. In turn, the land issue clearly and explicitly reveals the essence of the colonialist policy pursued by the official authorities in the territory of Kazakhstan. There was no common opinion on the resolution of the land issue in Kazakhstan among the ruling establishment of tsarist Russia. Some supposed that in Kazakhstan lived nomadic stock farmers, who did not know about the land issue and, therefore, these lands could be freely disposed. Others spoke about the unsuitability of the desert lands of Kazakhstan for the agricultural development and arable farming and, therefore, they had to be adapted to the needs of the Empire. But no one took into

account the fact that for the nomads the land was the main source of livelihood, no one wanted to think about the interests of the local population. Therefore, the main task of the land issue resolution was to develop and accede new lands, resettle Russian peasants and Cossacks to this land, receive maximum profit from the land use. The question was about the enslavement of the people and adapting land use issues in the territory to the colonial policy objectives as was reflected in the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan. The Steppe Regulation dated 1891 reduced all Kazakh land issues to a common denominator; it summed up the land-use regulations in the entire territory of Kazakhstan. In fact, this document repeated and fixed all the land-use regulations that were adopted earlier. The third section of this document is called "Land Distribution" consisting of 17 articles, provided for the basis of the land distribution in the territory of Kazakhstan (Otepova, 2014). All lands were finally recognized the property of the Russian state: "The lands occupied by the nomad camps and everything on these lands, including forests, are recognized the state property. The lands occupied by the nomad camps remain in perpetual public use by nomads, based on the customs and rules of this Regulation". A footnote to Article 120 stipulated that "the lands that may be left needless to the nomads will be controlled by the Ministry of State Property". This footnote stated that the land can only be disposed by the tsarist government and it is the whole essence of the further land colonization. This document provided nomads and various societies with the right to voluntarily lease the lands to the Russian, as well as to "voluntarily" allocate the lands for arable farming and haying, for the development of mining and other industries. Upon the Tsar's Decree dated March 26, 1893, the waters of the Caspian Sea became the state property of Russia. Thus, the ultimate legal basis for further withdrawal of Kazakh lands has been prepared. The Steppe Regulation radically changed the situation in Kazakhstan as it legally fixed the changes of the political, socio-economic and legal status of the Kazakh society.

CONCLUSION

During the study, we have investigated and analyzed a scientific problem of studying the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan. The land issue was prescribed in the published legislative acts of the tsarist autocracy. The issue of the Kazakh land as the state property of Russia was first mentioned in the document of 1844, considered and put into circulation by the legislative acts adopted in 1868, 1886, and finally fixed in the Regulation of 1891. Nevertheless, we can say with reasonable confidence that the resolution of the land issue was carried out in the interests of the official colonial policy of tsarism. The tsarist resettlement policy, on which the legal framework was based, was an integral part of the land issue. As a result, an unprecedented expropriation

of the Kazakh lands was legitimately conducted. Analyzing the tsarist legislation on the agrarian issue, it should be noted that, although this issue was one of the most important in the overall strategic course of tsarism against Kazakhstan, but it had not been adequately reflected in the legislative documents. Many of the legislative acts relating to the resolution of the land issue were secret and, therefore, they were not made public or published. This state of affairs was not accidental, it was beneficial for the tsarist government to conceal these issues, not to solve them, but simply continue to conduct a “quiet” expropriation of lands for the construction of fortresses, districts, industrial enterprises, for the development of new deposits and just for the benefit of large landlords and landowners. In general, the agricultural policy of the tsarist autocracy was implemented consistently and aimed at the approval of the legal rights of the Russian state to the Kazakh lands. The materials of the legislation of the Russian Empire on the agricultural and resettlement policy in Kazakhstan will complement the content of educational programs on the Kazakhstan history. They are recommended for use in the development of educational standards and university programs.

References

- Abylhozhin, Zh. (1997). *Ocherki sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy istorii Kazakhstana* [Sketches of the Social and Economic History of Kazakhstan]. Almaty: Gylm.
- Akatay, S. (1998). *Natsional'nyy mentalitet kazakhov* [National Mentality of the Kazakhs]. Almaty: KazMOGZI.
- Bekmakhanov, E. (1992). *Kazakhstan v 20-40 gody XIX veka* [Kazakhstan in the 1820s-1840s]. Almaty: Kazakh University.
- Borsukbayeva, A. (2009). Rossiyskaya kolonizatsiya Kazakhstana v istoriograficheskoy interpretatsii geopoliticheskoy situatsii v Tsentral'noy Azii v XVII-XIX vv. [Russian Colonization of Kazakhstan in the Historiographical Interpretations of the Political Situation in Central Asia in the 17th-19th Centuries]. *Kazakhskaya tsivilizatsiya*, 4(36), 14-21.
- Gokalp, Z. (1959). *Turkish Nationalism and Western Civilization*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Hunt, G. (1997). Moral Crisis, Professionals and Ethical Education. *Nursing Ethics*, 1(4), 29-38.
- Mast, R. (1974). Ethnicity and National Building. In B. Wendel, & W. Freeman (Eds.). *Ethnicity and National Building*. London, p. 65.
- Orazaev, F.M. (Comp.). (1995). *Tsarskaya kolonizatsiya v Kazakhstane: Po materialam russkoy periodicheskoy pechati XIX v.* [Imperial Colonization in Kazakhstan. According to the Materials of Russian Periodicals of the 19th Century]. Almaty: Rauan.
- Otepova, G., & Ilyassova, A. (2014). Legislation of the Russian Empire on the Taxation System in Kazakhstan in the XVIII-XIX Centuries. *Life Science Journal*, 11(9s), 102-110.
- Otepova, G.E. (2012). *Khronologicheskiy ukazatel' zakonodatel'nykh aktov Rossiyskoy imperii po istorii Kazakhstana XVIII-nachala XX v. Uchebnoe posobie* [Chronological Index of Legislative Acts of the Russian Empire on the History of Kazakhstan of the 18th –early 20th Century. Tutorial]. Pavlodar: PSPI.

- Otepova, G.E. (2015). *Zakonodatel'nye akty Rossiyskoy Imperii po istorii Kazakhstana (XIX vek): sbornik dokumentov* [Legislative Acts of the Russian Empire in the History of Kazakhstan (19th Century): Collection of Documents] (Part 3). Pavlodar: PSPI.
- Royce, A.P. (1982). *Ethnic Identity: Strategies of Diversity*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Rumyantsev, P.P. (1909). Sotsial'noe stroenie kirgizskogo naroda v proshlom i nastoyashchem [A Social Structure of the Kazakh People in the Past and the Present]. *Colonization Questions*, 5, 79-137.
- Schatz, E. (2000). The Politics of Multiple Identities: Lineage and Ethnicity in Kazakhstan. *Europe-Asia Studies*, 52(3), 489-506.
- Schermerhorn, R.A. (1970). *Comparative Ethnic Relations: A Framework for Theory*. New York: Random House.
- Van den Berghe, P.L. (1981). *The Ethnic Phenomenon* (pp, 254-255). New York, Oxford: Elsevier.
- Vessuri, H. (2002). Ethnical Challenges for the Social Sciences on the Threshold of the 21st Century. *Current Sociology*, 1(50), 135-150.
- Zakharov, A. (2004). Traditsionnaya kul'tura v sovremennom obshchestve [Traditional Culture in the Contemporary Society]. *Sotsiologicheskie issledovaniya*, 7(243), 105-115.