

ANNOTATION

of the Imanbekova Alfiya Amangeldiyevna's dissertation on a subject «Theoretical problems of the study of the Kazakhs traditional economy in XVIII- the beginning of XX centuries» presented on a competition of degree of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty 6D020800 - Archeology and ethnology

The relevance of research. Active studying of nomadism, its history, economy, culture and life begins with the middle of the 20th century, at the same time unlike former times interest in general-theoretical problems of nomadism increased.

The nomadic cattle breeding is traditional economy for Kazakhs, indigenous people of Kazakhstan which is located in the center of the Eurasian continent, in the region where since an era of bronze the nomadic culture existing to the first third of the 20th century was formed.

The traditional economy of Eurasia mentions a number of general-theoretical and is concrete scientific problems. Experience of research of the theoretical questions connected with cattle-breeding of Kazakhs, the subject studied not enough although about the economy of Kazakhs, especially 18th the beginnings of the 20th centuries, saved up big and various material testifies to it. In the history of the Kazakh economy during the pre-revolutionary period, there are many unresolved and controversial problems. It is a question of the type of economy of Kazakhs, of a ratio in it of cattle-breeding and agriculture, the transformation of cattle-breeding, property questions, etc.

Development of theoretical problems of studying the economy of Kazakh nomads bears in itself important and relevance for the development of conceptual problems of historical ethnography of a nomad of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Studying traditional cattle-breeding in the territory of Kazakhstan allows revealing common features and local features of the nomadic economy in one of the centers of the emergence of nomadism.

The offered research of conceptual problems of the traditional economy of Kazakhs, on the basis of the analysis of its study, has to meet the available lacks. Therefore we consider the appeal to this multidimensional problem in the field of domestic ethnology a timely and urgent scientific problem.

Degree of study of a subject. For the first time, theoretical problems of nomadism as a special historiographic problem in the Soviet historiography were designated by G.E. Markov in 1976 in the final chapter of the monograph «Nomads of Asia» under the name «Some Theoretical Problems of a Nomadism». In 1989 and 1998 it published two articles devoted to theoretical problems of nomadism in the Soviet ethnographic literature.

The author considered nomadism as the system unity uniting the nomadism of a different ethnic origin in various regions of the world which is representing uniform nomadic economic and cultural type in the steppe, desert and semi-desert parts of the world, and not canceling its various options with originality, characteristic of them.

Therefore, the characteristic of nomadism, naturally, assumes a uniform theoretical perspective, but the right of scientists for this or that solution of these or those problems creates the wide field for various conceptual approaches.

In 1966 the «Sketch of the history of ethnographic studying of the Kazakh people in the USSR» by E.A. Masanov was reprinted in 2007 with a revision of the first two chapters. The author objectively analyzes the Russian pre-revolutionary literature. So, certain Russian authors of this time tried to explain the reasons for domination of nomadic cattle breeding in the Kazakh steppe. In particular, V.I. Benkevich in 1903, noted that these reasons «are covered not in any inclinations and sympathies the Kyrgyz, in their strongly inflated laziness and so forth, and only indirect adaptation to properties of climate, the soil, vegetation and irrigation of steppes...». On the other hand, E.A. Masanov agrees with V. Haruzina that this literature represented «simple collecting and the description of ethnographic materials, unsystematic and incomplete» which «dominated prior to the beginning of the 20th century» and «the problem of generalization of collected materials did not ripen at that time yet». Works of pre-revolutionary authors, certainly, are interesting as a historical source to scientific research of nomadism, but they have descriptive character, do not pass to a stage of theoretical generalization.

The historiography of the Kazakh nomadism takes place in works on the historiography of pre-revolutionary and Soviet Kazakhstan of such authors as G.F. Dakhshleyger (1969) and D.I. Dulatov (1984), but the general nature of their works, the big chronological period of research and small volume, uncharacteristic for works of this kind, make for them impossible the detailed state-of-the-art review of all circle of theoretical problems of nomadism of Kazakhs in 18th the beginning of the 20th centuries.

Its characteristic of representations «about the defining role of the geographical environment in the history of economy, economic structure of the Kazakh society and even formation of national character of the people, rather widely occurring in literature of the first years of the Soviet power» as wrong representation which is gradually got rid from the Soviet historiography attracts interest of G.F. Dakhshleyger. Considering a discussion about specifics of the patriarchal and feudal relations in the conditions of the Kazakh cattle breeding economy, which developed into a discussion about relations of production at the nomadic people in general, in particular in a dispute on the property at nomadic Kazakhs he considers that the dispute remained incomplete, but it was fruitful. Later G.F. Dakhshleyger published an article, which is especially devoted to some problems of the historiography of nomadism studies.

As for D.I. Dulatova, she opened a contribution of certain pre-revolutionary and Soviet authors, having marked out especially S.E. Tolybekov and S.Z. Zimanov, «in studying of the economic structure of the Kazakh population during the domination of the feudal relations». In her opinion, «interest in an agrarian perspective of post-reform Kazakhstan weakened».

Lack of a theoretical orientation of pre-revolutionary Russian literature deprived G.F. Dakhshleyger and D.I. Dulatova of an opportunity for the theoretical analysis. Unfortunately, such a situation is characteristic also of the Soviet period of the historiography of Kazakhstan. As for, for example, the subject of our research, authors only designated a problem of property and did not give own author's analysis of two conceptual positions given in their works. Authors did not give also the analysis, let from orthodox the Marxist positions, discussions of the '20s – '30s about the essence of social and economic development of pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan, and just ignored them. This gap in the history of historical science was closed in 1993 by S.A. Kozhkenov, the author of the thesis «A role of scientific discussions in the '20s – '30s information of historical science in Kazakhstan».

Theoretical approaches of the Soviet historians to studying the economy of Kazakhs, namely property questions on the cattle and the earth were lifted in the thesis of Zh.Yu. Mansurova which was the first attempt of complex studying of the economy of Kazakhs of Junior and Middle zhuz.

Therefore, at all the scientific importance, some historiographic researches which are not touching on theoretical issues of nomadism remain outside this review.

From this row, N. Alimbaya's articles, one of which is written in a co-authorship with H. Argynbayev, are beaten out. The article is written spent to the Soviet power, during a reorganization. According to authors, «the aspiration of nomadism studies scholar to define various ways of coercion and enslavement of direct producers as forms of realization of the relations of property in the nomadic environment, did not result in desirable results». Absence in a historiography of necessary level of depth and concreteness in «justification of the fact that ways, forms and levels of production, distributions and redistributions of a cumulative public product which are based on the relations of production, distribution, exchange and consumption are direct functional expression of the mechanism of realization of the relations of property on conditions and means of production» was the cause of it. Authors noted that the discussion concerning the property relations at nomads practically did not clear up «problem methodology».

It is very important to note N. Alimbayev's article about studying the history of Kazakhstan in the Soviet literature of the '20s the middle of the '30s of the last century.

First of all, it should be noted that rigid assessment of the theoretical-methodological bases of the Soviet historiography which the author gave, having defined them as «vulgar-materialist, dogmatic style of thinking» as ultra-class the focused ideology. N. Alimbayev emphasized, «the initial negative relation of most of the researchers to the traditional way of economic activity of nomads representing a harmonious combination economic and household began». «For ultra-class adjusted researchers» was absolutely unacceptable a conclusion that the Kazakh economy can be considered as the most adapted for certain natural and geographical conditions.

The historiography «the whole scale of mutually contradictory concepts about the character of the relations of property on means of production at nomads and the

essence of the formational nature of nomadic societies» was analyzed by M.Z. Qingmang. He considered that a problem of «theoretical historiography of the nomadic people» is to find out, «what difficulties in the field of the general theory and methodology of property» determine this process of promotion new «mutually contradictory concepts about the character of the relations of property on means of production at nomads».

A.I. Orazbaeyva is the author of a number of works in which considered the theoretical and methodological foundations of the nomadic civilization of the Kazakhs, as well as the problems of the genesis and evolution of Kazakh statehood. Of particular interest to us is the monograph by A.I. Orazbayeva «The Eurasian steppes nomads' civilization», in which, using the civilizational approach as a theoretical and methodological basis, the author for the first time in the historical science of Kazakhstan introduced the concept of «The Eurasian steppes nomads' civilization». In this work, the scientist, having examined the «correlation of the formational and civilizational dimensions of the historical process in the study of nomadic society», showed the one-sidedness of the materialistic dogmatic perception of the historical process. According to A.I. Orazbayeva, the Marxist methodology become obsolete at the present stage of scientific thought and has raised «... the question of replacing them with a new theory». The author emphasized four causal characteristics of a change in methodology: 1. the limitations in the materialistic perception of «the history of mankind as a whole and the cultural history of nomads in particular»; 2. Many elements of society were not taken into account «as a system»; 3. the impossibility of «... to reveal the historical and philosophical essence of the multidimensional process of formation of the culture of nomads ...»; 4. formation theory «... cannot explain many of the contradictions that have arisen in the modern era», such as progress, regression, stagnation and dead ends, etc.

Based on these circumstances, for historical science, it was necessary to find the most suitable theory, which could reveal the features of nomadic society. According to A.I. Orazbayeva, the theory of civilizations was recognized as the most suitable «category of the historical process. As a result, the researcher highlighted and introduced into the scientific circulation «The Eurasian steppes nomads' civilization», it was based on «... the special economic activity of the residents of the territory of Kazakhstan since ancient times». The author identifies five types of local civilizations, differing primarily in species composition of cattle, «subsets of economic specialization, types of nomadism and the degree of development of a social organization, standards and lifestyle». For the reason that in Kazakhstan there were various forms of household in addition to nomadic, there were also semi-nomadic and semi-settled farms, which led to the growth of cities and settlements. A.I. Orazbaeyva considers it is appropriate to single out in Eurasian space «The Eurasian steppes nomads' civilizations».

It should be noted a series of historiographic articles A.K. Eshmuratova, devoted to a property phenomenon in pre-revolutionary and Soviet historiography, created

already in independent Kazakhstan which result was special research about stories of studying of the institute of property in Kazakhstan in the second half of 19th the beginning of the 20th centuries.

There were researches in which views of the largest Kazakh scientific S.E. Tolybekova and H.A. Argynbayev are studied .

The considerable volume of researches is devoted to such key problem of the theory and methodology of nomadism which classification and the subsequent typological generalization of cattle-breeding farms is. But so far does not exist, either uniform typological classification of cattle-breeding farms, or uniform criteria of their allocation, or unification of concepts and terms of cattle-breeding, as well as the historiographic review on these problems.

Same situation with a problem of subsidence of nomads. Neither existence of solid literature on this matter, nor controversy of this subject did not become the reason for its historiographic analysis.

Practically there are no special researches devoted to studying of theoretical-methodological bases of studying of nomadism. It is possible to note in this regard K. L. Esmagambetov's works on foreign historiography of the history of Kazakhstan where a number of the theoretical constructs used by the western authors as methodological tools for a nomadism phenomenon explanation is lit. By the way, the fact of evolution of methodological positions of the author of rather a foreign historiography which is accurately illustrated in names of his works is remarkable: «Reality and falsification: The Anglo-American historiography about Kazakhstan» in 1976 and «A foreign historiography of history of Kazakhstan (since the most ancient times prior to the beginning of the '90s of the 20th century)» in 2000.

I.V. Erofejeva in the article about the influence of the European Enlightenment on pre-revolutionary Russian historiography is in this regard more objective, but for justice, it should be noted that it was published in the years of reorganization.

The ambiguous attitude of Anglo-American authors to a problem of the influence of the Russian colonization on the nomadic economy of Kazakhs is shown in the doctoral dissertation of K.R. Nesipbayeva.

The review of the main ethnological concepts, on theoretical-to a methodological basis of which develops modern ethnology, S.V. Lurye has made.

Separate data on foreign historiography can be found in M.T. Laumulin's works and R. Tashtemkhanova.

The most debatable remains a problem of sociological identification of nomadic society, it found extended coverage in N.E. Masanov, N.N. Kradin, A.M. Hazanov's works and others who in the scientific researches tried to generalize the main approaches in nomadism studies, having given the review of conceptual questions

Thus, not study of all perspective theoretical-methodological character of nomadism in the historiographic plan also determines the need for their special studying.

Chronological framework of the thesis. The concrete historical format of studying of traditional economy of Kazakhs is defined by 18th the beginning of the 20th centuries. The choice of the 18th the beginning of the 20th centuries as time frames for studying of cattle-breeding is made because this period is most provided with historical sources which were used in historical works from the first third of the 18th century prior to the beginning of the 21st century.

The object of research is scientific works in which theoretical-methodological questions of the traditional economy of the Kazakh people are considered.

The object of research is scientific approaches, concepts and the points of view which are available in the scientific literature from the '30s of the 18th century so far which allow tracking history of studying of theoretical problems of maintaining the nomadic economy, first of all, of Kazakh.

Research objective – on the basis of the historiographic analysis of the generalizing fundamental scientific literature on a nomadism in general, and on nomadic economy of Kazakhs, in particular, to analyses development of the main conceptual approaches, the ideas and theoretical parcels in the most important problems of traditional economy of Kazakhs during the considered period.

Research problems:

- identification of a range of theoretical-methodological problems of traditional economy of Kazakhs of 18th the beginnings of the 20th century in system of a traditional cattle breeding life support system of the people of Eurasia;
- to show the process of formation of scientific and methodological bases of studying of nomadism in the western social thought of 18th the beginnings of the 20th centuries;
- the analysis of scientific literature on theoretical-methodological problems of the Kazakh nomadism in foreign historiography of the 19th – 21st centuries, identification of stages and the theorist - methodological bases of its evolution;
- consideration of the conceptual and categorical office of the traditional cattle-breeding economy in general, and Kazakhs, in particular;
- clarification of questions of typology of cattle breeding economy in the scientific literature (foreign, pre-Soviet, Soviet and Post-Soviet);
- the analysis of various theoretical approaches concerning a property object at nomads' cattle-farmers;
- the analysis of scientific literature of the 19th - 21st centuries concerning the transformation of the traditional economy of the Kazakhs 18th the beginnings of the 20th century.

Source study base of scientific research. The historiographic character of research as the main bibliographical base, naturally, assumes the analysis of theoretical problems of nomadism in extensive material of the world literature which independence of a perspective and theoretical-methodological bases of their studying can be divided into three-time spans conditionally:

- the first period begins the 18th century and terminates at the beginning of the 20th century;
- the second period covers the '20s – '80s of the 20th century, in this period clearly;
- two stages are traced: '20s – '30s 21st century and post-war;
- third period: the '90s of the last century – until now.

From all complex of theoretical questions of a nomadism for the analysis the following problems are selected: a conceptual and terms framework of a nomadism studies, a problem of typology of cattle breeding farms, questions of presence of property at nomads and transformation of nomadic economy of Kazakhs in the 18th the beginning of the 20th centuries.

Certainly, it should be noted that within every period works of pre-revolutionary, Soviet and Post-Soviet authors which respectively find reflection in paragraphs of each chapter are analyzed.

Though it is possible to find the information about nomads in works of ancient and medieval authors, nevertheless the turning point in studying nomadism comes in the 18th the first half of the 19th century.

In this period, the European Enlightenment laid the foundations of those philosophical-historical and sociological theories, which should be analytical and explanatory constructions of nomadism, their principles, approaches and methods. In this regard, all research related to the study of theoretical problems related to theoretical and social unity is theoretically and methodologically necessary.

The second group of sources is represented by the big non-uniform narrative created by the Russian authors.

First of all, it is specifically historical researches of pre-revolutionary Russian historians, such as P.S. Pallas, I.P. Falk, I.G. Georgi, N.P. Rychkov, Ya.P. Gaverdovsky, A.I. Levshin, V.V. Radlov, etc. When creating their fundamental works, these authors relied on written (archival, Arab-Persian sources), material sources (archaeological), data on the ethno-genesis of Kazakhs on the basis of oral legends and an expedition of topographical and ethnographic character.

The big contribution to a research of the problem of the imperial period of Kazakhstan considered by us to the 19th the beginning of the 20th centuries was made by expeditions of N.P. Rychkov, V.V. Radlov, G.N. Potanin, F.A. Shcherbina, O.A. Shkapsky and other scientists. The impressive amount of ethnographic and historical material about nomads of Central Asia and Kazakhstan was collected.

The same group of sources includes official documents, correspondence of officials, diaries and notes which were created on the basis of observations of administrative officials. Works of this direction considered the current state of this or that region which was interesting to the government generally them the strategic party of information which can be used for the benefit of the Russian Empire interested. Such researches of the practical direction during colonization of the region applied for purely pragmatic purposes (trade and economic and so forth).

The following element of this second group of sources are works of the Kazakh ethnographers of the pre-revolutionary period. Definitely, first of all, it is necessary to mark out Ch. Valikhanov, Xh.M.-S. Babadjanov, B. Daulbaev, M. Shormanov, A. Bukeykhanov, A. Baytursynov, M. Dulatov and others. Practically all researchers focus attention on prevalence in economic activity of nomadic cattle-breeding. They in detail open the specific list of animals, ways of care of it, use of pastures for displacement at different times of the year, etc.

The most part of pre-revolutionary researchers of the 19th the beginning of the 20th centuries paid attention to studying of the landed property at Kazakh nomads because from the second half of the 19th century for the Russian peasants especially sharply there was a question of the earth in connection with land crisis in the territory of the Russian Empire.

By the beginning of the XX century, a sufficient amount of ethnographic materials on the history of nomadic peoples was accumulated which needed analysis and conceptual understanding. In them, nomadic peoples were presented in contrast to the settled peoples. The theoretical or any conceptual problems of nomadic studies are not traced in the works, the research was mainly descriptive, where the statement of facts prevailed.

The '20s - '30s of the 20th century hold a specific place in the development of the historiography of nomadism. At this time the well-known discussions of the '20s – '30s which terminated in the statement in the Soviet historical science of the known formula about five socioeconomic structures in the history of mankind began.

In January 1933, at the First All-Union Congress of their best collective farmers from ten economic systems outlined by S. Dubrovsky, I. Stalin in his speech chose five socio-economic formations and thereby concluded the discussion of the '20s – '30s. This scheme was included then into the Soviet textbooks on historical materialism.

In parallel with an all-Union discussion, there was a dispute among the Kazakhstan historians on the essence of social and economic development of pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan. At the same time, two conceptual approaches were defined: P. Kouchner, T. Ryskulov, A. Lekerov, E. Fedorov, E. Polochansky, V. Sokolovsky defended the theory of patrimonial life at Kazakhs and A. P. Chuloshnikov, G. Togzhanov, A. Bernshtam, S. Tolstov, S. Asfendiyarov, P. Pogorelsky, V. Batrakov the feudal concept of historical development defended. But as the phenomenon of the Western European feudalism badly got accustomed to nomadic societies, for them began to use the concept «nomadic feudalism» which authorship belonged to S.P. Tolstov and B. Ya. Vladimirtsov.

Scientists paid special attention in the '50s to a property problem at nomads. It was explained by the fact that having accepted the feudal interpretation of nomadic societies, it was necessary to prove it, having established a private property on the earth similar to the European feudal way of production.

With the '50s as in the Soviet, and foreign historiography, it is possible to track constant attention to theoretical problems of nomadism, namely to its categorical

device, to problems of the genesis of nomadism, property at nomads, their sedentarization, classification of nomadic farms, etc. The author of the dissertation is not limited to the works of Kazakhstani historians, widely involving in the analysis the works of other Soviet scholars who were united by a single the Marxist methodology. A significant turn in the formulation of the theoretical problems of nomadism took place in the '80s when for the first time questions were raised simultaneously, on the one hand, on the concepts and terms of nomadism, and on the other hand, on the typology of cattle-farms.

During this period the Soviet scientists began to study actively nomadism in different regions of the Soviet country: S.E. Tolybekov, V.F. Shakhmatov, S.Z. Zimanov, A.E. Erenov (Kazakhstan) etc., B.H. Karmysheva (Uzbekistan) and S.M. Abramzon (Kyrgyzstan), V.M. Shamiladze (Georgia), S.M. Mkrtumyan (Armenia), S.I. Weinstein (Tuva), etc. Authors of these researches, having carefully studied forms of maintaining cattle-breeding, namely character of a year cycle behind leaving, a territorial arrangement of the main settlements and seasonal pastures, forms of operation of pastures, features of preparation of a forage and feeding of animals, passed to classification of cattle-breeding farms by dwelling types, by duration and an orientation of a nomadism, by specific structure of the cattle, by character of economic occupations. At that time, Soviet ethnographers were tasked with creating a typological generalization of cattle-breeding farms.

The question of the transformation of traditional economy of Kazakhs during the long period became one more theoretical problem which is actively lifted in the Soviet historiography during this period, starting from the middle of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. It was investigated by M. Tynyshpayev, S.P. Shvetsov, N.N. Matskevich, M.G. Sirius, A.N. Chelintsev, A. Bernshtam, E.B. Tursunbayev, H.A. Argyunbayev, I.F. Makarov, M.H. Asylbekov, E.E. Tazhibayev, V.F. Sundetov, B.S. Suleymenov, V.Ya. Basin, T.Zh. Shoinbayev and others.

The notable contribution to the conceptual development of economic and cultural types was made by the famous scientists S.P. Tolstov, A. M. Zolotarev, M.G. Levin, N.N. Cheboksary, T.A. Zhdanko, S.I. Rudenko, Ya.V. Chesnov, S.A. Arutyunov, A.M. Khazanov, G.E. Markov, B.V. Andrianov, E.L. Melkonyan, S.I. Weinstein, K.P. Kalinovskaya, B.Kh. Karmysheva, M.-Z.O. Osmanov and others.

Works of such famous scientists as R. Kapo-Ray and G. Byosh allow tracking ideological and theoretical positions of the western nomadism studies. The western historiography on Kazakh nomads is presented by works M. Olcott, V. Martin, S. Sebola, R. Rottyera, R. Kindlera and others. M. Olcott, being guided by the advanced theory of modernization, considers the conscious transformation of traditional nomadic society under the influence of imperial Russia and external factors. The modern civilization theory is proved in the widely famous book of S. Huntington «Collision of civilizations».

The novelty of dissertation research. In the dissertation, an attempt is made to analyze the theoretical and methodological problems of the traditional economy of the

Kazakhs of the 18th and early 20th centuries and its transformation. The history of studying the conceptual problems of traditional cattle breeding on the 18th and early 20th centuries has not been the subject of special research to date.

In the thesis an attempt of the historiographic analysis of the existing concepts on the traditional economy of Kazakhs nomads of the 18th the beginning of the 20th centuries are made:

- the analysis of theoretical-methodological bases of the traditional economy was made, and an attempt of the analysis of the conceptual and categorical device, and also a cattle-breeding compartmentalizing is made;

- views of scientists-nomadism on debatable problems of property are analyzed;

- works on a problem of transformation of nomadic cattle breeding are analyzed;

- consequences of the policy of Russia in the process of subsidence of Kazakhs at the end of the 19th the beginning of the 20th centuries are shown.

In the thesis it is consecutive in chronological order, the historiography on these major theoretical problems of a nomadic economy which throughout a long time remain debatable in a complex is considered.

The scientific and practical importance of research consists of a possibility of use of theoretical-conceptual problems on the traditional economy of Kazakhs not only ethnologists and historians but experts of related subjects. The results of scientific work can be used to develop common conceptual problems not only on the ethnology of Kazakh nomads but also for further development of theoretical problems related to the specificity of cattle-farming of nomadic peoples of the world. Conclusions of dissertation research can be used when carrying out scientific researches when developing lecture courses on history and ethnography of Kazakhstan for students of higher education institutions. The historical experience of studying traditional cattle breeding of Kazakhs can be applied in the course of modernization of cattle-breeding branch in the economy of modern Kazakhstan.

The basic provisions submitted for protection:

1. The pre-revolutionary period can be divided into two stages: the first stage from the second half of the 18th to the middle of the 19th centuries. There was a process of accumulation of material on the ethnography of Kazakh nomads, work in this time period was descriptive; the second stage from the middle of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century (1917) is characterized by an analysis of the work of predecessors and scientifically based coverage of the traditional economy of the Kazakhs with an attempt to theorize.

2. In the Soviet period, from 1917 and almost until the '30s of the 20th century, there was a certain continuity with pre-revolutionary historiography and its approaches. After discussions of the second half of the 1920s and the publication of the Short Course of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik), the Marxist methodology with its characteristic five-years plan system was finally established. Soviet historians were given the task, on the basis of the Marxist model of social development, to determine the formation affiliation of the nomadic peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The

works of the Soviet period are distinguished by a peculiar materialistic methodology of covering the conceptual problems of nomadic society.

3. In the modern period (the '90s of the 20th to the beginning of the 21st centuries), there are no methodological limitations as in Soviet times, although some continuity with Soviet historiography continues.

4. The historians of nomadism put such theoretical problems as the genesis of cattle-breeding, the classification and typology of nomadism, statehood, community-tribal relations in a nomadic society (a specific social structure), traditional economy, and others. Nomadic scholars raise a large volume of theoretical and methodological problems in the study of nomadic societies, both in generalizing works and in regional and geographical ones.

5. Ethnography as an independent science developed in the second half of the 19th century and its theoretical and methodological foundations, as well as all historical disciplines, were formed under the influence of the ideas of the European Enlightenment and classical German philosophy whose ideal is not a narrative but a scientific history that would proceed from the idea of universal progress and the unity of mankind sought to explain everything that happens in history, tried to bring together individual empirical facts by creating a single causal chain and identify the main driving forces of the historical process. Only in the middle of the 19th century, on the basis of the methodological principles developed by the European enlighteners, the first ethnological theory of evolutionism was formed and the theoretical constructs that were most often used in interpreting nomadic economies as geographical determinism, possibilist, the civilizational concept of neo-evolutionism, etc.

6. Foreign historiography is marked by the presence of special works devoted to the study of the traditional economy of the Kazakhs and the transformation processes that took place in the 19th and early 20th centuries, which characterize the pluralism of methodological approaches, among which neo-evolutionism as an ethnographic theory that excludes the idea of a single-line progressive development of mankind should be noted. The vast material of historiography, depending on its problems and the theoretical and methodological foundations of its study, can be divided into three time periods: the first period (18th to the beginning of the 20th centuries), the second period ('20s – '80s of the 20th century), the third period (the '90s of the last century - to the present).

7. The theoretical maturity of any science is determined by the quality of development of its conceptual-categorical apparatus. Most scientists agree that the traditional economic activity of the Kazakhs was cattle-breeding (nomadic, semi-nomadic (semi-settled), settled), the Kazakhs led a traditional lifestyle in connection with the forced adaptation to the environment. Although the traditional economy and related concepts are not unified, and therefore remaining the most important theoretical and methodological problem of nomadism, they are subject to further development.

8. In historiography, there is no consensus on how the typology of cattle-breeding among different nomadic peoples settled in different landscape and geographic regions

of the world and the main criteria for determining types (forms, systems). The development of a typology of cattle-breeding in the scientific literature is still a debatable problem, although domestic researchers traditionally unanimously share the classification in which three types of cattle breeding are presented: nomadic, semi-nomadic (semi-sedentary) and sedentary.

9. In the pre-revolutionary Russian literature, most researchers describe the ancestral ownership of cattle, others have noted in their works the lack of ownership of the land, while others wrote about the existence of the Kazakhs communal tribal land ownership.

In Soviet historiography, a feudal concept of historical development was applied to nomadic society, which was more suitable for sedentary farmers. Most scholars believed that the basis of production relations among nomadic peoples was private ownership of land, while others proposed cattle as the basis of feudal relations among nomadic peoples. But so that the question of the existence of a special socio-economic formation did not arise, the latter began to determine the specifics of feudalism in Kazakhstan as patriarchal-feudal relations: feudal relations in Kazakhstan developed on the basis of general laws, but in the conditions of nomadic farming there was a peculiar form of land appropriation (pastures). This was a feudal right to dispose of nomads, which in the essence was the right of ownership of the land of the khan, sultans and other feudal lords.

As a result, classical feudalism developed by the Marxist scholars was artificially applied to nomads, which led to discussions and a dead end. Nomadic peoples suggested considering relations as a specific and separate community in which they are built on the basis of nomadic farming (nomadic mode of production).

Modern researchers distinguish three components of the traditional nomad economy: pastures, water sources and cattle. Based on the analysis of scientific literature, it is most rational to consider that the land among Kazakh nomads was in communal ownership and could not belong to someone alone in connection with the specifics of nomadic economic activity. Regarding ownership of cattle, it is most logical to consider the property of the family (clan). Water sources, depending on climatic conditions, are divided into artificial reservoirs (wells) in the arid zone and natural. In the first case, nomads who used work and dug them mainly used the wells, and in the second, those who occupied the first pastures roaming in a certain territory.

10. One of the urgent problems in the history of nomadic studies is the transition of nomads to semi-sadness, the transformation of their everyday life and socio-economic relations. There are several conceptual approaches to the problem of the process of transition to settlement: possibilist and geo-deterministic, evolutionary and civilizational. Scientists have different opinions on the transition process to settling, taking into account all factors: the effectiveness, progressiveness and rationality of the transition and its consequences. At the present stage, there are several points of view regarding the impact of colonization on the nomadic economy of the Kazakhs: some believe that no significant changes have occurred, according to other scientists, the

transformation was carried out on a large scale and had negative consequences. The problem of the transformation of nomadic cattle breeding is most clearly traced from the middle of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th centuries and continues to be relevant, which must be studied on the basis of modern approaches without bias and ideological pressure.

Research methodology The research methodology is based on the scientific principles of historicism and the objectivity of knowledge while excluding the Marxist principle of partisanship in historical science.

In addition, the whole apparatus of Aristotelian formal logic acts as a methodological and methodological toolkit, as in any scientific study: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, generalization, analogy, etc. The study also used modern research methods such as a systematic approach to restoring the general features of the nomadic cattle-breeding economy in its integrity, and comparative historical and methodological approaches make it possible to find out the specifics of Kazakh cattle breeding in comparison with the nomadic economy of other societies of the Eurasian steppes.

Any ethnographic research is impossible «without grouping the phenomena studied and assigning each new object to the researcher's field of vision to one or another group of objects» i.e. without resorting to a typological generalization. Therefore, a taxonomy was used in the dissertation research. This is a general theory of classification and systematization of complex objects, which in our case are cattle-breeding farms. Classification should represent a hierarchical system based on general classification criteria that can be applied to cattle-farms in different countries.

Approbation of research. The thesis was executed at the department of archaeology, ethnology and museum studies of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Basic provisions of the thesis were approved in five scientific reports and theses of performances at the international conferences which were taking place in the cities of Almaty and Moscow in 2014-2016. On the subject and materials of the thesis 4 scientific articles are published in the Russian and English languages in which the main results of a research received reflection: one publication entering into Scopus base, three publications are included in the magazines recommended by Committee on control in education and sciences of the Ministry and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The thesis underwent discussion and was recommended for protection at a faculty meeting of archaeology, ethnology and museum studies of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

The structure of dissertation work consists of an introduction, three heads, the conclusion, the list of the used sources and literature.