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## THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE TATARS TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZHETYSU IN THE LATE OF 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

### *Abstract*

This article describes the representatives of the Tatar nation in the economic life of the Zhetysu region, which became part of the Russian Empire in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Namely, on the basis of archival materials, some data are given on fairs, mobile trade, and stationary trading places and the contribution of the Tatars, which had a significant impact on the economic growth of the region.

In the 60- 80s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Zhetysu was part of two governor generals and was in the middle of the markets of China in the East and Central Asia in the South, which of course was due to the great strategic interest of the Russian Empire. For this reason, it was in this region of Kazakhstan that battered entrepreneurs from all over the empire came. And this article is an attempt to describe the significant contribution of Tatar entrepreneurs and contribute to the development of the region's economy.

The type of Tatar trade with local Kazakh and Kyrgyz, which began initially with traveling trade, developed over time. It grew to seasonal fairs and then continued with the opening of permanent trading houses and permanent places of work for the local population. And this article provides information on the contribution of these fairs and trading houses to the economic development of the region. Monthly and annual incomes, the number and names of some Tatar merchants are given. Among these names, there is also information about the activities of Iskhak Gabdulvaliev, a major merchant, philanthropist, and unofficial leader of the local Tatars in the city of Verny, the center of the Zhetysu region.

**Keywords:** Zhetysu, Verny, Tatars, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, merchants, trade, fair, Iskhak Gabdulvaliev.

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## XIX ҒАСЫР СОҢЫ МЕН XX ҒАСЫР БАСЫНДАҒЫ ЖЕТІСУДЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНДАҒЫ ТАТАР ҰЛТ ӨКІЛДЕРІНІҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІ

### *Аннотация*

Бұл мақалада XIX ғасырдың екінші жартысынан бастап Ресей империясының құрамына толықтай енген Жетісу өңірінің экономикалық өміріндегі татар ұлт өкілдерінің алған орны сипатталған. Дәлірек айтсақ, аталмыш аймақтың экономикалық дамуында орын алған жәрмеңкелер, жылжымалы сауда және стационарды сауда орындарының қалыптасуы мен татарлардың нақты атқарған қызметтері архив деректері негізінде келтірілген.

XIX ғасырдың 60-80 жылдары Түркістан, кейінірек Дала және қайтадан Түркістан генерал-губернаторлықтарының құрамына енген Жетісу облысының Шығыста Қытай, Оңтүстікте Орталық Азия нарықтарының ортасында орналасуы Ресей империясының тарапынан аса үлкен стратегиялық қызығушылық тудырды. Осы орайда дәл осы аймаққа империяның түпкір-түпкірінен сауданың майын ішкен саудагерлер келген еді. Және бұл мақала осы саудагерлердің ішінде татарлардың үлесі мен нақты атқарған қызметтері жайында жазылған.

Татарлардың ең алғаш жылжымалы саудагерлікпен жергілікті қазақ-қырғыз халықтарымен басталған сауда түрі уақыт өткен сайын дами түсті. Мезгілдік жәрмеңкелерге дейін көтеріліп, кейін тіпті түбегейлі тұрақты сауда орындары мен жергілікті халық үшін тұрақты жұмыс орындарының ашылуымен жалғасты. Дәл сол аталмыш жәрмеңкелер мен сауда орталықтарының аймақтағы экономикалық дамуындағы үлесі жайында осы мақала мағлұмат береді. Айлық пен жылдық табыстары, татар көпестерінің саны мен кейбір есімдер келтірілген. Сондай есімдердің ішінде Жетісу облысының орталығы Верный қаласының белді көпесі, меценаты мен жергілікті татарлардың бейресми көшбасшысы – Исхак Габдулвалиевтің үлесі туралы да мағлұматтар бар.

**Кілт сөздер:** Жетісу, Верный, татарлар, қазақтар, қырғыздар, көпестер, сауда-саттық, жәрменке, Исхак Габдулвалиев.

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## **ВКЛАД ТАТАР В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СЕМИРЕЧЬЯ В КОНЦЕ XIX НАЧАЛА XX ВЕКОВ**

### *Аннотация*

В данной статье дается описание представителей татарской нации в экономической жизни Семиреченской области, полностью вошедшей в состав Российской империи со второй половины XIX века. А именно, на основе архивных материалов приводятся некоторые данные по ярмаркам, передвижной торговле и стационарных торговых мест и вклад татар, оказавших значительное влияние на экономический подъем края.

В 60-80 годах XIX века Семиреченская область, входила в состав двух генерал-губернаторств и находилась посредине рынков Китая на Востоке и Средней Азии на Юге, что конечно же обуславливалось большим стратегическим интересом со стороны Российской империи. По этой причине именно в этот регион Казахстана приезжали выдавшие виды предприниматели со всей империи. И в данной статье попытка описать значительный вклад татарских предпринимателей и вклад в развитие экономики данного региона.

Тип татарской торговли с местными казахами и киргизами, начавшаяся изначально с передвижной торговли, со временем развивался. Она выросла до сезонных ярмарок, а потом продолжилось открытием постоянных торговых домов и постоянной место работы для местного населения. И в этой статье предоставлена информация о вкладе этих ярмарок и торговых домов в экономическое развитие региона. Приведены месячные и годовые доходы, количество и имена некоторых татарских купцов. Среди этих имен есть и сведения о деятельности Исхака Габдулвалиева, крупного купца, мецената и неофициального лидера местных татар города Верный, центра Семиреченской области.

**Ключевые слова:** Семиречье, Верный, татары, казахи, кыргызы, купцы, торговля, ярмарка, Исхак Габдулвалиев.

**Introduction.** Economic relations have played a paramount role in shaping the course of human history, from the earliest civilizations to the modern globalized world. These intricate networks of trade, exchange, and production have not only facilitated the movement of goods and services but have also acted as catalysts for cultural exchange, technological advancement, and societal evolution.

In ancient times, economic relations were instrumental in the growth and spread of civilizations. The Silk Road, for instance, was a vast network of trade routes that connected East and West, fostering cultural interactions between diverse societies such as China, India, Persia, and the Roman Empire. The exchange of goods like silk, spices, and precious metals facilitated not only economic prosperity but also the dissemination of ideas, religions, and technologies. The economic bonds formed along these routes laid the groundwork for the global interconnectedness that characterizes the present day.

During the medieval period, economic relations played a vital role in the emergence of trading cities and guilds, setting the stage for the Renaissance and the modern world. The Hanseatic League, a confederation of merchant guilds in Northern Europe, established trading hubs that connected cities from the Baltic Sea to the North Sea. This alliance not only safeguarded merchants along their trade routes but also promoted the exchange of knowledge and innovations across borders. The economic prosperity brought about by such collaborations spurred advancements in shipbuilding, navigation, and financial systems, contributing to the cultural and intellectual revival of the Renaissance.

The Age of Exploration and subsequent colonial endeavors further underscored the impact of economic relations on history. European powers established vast empires driven by economic motives, exploiting resources from colonies to fuel their industrialization back home. This economic exploitation had profound social and political ramifications, shaping the destinies of nations and giving rise to new power dynamics on a global scale. The transatlantic slave trade, a tragic consequence of these economic endeavors, highlights the dark side of economic relations, as human lives were commodified for economic gains.

The Russian Empire, spanning from the 18th to the early 20th century, encompassed a vast and diverse expanse, with economic development playing a pivotal role in its growth and stability. Amidst this economic landscape, the Tatars emerged as a significant ethnic group whose contributions significantly influenced the empire's economic trajectory.

The Russian Empire's economic situation was marked by a complex blend of agricultural and industrial elements. Agriculture formed the backbone of the economy, with vast expanses of fertile land supporting the cultivation of crops and the rearing of livestock. This agricultural output not only sustained the empire's population but also served as an important export commodity, contributing to its economic growth.

Amidst this economic landscape, the Tatars, a Turkic ethnic group, played a crucial role. Predominantly inhabiting the region known as Tatarstan, they contributed to the empire's development in various ways. The Tatars were skilled traders, establishing bustling marketplaces that facilitated both domestic and international trade. This trade network helped connect the empire's diverse regions, enabling the flow of goods and resources. Additionally, the Tatars were known for their craftsmanship, excelling in fields like textiles, metalwork, and carpentry. Their products became sought-after commodities, further fueling economic activity.

Furthermore, the Tatars were instrumental in the empire's industrialization efforts. As industrialization gained momentum, Tatarstan emerged as a vital center for manufacturing and processing industries. The Tatars' expertise in various crafts, combined with their adaptability to new technologies, played a crucial role in propelling the empire's industrial growth.

But in this article we will not describe the role of the Tatars in the general imperial space, but we will try to describe it in a single region of the empire, namely in Zhetysu.

Zhetysu has always been an important region at the crossroads of trade, culture and civilization. This area was located at the intersection of nine roads, starting with the Silk Road, which was opened in the 2nd century. In this region were located the great cities and commercial centers of the time. And in the second half of the 19th century a new page was turned in the history of development of the economic life of the region, beginning with the full integration of Zhetysu into the Russian Empire. Russian merchants and trade officials flocked to the region. Among the merchants and traders who came there were also representatives of one nationality, namely Tatars. This article discusses the entrepreneurial activities and trade of the Tatars in the Zhetysu region.

**Materials and research methods.** The article was written according to the principles of coherence and objectivity. Based on this principle, the role and position of the Tatars in the economic life of the Zhetysu region is differentiated. Moreover, comparative-historical, retrospective methods are used in the systematization of the data used.

The materials of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Central State Archives of the Kyrgyz Republic were used for writing the article. From the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan: fund 44 "Semirechenskoe oblastnoe pravlenie" [1] and fund 41 "Vernenskoe uezdnoe upravlenie" [2]. From the Central State Archives of the Kyrgyz Republic, "Obzor Semirechenskoj oblasti" (1882-1892) [3] and 136 fund "Oblastnye pravleniya" [4] were used.

**Discussion.** There is no systematic study on the history of the Zhetisu Tatars in general, let alone on the trading activities of the Tatars in the Zhetisu region. Therefore, this article is one of the first to describe the influence of a particular people on the economic development of the region in the administrative-geographical region of Zhetysu, which was part of the Russian Empire. From this point of view, this article is relevant and new. However, there is no reason to claim that the subject has not been studied at all. F.M. Sultanova, who studied the development of commercial entrepreneurship in the Zhetysu region in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, is one of the most important authors on this subject. She studied the development of trade in the second half of the 19th century [5]. In her work, the author has tried to study, as far as possible, the transition of the aforementioned area from the mobile form to the fixed form and the evolution of the formation to the stationary, i.e. stable level. In addition, the causes and consequences of the loss of old forms in connection with the development of capitalist relations for this developmental evolution are considered. However, in this work only a brief overview of the place and role of the representatives of the Tatar people, who are the subject of our research, in the debate in the region is given.

Special attention is paid to the author of the work E.M. Gibadullina and her article entitled "Tatar urban communities in South Kazakhstan in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries: social and economic aspect" [6]. The history of Tatars, who were merchants, citizens and patrons, is described in this work, which aims to describe as best as possible the socio-economic situation of Tatar townspeople. 1867-1868 As part of the reform, the economic life of urban Tatars in the Syrdarya and Zhetysu regions, which belonged to the Turkestan General Government, was opened up and studied on the basis of archival sources.

Thinking of the merchants and patrons of Zhetysu, Ishaq Gabdulvaliev and his sons, who were known not only in the city of Verny, but also in the Zhetysu region, immediately come to mind to anyone who knows even

a little. At this point, the authors who have dealt with the history of the above-mentioned people cannot be ignored. These works include A.G. Voronov and N.I. Tairov's works [7] provide valuable information.

Some historians have researched works on our subject, albeit superficially. Among them, Miymanbaeva Fialka Nuraevna published "Socioeconomic Relations in Kyrgyz and Kazakh Households of Semirechya at the Beginning of the XX Century in 1990 in the city of Frunze, now Bishkek." [8] worked. The main research objective of this abstract written for the title of a candidate of historical sciences was to describe the general demographic situation of nomadic and semi-nomadic peoples of Zhetysu at the beginning of the 20th century and to consider the economic development of the Kyrgyz-Kazakh economy in the context of colonial policy.

**Relevance.** Studying the economic history of the Tatars of Zhetysu is of paramount importance for several reasons. Firstly, it provides valuable insights into the economic dynamics of a historically significant region in Central Asia. This knowledge can help us understand how trade routes, agriculture, and resource management shaped the livelihoods of the Tatar communities over time.

Furthermore, an examination of their economic history sheds light on the interactions and influences of various cultures and civilizations that traversed the Silk Road through Zhetysu. It allows us to appreciate the adaptability and resilience of the Tatars as they navigated through changing economic circumstances and external pressures.

Overall, delving into the economic history of the Tatars of Zhetysu enriches our understanding of both the local history of this region and the broader context of Eurasian trade and cultural exchange, offering lessons and insights that have contemporary relevance for the study of economics, culture, and society.

**Main part.** The assertion that the entrepreneurial activity of the Tatars began only after the complete incorporation of this region into the Russian Empire is historically incorrect. Of course, it is impossible to say exactly when the Tatars started trading in the Zhetysu region. However, it is clear that the history of this region goes back a long way. With the arrival of the Russian Empire in the Zhetysu region, the initial positive attitude of the Empire towards the Tatars and the flexibility of the Tatars in trade, their role in the mentioned region increased greatly.

The most popular type of trade conducted by Tatars in the Zhetysu region is mobile trade. Usually a reliable Tatar representative of the merchants of the city of Petropavlovsk comes in November and conducts trade activities throughout the winter. Mainly Russian goods are sold, and the exchange is mainly for Kazakh cattle. In April, trade ceased, and the Tatars went to the city of Petropavlovsk to collect their debts. In the spring, trade comes to a halt, and the reason for stockpiling is to get the goods to their destination before the heat sets in. Because in the heat of summer it is painful to drive the cattle to a distant place, and they tried not to leave them there for the summer because of the occurrence of various epidemics. In turn, it is worth mentioning that the same kind of trade was exchanged for some Asian goods. It was not a coincidence that in the Russian archival documents even in the second half of the 20th century the representatives of these two nationalities were called "close to trade by birth" ("torgoshi po prirode") [3].

Mobile trade takes place mainly in the form of barter. It is obvious that the Tatars and Sarts, who understand the Kazakh language well and are able to do so, came to a common decision and were able to sell the stolen property to the Kazakh property faster and more rationally than the Russians. In this regard, the pages of the archive also state that the Tatars and Sarts, trading on the basis of barter, achieve great wealth - "The trade of Sarts and Tatars in the steppe takes place in extremely favorable conditions for the traders and highly unfavorable for the buyers" [5]. However, it is a great mistake to believe that the Tatars and Sarts were actually rich. Since it is usually a temporary profit, it is spent in anticipation of a revival of trade in the next season. Compared to stationary trading houses, which regularly traded in winter and summer, their income was small.

Such trading houses are mainly located in the cities of Zhetysu, namely: Verny, Pishpek, Lepsi, Kapal, Przhevalsk, Zharkent and other large and small cities. In the first general census in the Russian Empire, the number of Tatars in the Zhetysu region was given as 8353. 51 percent of them, i.e. 4283 Tatars, lived in cities [6]. In these cities, the Tatars usually settled in the outskirts of the city, the so-called "Tatar slobodas." In these slobodas, the Tatars traded, developed their crafts, built mosques and madrasas, and satisfied their social and cultural needs. The first "Tatar sloboda" was founded in the middle of the 19th century in the city of Verny, the center of the Zhetysu region, by Tatars who had migrated from Tashkent, Semey, Tyumen, Omby and other cities of Russia.

Thus, the Tatars who moved to the urban areas of Zhetysu did not stay away from the economic life of the region. In some regions they even played a key role. For example, in the second half of the 20th century, 11-12 October Tatars were engaged in trade in the city of Turkestan, which entered the territory of Zhetysu, and all 25 Russian merchants registered in the city of Shymkent were Tatars. In general, the largest share of Tatars in the Russian Empire was in Kazakhstan - 33% [6].

If we return to our own region of Zhetysu, there were stores of Tatar merchants and traders in the town of Kapal. We should mention here the bookstore of F. Sadykov, the dairy stores of Muhammadiyev, the stores of A. Abdirashitov in Kapal city and uezd, etc. In the modern city of Taldykorgan (at that time it was called Gavrilovka) there were merchants and trade Tatars such as Bugubaevs, Muzafarovs, Mamayusupovs, Gizattulla Shagadaliyev. The trade relations of Rakhmatulla Bugubayev, who was the most famous, extended to Semey in the north and Taraz in the south [6]. Apart from that, Tatars had a great share in the economic life of the Lepsi settlement. Besides trading in stores in the mentioned region, he also engaged in beekeeping.

Even more successful were the production plants of the Tatars. Among them was Mukhametzhan Tokhtarov, who kept a store in the Tokmak district. His profession was tanning, and he processed 2,000 skins worth 8,250 rubles per year. The Tatar of Issykkol who made a living with such a profession is A. Sharafutdinov. His company, which was a merchant of the 2nd guild from Karakol, produced 600 chamois worth 4200 rubles per year. And another guild merchant A. from Karakol. Karimov established the production of red suede with annual income of 1,800 rubles. The same tanneries existed in the city of Verny. In the beginning they were representatives of the Tatar people. Thus, one of Shamsutdin and Nurmukhamet Suleymanov processed 200 kinds of skins with annual income of 1,000 rubles, while the other processed 500 kinds of skins with annual income of 4,000 rubles. In general, the town of Verny was the economic center of Zhetysu at that time. Merchants from all parts of the empire came to this city and maintained trade relations not only with the local population, but also with the neighboring peoples of Central Asia and China.

Speaking about the city of Verny, it is impossible not to mention the 2 guild merchants - Ishaq Gabdulvaliev. I. Gabdulvaliev was born in 1839 in the village of Maskara, Kukmor district, today's Republic of Tatarstan, in a simple peasant family. He studied in a rural madrasah and worked under the management of businessmen in the city of Kazan, and later in the cities of Ornbork and Troitsk. In the 60's of the 19th century he opened his first trading business in the cities of Semipalatinsk and Petropavlovsk. At the beginning of the 20th century, together with his sons, he opened a trading house in the city of Verny.

Gabdulvaliev's trade relations were not limited to local and Russian merchants, he even maintained close contacts with Chinese merchants. Moreover, there is information that he did not receive any credit throughout his life. This is probably an indication that he was not economically needy [7]. Another proof of what has been said is that after the revolution of 1917, on September 15, 1918, 15 houses, located mainly in the center of the city of Verny, were confiscated from the Gabdulvaliev family [6]. These houses were not only residential buildings, but also warehouses and hotels.

The trading activities of Gabdulvaliev and his sons in the city of Verny were widely known throughout the Zhetysu region and beyond. In this regard, it should be noted that the members of this dynasty left great traces in the history of this region. Not only with trade services and business, but also with a new method, namely the opening of the Ishakiya madrasah in the modernist direction, the first madrasah for girls in the city of Verny, and the opening of a Muslim library in the city of Verny.

Let us try to determine the total number of Tatar merchants officially registered in the Zhetysu region based on the available archival material. According to statistical documents prepared by Russian officials at the beginning of the 20th century, there were 907 officially registered merchants in the Zhetysu region. Among them, the largest number was Tatars, to be exact - 340 [4].

The number of officially registered Tatar merchants in the above-mentioned town of Verny is 46, and among them there are both men and women. It is interesting that there is a large number of female Tatar merchants - 24. It is difficult to say why this is so. However, the official founder of the trading house "Ishaq Gabdulvaliev i synovya", established by the richest merchant in Verny, was Bibikhadicha Muhammedzarifovna Gabdulvalieva, the merchant's wife [6]. Thus, from the above table and this example, it is clear that Tatar women have made a great contribution to the economic development of the region.

It can be observed that the largest number of merchant Tatars can be found in Lepsi uezd and the smallest in Zharkent uezd. Since Zharkent has been located at a crossroads of trade since ancient times, the competition for trade Tatars in this place must have been high. Moreover, the Tatars did not have goods that were of interest to the local population. It is obvious that cheap goods from neighboring China cannot be replaced by expensive Russian goods [4]. As for Lepsi, the Tatars began to move here en masse only at the end of the 19th century. However, at the beginning of the 20th century he managed to develop his business in the Lepsi district. In our opinion, the cause of this situation is the local climate. In particular, the honey processing. We have already mentioned that the Tatars were beekeepers in Lepsi. Apart from that, the settlement of Lepsi consisted mainly of Russian Cossacks and Slavic peasants. The Tatars were familiar with such a contingent for a long time and quickly came to a common understanding, and it was very convenient for them to use their entrepreneurial skills rationally, unlike the merchant Uyghurs and Sarts of Zharkent.

Before the 1917 revolution, another popular form of trade was the fair. Such fairs were often organized in the Zhetysu region. For example: Karkara fair, fairs in the towns of Verny, Przhevalsk, Zharkent. The mentioned fairs were brought mainly by Semey and Petropavlovsk merchants, including Tatars, from Irbit, Ishim, Koyandy-Botov and other fairs. Imports were mainly shoes, sugar, soap, candles, tableware, tea and sweets, exports were mainly sheep, horses, camels, cattle, wool and hides.

The first fair in Zhetysu was opened in 1885 on the Naryn River, 8 kilometers from the Sergiopol railroad station, and was called Naryn-Sergiopol. The fair lasted exactly one month (May 1 and June 1) and the revenues amounted to 75 thousand rubles. And in 1893 the largest Karkara market was opened in Zharkent district on the Karkara river. In 1894 alone, 2,971 horses, 6,977 cattle, 35,926 sheep and 1,678 goats were sold at this fair. In 1901, livestock and goods worth 328,262 rubles were sold, and in 1902 the annual revenue reached 304,153 rubles and 55 coins. Now, as for the fair in Verny, the center of the Zhetysu region, the annual revenue in 1893 was 86,900 rubles, and the revenue of the fairs opened in the whole district in 1894 amounted to 371,624 rubles. It should be noted that Russians, Sarts and Tatars were the main traders at these fairs [5].

The development of fairs on such a large scale was not an indicator of the strong economic development of the region; on the contrary, the opening of fairs, i.e. seasonal trading places, was an indicator of the economic backwardness of Zhetysu. As a rule, the fair took place in an area with a small population, long distances between settlements, poor communication routes and not fully adapted to a sedentary way of life. It was, above all, an expression of the survival of nomadic life.

**Result.** Part of the trade and production goods of Zhetysu were in the hands of the Tatars. They were engaged in the sale of flour, the processing of wool and skins, the sale of fabrics and clothing, haberdashery and confectionery, oriental sweets and spices. He played the role of a mediator between Russian trade and local Kazakhs. He even travelled as far as China and Mongolia to maintain trade relations.

The Tatars' share in the economic life not only in Zhetysu, but in the whole Kazakh land began to worry the local administrations. Therefore, since the 80s of the 19th century, the Tatars were considered an "unpleasant element" (nezhelatelnyi element) in Turkestan and were excluded from the leadership from a socio-economic and cultural point of view. In 1886, the Tatars were banned from owning land, real estate, and notarized renting of housing on the territory of the Turkestan region. With such restrictions, the reputation of the Tatars in the region began to decline. Even to register as a resident of a town or village, one had to present a certificate from the local police stating that one was politically "clean."

**Conclusion.** The history of the Russian Empire is a tapestry woven with a diverse array of ethnic and cultural threads. Among these, the Tatars stand out as a significant group with a complex relationship to the empire. While many Tatars contributed positively to the economic and cultural fabric of the empire, there were instances where they were deemed an undesirable element, leading to notable consequences.

The undesirable element of the Tatars in the Russian Empire can be traced back to a confluence of factors. Geopolitical tensions, religious differences, and social disparities contributed to perceptions of the Tatars as a potentially destabilizing force. These factors often led to discriminatory policies and measures aimed at controlling the Tatar population.

One notable consequence was the enforcement of policies that restricted Tatar cultural practices and religious freedoms. The Russian Orthodox Church held a prominent place in the empire, and efforts to assimilate Tatars into this religious framework sometimes resulted in tension. This led to the suppression of Islamic traditions and the imposition of Orthodox practices, causing cultural dissonance and fostering a sense of marginalization among Tatars.

But despite this, the Tatars still continued to play a large role in the economy. The representatives of the Tatar people contributed to a great economic breakthrough not only in the Zhetysu region, but also in Kazakhstan as a whole. And thanks to this breakthrough, the Tatars had the opportunity to open cultural centers in their places of residence. The development of mosques and Islamic schools, libraries and bookstores, printed newspapers and magazines, and printing houses was based mainly on the income from this trade. In the second half of the 19th century, the same cultural centers were opened throughout Kazakhstan, with the exception of the Zhetysu region, due to the patronage and initiatives of the Tatars. And at the beginning of the turbulent 20th century, he made a great contribution to the formation of the souls of the nation and the national intellectuals who cared about their country.

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