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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE SIBERIAN COMMITTEE IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN OF THE XIX CENTURY

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Annotation. *Introduction.* During the years of Kazakhstan's sovereignty, scientists have carried out a huge activity to restore the "blind spots" of the history of our republic. A great contribution to the study of the problem was made by collective works prepared by specialised scientific institutions: the Institute of Oriental Studies (Almaty); the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Ch. Valikhanov (Almaty); the Institute of History of the State (Astana), as well as various scientific centres, departments and laboratories at universities of Kazakhstan. However, so far not all aspects of the history of Kazakhstan have found proper scientific coverage and confirmation. This issue is especially acute in the field of research of the period of history of Kazakhstan within the Russian Empire. This topic causes a lot of disputes, discussions; scientists of Russia and Kazakhstan sometimes express directly opposite points of view on this problem. In our opinion, this is also due to the lack of large-scale joint research on the topic, there is still no unified assessment of the policy pursued by Russia on the national peripheries, there is no analysis of the consequences of this policy. *Purpose and goals.* The purpose of this article is to show the role and importance of materials of the Siberian Committee of the Russian Empire in further objective study of the history of Kazakhstan of the XIX century. The insufficient number of archival sources introduced into the scientific turnover also negatively affects the solution of this problem. *Methods and materials.* At the same time, the archives of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan contain numerous funds, which will help to restore many gaps and answer the controversial and disputable questions that concern the scientific community and the public. The activity of the Siberian Committee played an important role in the implementation of the official policy of the Empire in the Kazakh region. Its materials contain rich factual material on the history of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural, spiritual life of Kazakh society of the XIX century. *Results.* The analysis of scientific literature on the



topic has shown that even in fundamental studies on the history of Kazakhstan the sources of the Siberian Committee were not used.

Keywords: history of Kazakhstan, Siberian Committee, Russian Empire, colonisation.


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XIX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫН ЗЕРТТЕУДЕГІ СІБІР КОМИТЕТІНІҢ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫНЫҢ МАҢЫЗЫ

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Андатпа. *Kipicne.* Қазақстанның егемендігі жылдарында көп ғалымдар Республика тарихының «ақ дақтарын» қалпына келтіру бойынша орасан зор қызмет атқарды. Мәселелерді зерттеуге келесі мамандандырылған ғылыми мекемелер жұмыс жасап жатыр: Шығыстану институты (Алматы қ.); Ш.Уәлиханов атындағы тарих және этнология институты (Алматы қ.); Мемлекет тарихы институты (Астана қ.), сондай-ақ Қазақстанның жоғары оқу орындары жанындағы әртүрлі ғылыми орталықтар, кафедралар мен зертханалар. Алайда, осы уақытқа дейін Қазақстан тарихының барлық аспектілері тиісті ғылыми жариялау мен растауды таппаған, әсіресе Ресей империясының құрамындағы Қазақстан тарихы кезеңін зерттеу саласында өткір тұр. Бұл тақырып көптеген пікірталастарды тудырады; Ресей мен Қазақстан ғалымдары кейде осы мәселе бойынша қарама-қарсы көзқарастарды айтады. Біздің ойымызша, бұл тақырып бойынша кең ауқымды бірлескен зерттеулердің болмауына байланысты, Ресейдің ұлттық шеттерде жүргізіп жатқан саясатына әлі де бірыңғай баға жоқ, бұл саясаттың салдарын талдау жоқ. Ғылыми айналымға енгізілетін мұрағат құжаттарының жеткіліксіз саны да осы мәселені шешуге теріс әсер етеді. *Мақаланың мақсаттары мен міндеттері.* Бұл мақаланың мақсаты - Ресей империясының Сібір комитеті материалдарының XIX ғасырдағы Қазақстан тарихын одан әрі объективті зерттеудегі рөлі мен маңыздылығын көрсету. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Сонымен қатар, Ресей Федерациясы мен Қазақстан Республикасының мұрағаттарында көптеген мәселелерді қалпына келтіруге және ғылыми топтар мен жұртшылықты толғандыратын қарама-қарсы және даулы сұрақтарға жауап беруге көмектесетін көптеген қор бар. *Нәтижелер.* Сібір комитетінің қызметі қазақ өлкесінде империяның ресми саясатын жүзеге асыруда маңызды рөл атқарды. Оның материалдарында XIX ғасырдағы қазақ қоғамының саясаты, әлеуметтік-экономикалық, мәдени, рухани өмірінің тарихы бойынша бай нақты материалдар бар. *Қорытынды.* Тақырып бойынша ғылыми әдебиеттерді талдау Қазақстан тарихы бойынша іргелі зерттеулерде де Сібір комитетінің дереккөздері пайдаланылмағанын көрсетті.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан тарихы, Сібір комитеті, Ресей империясы, отарлау.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДОКУМЕНТОВ СИБИРСКОГО КОМИТЕТА В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИСТОРИИ КАЗАХСТАНА XIX ВЕКА

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Аннотация. *Введение.* За годы суверенитета Казахстана учеными была проведена огромная деятельность по восстановлению «белых пятен» истории нашей республики. Большой вклад в изучение проблемы внесли коллективные труды, подготовленные специализированными научными учреждениями: Институтом востоковедения (г. Алматы); Институтом истории и этнологии им. Ч. Валиханова (г. Алматы); Институтом истории государства (г. Астана), а также различными научными центрами, кафедрами и лабораториями при вузах Казахстана. Однако до сих пор не все аспекты истории Казахстана нашли должное научное освещение и подтверждение. Особенно остро этот вопрос стоит в области исследования периода истории Казахстана в составе Российской империи. Эта тема вызывает много споров, дискуссий; учеными России и Казахстана иногда высказываются прямо противоположные точки зрения по данной проблеме. На наш взгляд, это также связано с отсутствием широкомасштабных совместных изысканий по теме, до сих пор нет единой оценки политики, проводимой Россией на национальных окраинах, нет анализа последствий этой политики. Недостаточное количество архивных источников, вводимых в научный оборот, также негативно отражается на решении данной проблемы. *Цели и задачи.* Цель данной статьи – показать роль и значение материалов Сибирского комитета Российской империи в дальнейшем объективном изучении истории Казахстана XIX века. *Материалы и методы.* Вместе с тем, в архивах Российской Федерации и Республики Казахстан содержится многочисленный фонд, который поможет восстановить многие пробелы и ответить на противоречивые и спорные вопросы, волнующие научные круги и общественность. *Результаты.* Деятельность Сибирского комитета играла важную роль в осуществлении официальной политики империи в Казахском крае. В его материалах содержится богатый фактический материал по истории общественно-политической, социально-экономической, культурной, духовной жизни казахского общества XIX века. *Заключение.* Анализ научной литературы по теме показал, что даже в фундаментальных исследованиях по истории Казахстана не использовались источники Сибирского комитета.

Ключевые слова: история Казахстана, Сибирский комитет, Российская империя, колонизация.

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Introduction. The Siberian Committee was a special state body created to regulate and implement bills in new territories, to regulate numerous issues of day-to-day management in Siberia. All Siberian affairs, both legislative and executive, which exceeded the authority of ministers and required the fastest supreme resolution, were submitted to the Committee. These journals, preserved in the archives and partially published, are an important source for analyzing the activities of the Committee itself and a source for studying the history of Kazakhstan within the Russian Empire.

The Committee collected all the information about the state of Siberia in general and the Kazakh region in particular: statistical reports, governors' reports, local reports, notes, petitions, letters,



reports, legislative documents and so forth. Therefore, the materials and documents of the Siberian Committee will make it possible to fill in and restore the objective reality of socio-political and socio-economic processes that took place in the Northern region of Kazakhstan in the XIX century.

Discussion. The historiographical review of publications reveals that this particular topic has not been the focus of a separate research. The Siberian Committee and its activities are mostly researched by Russian scholars as part of the study of imperial policy conducted in the outskirts of Russia. Among these studies we can particularly note the works of N.P. Eroshkin (Eroshkin, 1981), L.M. Dameshek and I.L. Dameshek (Dameshek L.M., Dameshek I.L., 2011), E. Bezikonnaya (Bezikonnaya, 2001) and others. In particular, the historian Remnev A.V. carried out a great deal of work on the study of the issues of the implementation of imperial policy in the eastern direction, the administrative structure of Siberia and the Far East (Remnev, 2009), (Remnev, 1995). A full analysis of the work of the committees for the management of the Siberian region and its importance in the implementation of government policy is presented in the work of A.V. Komarov "Special bodies of central administration of Siberia of XVII - early XX centuries" (Komarov, 2004). The scientific work of Professor V.A. Volchek "The implementation of imperial policy in the eastern suburbs of Russia in the activities of the Second Siberian Committee" (Volchek, 2007) is one of the first works on this topic and makes a significant contribution to the historiography of the problem. In his study, the author directly considers aspects of the implementation of administrative reforms in the territory of Kazakhstan on the materials of the Second Siberian Committee and gives a detailed review of historiography.

Foreign scholars mainly address theoretical problems related to the implementation of imperial policy, without delving into specific details of its development and implementation in the Kazakh region. The researcher of imperial policy S. V. Lurie, analyzing the views of Western European researchers, stresses that they lack unity of approach (Lurie, 1996). This idea is also confirmed by the Russian scientist V.A. Volchek: "In general, the majority of Western European and American researchers are characterized by Eurocentrism, neglect of sources, gravitation towards political science reasoning rather than historical, lack of interest in the eastern peripheries. They have the opportunity to see differences only in the state project, but in no way in regional and social" (Volchek, 2007: 5). Nevertheless, some issues of the history of Kazakhstan, and its colonial stage, attract special attention of foreign historians. Here we should pay attention to the works of M. Olcott (Olcott, Martha Brill, 2002), V. Martin (Martin, Virginia, 2000), H. Robbins (Robbins, Christopher, 2007), J. Demko (Demko, George, 1997).

Kazakh scientists have also been paying much attention to the problem of political and legal status of Kazakhstan within the Russian Empire. The issues that regulated the life of Kazakh society in the Russian Empire, the problems of the implementation of administrative reforms, its causes and consequences were reflected in the works of E. Bekmahanov (Bekmahanov, 1992), S.Z. Zimanov (Zimanov, 1960), G.S. Sapargaliev (Sapargaliev, 1966) and others. The researcher Abdrahmanova B.M. on the basis of numerous sources considers the situation of formation and functioning of Russian authorities in Kazakhstan and their management from the beginning to the end of the XIX century (Abdrahmanova, 1998). Among young scientists of great interest on the topic is the work of Izbasarova G.B. (Izbasarova, 2017), which is based on archival materials.

In different periods in Kazakhstan were published collections of documents and materials, some legislative materials of the empire, which relate to the life of Kazakh society of the time under study. In the Soviet period the collection "Kazakh-Russian relations in the XVIII-XX centuries" was published. (Kazakh-Russian relations..., 1964). A great contribution to the study of the situation is made by the documents collected from the materials of the Russian periodical press of this period, which are placed in the collective work "Tsarist colonization in Kazakhstan" (Tsarist colonization..., 1995). Among the publications, a special place is occupied by the fundamental work "Materials on the history of the political system of Kazakhstan", which includes many sources on the history of Kazakhs from the beginning of Kazakhstan's accession to Russia until the October Revolution (Materials on the history..., 1960). During the period of independent Kazakhstan, the multi-volume work "History of Kazakhstan in Russian sources of XVI - XX centuries" was published (History of Kazakhstan..., 2005), which made a significant contribution to the study of many issues. However, it should be noted that in all these collections there are practically no documents and materials of the Siberian Committee concerning the history of the Kazakh region.



In general, the analysis of publications on this topic shows that the materials and documents of the Siberian Committee of the Russian Empire, controlling and regulating the life of Kazakh society for almost a whole century, have not become the object of a separate study. This fact emphasizes the importance of the topic and the need for further identification, study and publication of these materials.

Methods and materials. The methodological basis of this study was modern conceptual approaches and general scientific methods of research: historicism, objectivity and other scientific principles of historical knowledge, as well as theoretical conclusions and provisions of leading researchers who formulated the fundamental principles of research in historical science. Special research methods such as analysis and synthesis, comparison, generalization and others were used in the work. In order to achieve the set goals, we also used the methods of comparative analysis, historical-typological, system-structural and chronological types of analysis. A comprehensive and systematic approach was used while studying materials and documents of the Siberian Committee of the Russian Empire.

When writing the article legislative sources were used, which were systematized in the "Chronological index of legislative acts of the Russian Empire on the history of Kazakhstan XVIII-early XX century" (Otepova, 2012). This work made it possible to identify a number of highly approved provisions of the Siberian Committee on the subject. In addition, in the work of the author Otepova G.E. "Legislation of the Russian Empire on the history of Kazakhstan (XIX century)" (Otepova, 2015) were published some legislative documents of the Siberian Committee of the XIX century. The above materials served as a basis for further study of the presented topic and writing this article.

In addition, we used individual documents of the Siberian Committee, which were found in the archival funds of the Russian State Historical Archive (St. Petersburg), and scientific works of scientists engaged in this problem.

Results. For the purpose of managing the annexed territories in the early XIX century a special committee was formed, which was named the Siberian Committee. The functions of the new institution included the following duties: "1) A detailed consideration of joint and personal conjectures on the subject of the arrangement of the Siberian region. 2) The gradual introduction of these as a result of considerations and the drafting of proper rules. 3) Discussion of new measures from district administrators. 4) Resolution of difficulties that the district administration has the possibility of encountering when introducing new regulations, and its instruction in the highest respect on the basis of the adopted principles" (Otepova, 2016).

Despite the serious work done by the Committee, in 1838 it was closed, and all its files were transferred to the State Council and the Committee of Ministers. With the intensification of Russia's foreign policy in the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia in the middle of XIX century, the government's interest in this region increased again (Komarov, 2004: 18). Consequently, the Siberian Committee was restored by the decree of Nikolai I of 17 April 1852 (Otepova, 2012: 103). But after the completion of the annexation of Kazakhstan and Central Asian lands to Russia, in December 1864 by the personal decree of the sovereign the committee was attached to the Committee of Ministers: "Recognizing the necessity of joining the Siberian Committee to the Committee of Ministers, we order: 1) All cases on Siberia, which on the basis of the existing orders are now brought to the Siberian Committee, henceforth to be brought to the Committee of Ministers. 2) Correspondence on these cases to concentrate in the Chancellery of the Committee of Ministers so that all the direct duties that lie on the Siberian Committee on the manager of the Committee, were assigned to the manager of the Committee of Ministers" (CSA, F.345. Inv.1. Book 1. Case 891). According to the decree of 1822 "On the division of Siberian province into two main departments Western and Eastern" Siberia was divided into two parts: Western - with the center in Tobolsk and Eastern - with the center in Irkutsk (HAOR, F.3., Inv.1. Case 1, P.43). As a result, the territory of the Middle Zhuz of the Kazakhs, which by that time was subject to Russia, became part of the West Siberian Governor-General's Office. Consequently, all issues related to the regulation of relations and management of the region of the Siberian Kirghiz were also transferred to the Siberian Committee.

Approximately 150 highest approved regulations of the Siberian Committee, adopted in relation to the Kazakh region, were identified during research process (Otepova, 2012). Accordingly, for each document in the journals of the Siberian Committee there is additional information that will help to



reconstruct the process of development of legal regulations, its discussion and amendments. These are various drafts, notes, reports of governors-general, speeches, petitions, protocols of meetings, etc.

Ensuring conditions for the implementation of national policy in the country's outskirts has always been at the center of the Russian government's attention, which in turn dictated the need to strengthen state power in the region. In this regard, this area of the committee's work occupied one of the leading places. In the course of studying the local material on the opening of new districts, its analysis, the officials of the committee developed and prepared a number of regulations that dealt with administrative and territorial changes in the territory of the Middle Zhuz. For example, among them are the following documents: "On determination of an official for special assignments to the Omsk regional chief"; "On the opening of the first external district in the Kyrgyz steppe.... "; "On the opening of two districts Bayan-Aul and Uch-Bulak in the steppe of the Siberian Kirghiz"; "On the opening of the Aman-Karagay outer district of the Omsk region"; "On the duty of the customs chief in Western Siberia to notify the Omsk regional chief about incidents behind the Omsk line"; "On the transformation of the management of Kush-Murun and Kokchetav districts of the Siberian Kirghiz region" and others. (Otepova, 2012).

The corresponding decrees on the opening of the outer districts in the Middle Zhuz territory were accompanied by extensive preparatory work, the records of which are preserved in the archives. These additional sources help to understand the course of introduction and strengthening of Russian influence in the newly annexed territories. The activities related to the opening of the outer districts entailed the violation of the established way of life of Kazakhs, eviction of clans to unfavorable areas for grazing, numerous oppressions and humiliations of nomads. All this naturally caused discontent among the local population, which then resulted in the national liberation movement under the leadership of K. Kasymov (1837-1847). Additional information about all these events can also be obtained from the materials of the Siberian Committee, as all these issues were constantly under the close attention of Empire's officials. For example, the following documents have been preserved in the RSHA funds: "Case on the appointment of secret agents to the newly formed districts to monitor the Kirghiz" (1824); "Case on the opening of the Karkarala, Kokchetav and Argyn districts of the Omsk region" (1824); "Case on sending a military detachment to the Great Kirghiz Horde" (1825 -1826); "Case on the establishment of punishment for the Kirghiz" (1827), etc. (Otepova, 2016).

In parallel with the implementation of administrative and territorial reforms in the territory of the Kazakh Territory, the government has gradually implemented a policy of introducing a new system of judicial proceedings and subordinating the local population to Russian laws. This was the central idea in all the tsarist legislation. The issues of changing the traditional system of the court of biys in Kazakh zhuzes and introduction of the Russian system of legal proceedings were reflected in the materials of the committee. In December 1837 was adopted a regulation "On the distribution of the regulation of 22 June 1837 on the Siberian Kirghiz", which was "determined to prosecute Siberian nomadic foreigners for crimes and misdemeanors in Russian towns and villages, committed on the basis of general laws" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 160). At this time, the range of offences that were subject to trial under all-Russian laws was gradually expanding. In December 1864 a regulation of the Siberian Committee was issued, which was named "On the spread of the general laws of the Empire, concerning punishments for unjust denunciations and false testimony during the investigation" (Otepova, 2012). According to it the false testimony in the course of the investigation was subject to trial under Russian laws.

The government fought mercilessly against horse-stealing, as Cossacks, Kazakhs and Russians were involved in it. In this direction, in 1854, a regulation of the Siberian Committee "On measures to stop horse-stealing in Western Siberia" was approved by the highest authority. For violation of this law the following punishment was determined: removal to the steppe of Kirghiz, who roamed on the lands of state settlements; drafting into army of those who were found guilty of stealing or bringing stolen horses. Cossacks who helped the Kazakhs to sell stolen cattle or covered robbers were subjected to military court and driven through the ranks. For their help in catching horse thieves a reward of 3 rubles in silver was given. In addition, the authorities were obliged to "proceed immediately, on hot tracks, to the proper search ... Both district and provincial courts to decide on cases of horse thieves without queue and without any slowdown" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 267).



The question of introducing and spreading the Russian system of taxation in the national peripheries played a special place in the policy of the State. Therefore, these issues were also under the control of the Siberian Committee and were reflected in its activities. For example, these are the regulations of the Siberian Committee approved by the highest authority: "On the collection of yasak from Kirghiz in Karkarala and Kokchetav districts of the Omsk region at reduced rates during three years from 1835"; "On the continuation of benefits to Siberian Kirghiz of Akmola outer district of the Omsk region in the payment of yasak for 2 years"; "On the order of collecting yasak from the Kirghiz of Karkarala and Kokchetav district in the next three years from 1838 to 1841"; "On the amount of fees levied for certificates issued in Semipalatinsk for the right to trade" and others. (Otepova, 2012). These documents indicate that sultans, district managers, biys and all noble Kazakhs in the service of the tsarist apparatus were exempted from paying yasak. According to the law of 1831, Kazakhs were allowed to pay yasak in cash and, accordingly, its amount was established: "Kirghiz of Karkarala and Kokchetav districts are allowed, if they wish, to pay yasak in cash during the first three years in the amount of 35 rubles (in assignments) for a horse, 25 rubles for an ox and 2 rubles for a sheep" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 98). This regulation contributed to the further replacement of subsistence tax by a monetary form and the development of commodity-money relations in the region. Over time, the types of taxes were improved and supplemented. According to the highest approved regulation of the Siberian Committee of 19 March 1854, nomadic Kazakhs had to pay a tax even to cross the borderline with cattle: "All the Kirghiz, who were not counted as peasants, roaming on the lands of state settlements, to remove immediately to the outer districts and henceforth within the line to allow them to roam only on the lands of the Linear Cossack troops, who receive for this a maintenance fee, which is one of the main sources of income of the troops" (The complete collection of laws of the Russian state, 1855).

The local administration made its own adjustments in tax collection, despite the attempts of official authorities to establish some privileges for nomads. Many duties and monetary levies were collected at any time of the year when it was necessary. The locals also carried out a wide range of tasks: roads maintenance, construction of bridges, repairing dams and other various work. Almost all issues concerning relations between the indigenous people, Russian peasants and Cossacks were under the jurisdiction of the Siberian Committee.

The general analysis of the materials shows that the activities of the Second Siberian Committee were dominated by current regional affairs that required quick decision-making. The competence of this institution included: maintenance of land wagons, collection of fees for cattle crossing the border lines, calculating the costs associated with officials' travel and lodging, repair of roads and canals, construction of public buildings, issuing permits for residential buildings and other numerous works. This information was reflected in the following regulations of the Siberian Committee approved by the highest authority: "On the maintenance of land wagons in the Omsk region from the Akmola neighborhood to the tract of Aktau"; "On sending to the districts of the Omsk region one midwife each"; "On the permission to build an inn in the Kyrgyz steppe"; "On the abolition of the town hall in Semipalatinsk and the opening of the town council and the city court instead of it"; "On the establishment of a post office in Kapala, Semipalatinsk region" and others. (Otepova, 2017).

Until the middle of XIX century, there was no legal document that would fully regulate land relations in the territory of Kazakhstan. Therefore, all issues related to land ownership in the new territories were under the jurisdiction of the central state bodies and personally under the control of the Emperor. Even in the published official collections of laws there are practically no such documents, they are still classified and stored in archives. From the general overview of the regulations of the Siberian Committee, only a few touch upon the issues of resettlement in the peripheries. Among them are: "On the increase of the Russian population in Semirechensk and Zailiysk region of Western Siberia"; "On the eviction to the Kirghiz steppe of unauthorized settlers in Western Siberia from the internal provinces... "; "On the rules concerning the resettlement of peasants to the Kyrgyz steppe for non-payment of tax arrears"; "On the distribution of those rights, benefits and allowances from the government, which are enjoyed by peasants-settlers to the peasants who moved at their own will to the steppe villages of the Siberian Cossack Army Semipalatinsk region and Siberian Kirghiz" (Otepova, 2012). These documents are an important addition to the study of the topic of resettlement of Russian peasants on the outskirts of the empire.



Trade development was a major focus of the Committee's work, as trade with the local population and exchange of livestock products generated significant revenue for the treasury. This fact is confirmed by the following legislative provisions approved by the Committee: "On the sale of livestock collected in yasak from Siberian Kirghiz"; "On the rules for the import of wine and vodka in the outer districts of the Omsk region"; "On duty-free export of bread to the Kyrgyz steppes"; "On the issuance of trade certificates, tickets and passports to Semipalatinsk trading estate ... "; "On the order of issuing tickets to salt miners for the sale of salt exported by them from the Kyrgyz steppe to Western Siberia"; "On the order of sale of salt bought by industrialists in Western Siberia from the treasury, as well as exported from the Kyrgyz steppe" (Otepova, 2012) and others. These materials confirm the idea that the issues of trade development were constantly in the center of attention of the Siberian Committee.

A special place was occupied by the issues of studying the natural resources of the region and their development, as these were strategically important tasks for the Empire: "To provide the Ministry of Finance on the consequences of exploration in the Kyrgyz steppe, and in general on the progress of fishing for precious metals, to bring to the attention of the Siberian Committee in an established order" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 259). Based on the study of collected materials on this issue, the committee prepared the following laws: "On the geognostic study of the Kyrgyz steppe"; "On supervision of private gold mines in the Kyrgyz steppe"; "On the term for ore mines in the Kyrgyz steppe"; "On allowing duty-free export of ore from the factories located in the steppe of the Siberian Kirghiz to the factories of the internal provinces"; "On the resumption of private gold and ore mining in those places of the Kyrgyz steppe, where placers were previously mined by the Chinese" (Otepova, 2012). According to these documents, the development of private gold and ore mining was allowed on the territory of the Kazakh steppe, which had previously been suspended due to complications in relations with the Chinese.

The tsarist government constantly attracted the noble and most influential Kazakhs to cooperate with the Russian administration in order to implement the policy for the new region. Gradually, the position in the Russian administrative apparatus began to determine the importance of the Kazakh nobility in society, as only the sultans and biys who entered the service retained their rights and privileges. With the introduction of a new system of election of senior sultans, not only Chingizids, but also honorable Kazakhs with at least nine years of service in the administrative apparatus could apply for this position. All these changes in the legal status of sultans, biys, volosts, etc., were reflected in the highest approved provisions of the Siberian Committee: "On the order of election on the Kyrgyz steppe", "On the appointment of candidates for the posts of senior sultans in all outer districts of the Kyrgyz steppe" (Otepova, 2012). Gradually, these changes affected the order of elections to volost governors; now their place could also be occupied by any noble Kazakhs who supported the tsarist policy. In the materials of the Siberian Committee "On changing the order of election of volost governors in the Kyrgyz steppe and in the Semipalatinsk region" it is recorded: "The governors of the Kyrgyz volosts are elected among persons of Sultan origin, as well as all those who have officer ranks, insignia of the military order, medals, honorable caftans, granted under the letters of the Governor-General, and those of the horde, who although they do not have any distinctions, but have special respect of the people" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 14). In the materials of the Siberian Committee "On changing the order of election of volost governors in the Kyrgyz steppe and in the Semipalatinsk region" it is recorded: "The governors of the Kyrgyz volosts are elected among persons of Sultan origin, as well as all those who have officer ranks, insignia of the military order, medals, honorable caftans, granted under the letters of the Governor-General, and those of the horde, who although they do not have any distinctions, but have special respect of the people" (Legislative acts of the Russian state..., 2015: 14). The idea of support and alliance with the aristocratic top of the Kazakh nobility runs through all the laws issued by the official authorities of the empire. On the basis of the decree of 1832 "On exemption from yasak of children and grandchildren of those foreigners who have the rights of personal nobility" not only local nobility, but also their children and grandchildren were exempted from paying taxes (Otepova, 2017). Representatives of the Kazakh nobility were not only exempted from paying taxes, but they themselves were given the right to collect yasak, kubit tax and other fees in favor of the government: "The most important place among the revenues of local chiefs is the collection of yasak. Taking advantage of illiteracy and trustfulness of the people, they, resorting to all sorts of tricks,



collected more yasak than it was due" (Zimanov, 1960: 182). Thus, the official authorities in the implementation of its policy relied on local nobility and did everything to split the Kazakh society, sow discord and discontent within it.

Conclusion. Summarizing the above material, we can conclude that the Siberian Committee mainly considered current affairs and issues related to the implementation of administrative and territorial changes in the region. The activities of the First Committee were dominated by measures related to the opening of external districts in the region, changes in the tax system, granting various privileges to supporters of the tsarist policy. The work of the Second Committee reflected issues related to the development of trade, private enterprise, as well as the improvement of cities, roads, etc. It is important to note that all materials preceding the issuance of legal regulations were considered, discussed and prepared at the meetings of the Siberian Committee and recorded in the relevant journals. Therefore, to study the objective history of Kazakh society within the empire, the activities of this committee are of paramount importance.

The study showed that all issues related to the implementation of tsarist policy in the territory of Kazakhstan were constantly in the center of attention of the Siberian Committee. The materials of the committee cover in some detail the activities of local officials, administrative bodies, reveal the true state of affairs in a particular area. They reveal the content of many bills, define the political positions, orientations, tactical decisions of specific individuals who carried out the will of the Russian government. Subsequently, they became the legislative basis of various reforms carried out in the region. The activity of the Siberian Committee played a significant role in the history of Kazakhstan, and its materials and documents are one of the most important sources in the course of further scientific research.

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ЦГА РК – Центральный государственный архив Республики Казахстан, Алматы, Казахстан
ИА ОО – Исторический архив Омской области, Омск, Российская Федерация

Sources

CSA RK – Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan
HAOR – Historical archive of Omsk region, Omsk, Russian Federation

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