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OUTSTANDING CITIZEN OF ALASH - ALIKHAN BOKEIKHANOV

The path to independence was paved with high peaks and arduous passages. As a result, it is critical to understand the history of the sacred and tragic battle for liberation, and it is important for the next generation to understand the painful journey through which people have gone.

N.A. Nazarbayev, the President of Kazakhstan, stated: "Without the knowledge of great individuals, no epoch can be properly acknowledged. We do not merely see the path of events in the mirror of human history; we feel its spirit, its breath. Therefore, people who clearly and certainly realized their ancestral duty to the people and the country, who do not shy away from its conscientious fulfillment in whatever difficult conditions they live, remain real citizens of our country.

They have always been the pride of their country, no matter what time of history they have lived in." The organization and holding of festive events at the world level dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of one of the largest political leaders and a unique statesman and public figure of the Kazakh intelligentsia Bukeikhanov Alikhan Nurmukhamedovich, honored Kazakh people, who became a leader in the struggle for the integrity of the people, independence of our state, freedom, proves the individuality of the personality once again.

It is known that in 2017, as part of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Alash and Alash Horde party, work is being carried out to ensure that the younger generation studies unknown places of the Alash movement, which showed the selfless life and activity of the Kazakh intelligentsia. Studying the Kazakh history of the early twentieth century, professors of Oxford and Sorbonne Universities, led by Alikhan Bukeikhan, assessed the cause of the Alash movement as an "era of cultural Renaissance". After all, today's Kazakhstan was indebted to Alikhan Bukeikhan for the historical experience and preservation of the vast expanses of its unarmed struggle for independence.

To date, the Kazakh intelligentsia's efforts have been recognized as a national liberation movement under the slogan "Alash," and Alikhan Bukeikhanov is universally acknowledged as his intellectual founder, major ideologist, and political leader [1].

Alikhan Nurmukhamedovich was a true citizen with a high intellectual level, better education, and advanced thinking, deserving of his country's pride. He

established the first democratic national party "Alash" in Kazakh history, as well as the "Alash Horde" state.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Kazakh society, which found itself under the yoke of two - colonial and feudal oppression, on the one hand, faced a severe social crisis, and on the other, having awakened from a thick sleep, moved on to trying to find a decent path. In Modern times, without losing their national realities and historical roots, language and mentality, mastering the advanced cultural achievements of Europe, the people perfectly understood their effectiveness. Alikhan Bukeikhanov and representatives of the nation's intelligentsia called for combating the threat to the people not with military weapons, but with intellectual weapons, through the acquisition of knowledge, consciously, culturally.

Being at the origins of the "Alash" movement, he thoroughly studied the history of the nation in order to write and present the written history of his people, analyzed historical events and phenomena, taught to draw lessons from them. Since the founding of the Kazakh Khanate, he has widely covered the process of colonization of various peoples under the influence of the Russian Empire, the plight of the people in colonial oppression, justified what is necessary for the future of their people, what actions should not be taken and that the only way to preserve national integrity is the formation of modern national culture and bringing Kazakh society to the European level. He noted that Kazakh culture, literature, Kazakh nationality will be preserved as a nation. The idea of "Alash", put forward by Alikhan as an ideology, motto, flag of the Kazakh cultural revival and national identity, brought a huge result, a victory. In order to realize the large-scale strategic goals set for the movement and the leaders of "Alash", there was an idea that was understandable to the masses and settled in their minds and hearts.

Guided by the idea of "Alash", Alikhan propagandized: Kazakh nationalism is love, protection and care for one's nation, language, culture, traditions, ancestral land, Homeland. Fighting for the integrity of the Kazakh land, establishing the boundaries of the native land that survived from our ancestors, a man who conceived the future of his people, on this path gave his life and the lives of his relatives and friends. He stubbornly defended and fought for the sacred right of the Kazakh people to the land of their ancestors, to create a national state, to self-government. While the Soviet government kept Alash figures under control, Alikhan and the Kazakh intelligentsia dominated education, higher education, science and art. Their research works on the development of languages, literature, history, mathematics, physics, philosophy, etc. made a significant contribution to the development of literacy of the population in that period.

The end of the XIX-beginning of the XX century was one of the most difficult periods in the history of the Kazakh people. At the turn of two centuries, the Russian Empire actively colonized the Kazakh land and deepened the policy of Russification, thereby jeopardizing the future of the Kazakh country. During this difficult period, various statistical studies were conducted to obtain valuable information from the history, socio-economic situation, geography and nature of the Kazakh people, tribal structure and economy. In Kazakhstan, such expeditions were led by Shcherbina,

Skripiev, Rumyantsev, Kuznetsov, Hovorostansky, etc., who in different years actively worked on studying the Kazakh region and identifying its overpopulation.

In 1896-1903 an expedition led by F. Shcherbina was formed. While the main goal was to identify the surplus land from Kazakh land to Russian settlers, the materials collected by this expedition were very valuable.

The main composition of the research expedition and additional: translators, registrars, accountants were different. But there were also regular specialists among the researchers. The challenge and selection of research personnel was entrusted by the state to F. Shcherbina. However, the Ministry of Land and State Property, responsible for this expedition, carefully studied the candidacy proposed by F. Shcherbina and checked her personal file by submitting a request to the Police Department.

Having studied numerous archival documents and scientific literature, we proved that the members of the expedition and F. Shcherbina were research specialists with higher education. In general, the staff of researchers was a permanent specialist and a constantly changing person with a higher local education, such as accountants, registrars, translators.

The expedition included many representatives of Kazakh nationality, who served as translators, registrars. Researcher T. Volkova: "As can be seen from the above list, the local Kazakh intelligentsia was involved in budgeting, whose representatives worked as registrars and carriers on expeditions. The fact that they were, on the one hand, people with an achievable level of education, and on the other hand, the Kazakh language and way of life, contributed to the quality of the survey," she says, on the one hand, that literate citizens of Kazakh nationality were also involved in the expedition, on the other hand, proves the objectivity of the study.

It is worth noting here that a representative of the Kazakh intelligentsia, forester, economist and statistician A. N. Bukeikhanov took part in this study. In general, researchers Koigeldiev M. K. [2], Volkova T. P., Bazarbayev M., Akkululy S., Amrina M. S., Serekbayeva L. I., Meirmanova G. A., Zhienalina I. [3] and others examined various aspects of Bukeikhan's activities in the Shcherbina expedition.

The activity of Alikhan Bokeikhan, one of the outstanding Kazakh citizens, in this study was special and complex. He graduated from the Imperial Forestry Institute in St. Petersburg in 1894 and returned to Omsk. In 1896, by the decision of the central authorities, F. A. Shcherbina was invited to an expedition to study animal husbandry of the local population of Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Turgai regions, the system and culture of using its land fund. At first he was invited as an extra, and then worked as the head of a separate party of the expedition [4].

During his participation in this expedition, the term of which fell on 1896-1903, A. Bukeikhan saw a new facet in the Kazakh steppes, which he had not noticed before for the purposes of imperial power, and noticed that in the near future he was ready to implement major strategic measures. In particular, it was the transformation of the West Siberian and Kazakh steppes into a zone of settlement of peasants who migrated from the internal Russian provinces, thereby easing the social tension that had developed in connection with the land in the metropolis. He witnessed the colonial policy of Russia, on the one hand, participating in the expedition, on the

other hand, the Kazakhs got acquainted with the socio-economic situation and had the opportunity to make concrete plans for the future.

It is known that the Russian government sought to create for him a kind of "legal" basis for a large-scale organization of the resettlement movement, to determine the ownership rights of Kazakhs to land, the norms of use. From this point of view, it is important that A. Bukeikhan took part in the work of the first organized expedition to the Kazakh steppe, contributing to the fact that his research conclusions were to a certain extent liberal.

Alikhan conducted research in Omsk, Pavlodar, Karkaraly, Semipalatinsk counties.

So, Alikhan Bukeikhanov conducted a scientific examination and described Altybai, Kyzyltau volosts of Pavlodar county. Also, on the basis of oral traditions, it was established that the tribal schedule of the county and the Kazakh population in it from the beginning of the XVII-XIX centuries, he participated in the restoration of the original history of the region.

A. Bukeikhanov noted the importance of the expedition's materials in the settlement of the land issue, but did not fully agree with its conclusions. He advocated the gradual, voluntary resettlement of nomads to a settled state, and not for the simultaneous development of cattle breeding and agriculture, planned by tsarist Russia. After all, he will resist the stress of Kazakh farms that are not accustomed to new conditions, the policy of "Russification", the suppression of the sacred values of the people.

The famous statistician A. A. Kaufman particularly noted the merits of A. N. Bukeikhanov in the expedition. A. Bukeikhan's activity in the expedition was highly appreciated by many statisticians. So, in one of the documents stored in the archive, there is information that Alikhan Nurmukhamedovich, after the end of F. Shcherbina's expedition in 1903, was left in this position for another 2 months. It says that in an official letter dated January 5, 1905, sent from the Department of State Property, the expedition that surveyed the steppe regions has not been working since January 1, 1904.

Alikhan Bukeikhan also explores the tribal structure of Kazakh society, writes genealogy, makes deep and objective conclusions and maps the settlements of the genus. In Russian historiography, most researchers note that the Shcherbinskaya expedition with the participation of A. Bukeikhan calculated the share of land that did not cause much harm to the traditional Kazakh nomadic and semi-nomadic cattle breeding.

In conclusion, A. Bukeikhan, who participated in the data collection, deepened comprehensive education by studying his native land, contributed to the study of Kazakh history, tribal structure.

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system and culture of using its land fund. At first he was invited as an extra, and then worked as the head of a separate party of the expedition [5].

The people honored the memory of Alikhan Bukeikhanov, who accomplished a feat on the way to independence, and perpetuated the memory of the younger generation about his struggle and activities for his country. We believe that the festive events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alikhan Bukeikhanov, timed to the 25th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are of great importance for the knowledge of the great personality, the study of life aspects, the continuation of the dialogue of generations, spiritual development and promotion of the national idea of Alash.

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