

ANNOTATION

On the dissertation for the scientific degree of PhD in specialty

«8D02205 – Archeology and ethnology»

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**«Traditional hunting of Kazakh people: historical and ethnologic research
(XVIII- beg. XX centuries)»**

The dissertation research work is devoted to a comprehensive historical and ethnological consideration of the traditional hunting of the Kazakh people in the XVIII – early XX centuries.

Relevance of the research topic. Hunting, which has been a form of human economic activity since the beginning of mankind, has been preserved to this day, despite undergoing a number of changes in the course of development. The Kazakh people also adapted hunting in the conditions of the natural landscape and nomadic life, forming traditional hunting with its own characteristics. However, in different historical periods, due to political and economic conditions, the traditional hunting of the Kazakh people has undergone changes. For example, in the XVIII-early XIX centuries, traditionalism remained, but in the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries began to destroy the essence of traditionalism. It is closely related to the colonial policy pursued by the Russian government. Soviet policy also did not simplify these changes, if not deepen them. The traditional economy of the Kazakh people collapsed, and such types of subsistence farming as hunting were completely destroyed. In the 70s of the 20th century, the idea of world heritage and universal responsibility for their preservation arose and Kazakhstan decided to ratify the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted at the 17th session of the General Assembly (1972) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This increased the efficiency of the country's work to protect, promote, develop, and modernize its Intangible Cultural Heritage. Studying the traditional hunting of the Kazakh people, which is an integral part of the world cultural heritage as an intangible cultural heritage, protecting, promoting, and developing it as an expression of our national identity and uniqueness, as our main value, constitutes an urgent issue.

The object of the research is the traditional hunting of the Kazakh people of the XVIII – early XX centuries.

The subject of the research work. History, research, data, place in life, typology, types, methods, equipment, development as a subsistence economy, role in the life system, traditions and beliefs related to hunting, expression in oral literature, ethnomedicine.

The purpose of the dissertation research is a comprehensive historical and ethnological consideration of the traditional hunting of the Kazakh people.

To achieve the goal, the following specific **tasks** were identified:

- systematization of data related to traditional hunting;
- consider the level of research of the problem and make historiographical analysis;
- study of the history of hunting in the territory of Kazakhstan.;

- creating a typology of Kazakh hunting;
- systematization and description of equipment used during traditional hunting;
- systematization, grouping, analysis of hunting methods;
- to reveal the place of traditional hunting in the subsistence system, to determine the reasons for its transformation;
- study of traditions and rituals related to hunting;
- to study the manifestation of hunting in folklore models;
- studying ethnomedicine related to hunting, determining the ways of using its products for therapeutic purposes in the life of the Kazakh people;
- to study ways and directions of modern hunting;
- study of the hunting development policy of the state.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the dissertation.

In the process of writing the dissertation, theoretically and methodologically, the theories and concepts of foreign and domestic scientists, scientific works, and scientific methods were used as a basis. In particular: the theory of rational choice, ethnic ecology, civilizational status, welfare and "device" theories, social fact and value judgment, as well as the Motif-Index concept were based.

In general, the adaptation of the Kazakh people to the environment and hunting as a secondary economy along with the main economy was determined by the theory of foreign rational choice theory. The theory of rational choice proposed by A. Hindmoor and H. Ward refers to the rational activity of subjects in social sciences. For us, this theory helped to explain the rational life of people in the environment and society, and their actions in the process of choosing the opportunities available to them. That is, the Kazakh people used the local landscape in accordance with their capabilities, along with the main economy - nomadic livestock farming, combined with hunting as a secondary economy.

Determining the place of hunting in the life of the Kazakh people was carried out on the basis of the theory of subsistence system. At the same time, White's theory of adaptation, known as directions of material and social adaptation in the field of modern science, was taken as a basis.

If one of the main reasons for the transformation of the hunting art of the Kazakh people in the XIX century was the colonial policy, then Lurier's theory of "device" will help in this situation to readapt and regulate human relations to the environment.

Traditions, beliefs, If we consider the issues of ethnomedicine and oral literature, this is a social fact. everyday thinking (E. Durkheim). In order to effectively solve the tasks set in the course of the study, methods of historicity, objectivity and structural-functional, analysis and synthesis, historical-comparative and field research were used.

The scientific novelty of the research. Traditional hunting of the Kazakh people has not been comprehensively studied as a special topic in domestic ethnological science. In the course of researching the topic, the place of traditional hunting in the Kazakh livelihood system by adapting to the environment and

landscape was based on a theoretical and methodological point of view, and a theoretical model was created.

As a result of systematic research and scientific analysis:

- data base related to Kazakh traditional hunting was collected and analyzed; based on the level of research, a historiographical analysis was made and it was determined that Kazakh hunting was studied in different periods and by researchers in the directions of a type of economy, an element of nomadism and an art form;

- On the basis of the materials found during the archaeological excavations in the Kazakh lands, it was studied that the roots of Kazakh hunting are deep;

- for the first time in the historiography, the traditional Kazakh hunting industry was considered as an element of the subsistence system, and it was determined that it was initially dependent on nature and social factors, and with the colonization of the Russian Empire, on state institutions;

- folklore materials, archaeological data and unpublished archive documents were used for the first time and put into scientific circulation;

- during the nomadic life of the Kazakh people for centuries, they effectively used the natural landscape for hunting and formed their own traditionalism, but in the 19th century, the traditionality of this profession was broken, and the reasons for the transformation of hunting were revealed;

- the development of hunting in the Kazakh steppes, the laws adopted by the kingdom, measures to regulate hunting were shown through archival documents; it was revealed that the Russian king was interested in the Kazakh poultry industry, and that he tried to keep it near the palace, and that special searches were carried out;

- traditional hunting of the Kazakh people

- the role of the regulator of direct and reciprocal relations between man and the environment was clarified, and the reasons for the loss of this connection, the turning of hunting into a wild type, were determined;

- reconstruction drawings, pictures, photos, visual documents related to traditional hunting methods are shown in the additional section;

- The video material about hunting methods, destruction and reintroduction of the "king tiger" was used during the excursion in the historical and local history museum of Zhetisu region named after M. Tynyshbayuly.

The main arguments for defence:

- The traditional hunting of the Kazakh people was a regulator of direct and reciprocal communication between man and the environment. The loss of this bond led to the devolution of hunting;

- The Kazakh people, who effectively used the natural landscape in a nomadic life, were engaged in hunting as a secondary occupation, and its products met the needs of life as a component of the Kazakh subsistence system;

- since the main type of economy of the Kazakh people is animal husbandry, and due to the fact that the main product is obtained by the population from animal husbandry, there was no need for hunting products, so it creates a subsidiary business;

-traditional hunting, which was a subsidiary Farm due to the peculiarities of the Kazakh land, reached a high level in its development at the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries;

- in a traditional society, hunting was formed with birds, tazy and hunting by various means and methods;

- In the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the strengthening of the colonial policy of Russia, the aggravation of the land problem, the impoverishment of the population, and the involvement of Kazakhs in trade with neighboring countries, the art of hunting was transformed and became a source of trade and exchange. Hunting has lost its traditionality and its meaning has changed. It, in turn, caused great damage to the environment and led to the extinction of animals;

- hunting took place in traditions and customs as an intangible cultural heritage of the Kazakh people;

- traditional hunting, as an economy with a special place in the main life, forms its own topic in folk literature, and as narrative data, sources with national characteristics and ethnic characteristics provide meaningful information about hunting scenes;

- Currently, the development of hunting allows to solve many problems from the social, ecological and economic point of view. This is because hunting or hunting farms are one of the most effective methods of animal resource management. Based on world experience, it is possible to achieve rational use of animal resources through the development of hunting and the preservation of the natural population of wild animals and the development of hunting farms.

Scientific and practical significance. Traditional hunting of the Kazakh people is not only a science of history, but also geography, zoology, agriculture, etc. topic that unites a number of scientific fields. Therefore, it appears in the following directions:

- on the basis of the materials of the research work, it is introduced as an elective subject in the preparation of history, archeology and ethnology specialties in higher educational institutions, and is used to write a course of special lectures and textbooks and educational tools;

- In the course of lectures and practical classes on the subjects "Ethnology", "Ethnic culture", "Traditional economy of the Kazakh people", "Nomadic society of the Kazakh people" and "Historical local studies", students write their own works;

- at scientific and public events of historical and local history museums, institutions for the protection of historical and cultural monuments and libraries;

- "Kansonar" hunters' public associations and the republican association of hunting industry subjects are carrying out work on the protection, promotion and use of animal world;

- organizing the planned "Hunting Museum" in cooperation with the "Kyran" Federation public fund of the said community;

- international and republican hunters hold scientific-practical conferences and sports competitions;

- on the basis of the obtained results, a scientific and educational video material entitled "King - tiger" was prepared;

- a map entitled "Hunting areas of Kazakhstan at the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century" was compiled; - since 2022, the applicant has been working as a scientific consultant of the "Republican "Kusbegilik" Federation on a public basis.

Approbation of the research results. The dissertation was prepared, discussed and recommended for defense at the Department of Archaeology, Ethnology and Museology at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. The scientific results obtained in the course of the research were published in 7 articles in domestic and foreign publications in accordance with the topics that systematically reveal the content of the dissertation: including in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science – 3; in the collections of domestic and international scientific conferences – 3; in a journal with a non-zero impact factor indexed in the Web of Science and Scopus database – 1.