The Land Issue in Social and Political Activities of the Kazakh Intelligentsia in the Duma Period of Tsarist Russia

Yerbol Zhanykulov

Mukhtar Auezov South Kazakhstan State University, Kazakhstan, 486050, Shymkent, Taukehan av. 5.

Abstract: Beginning of the twentieth century in the history of socio-political life of Kazakhstan noted the active participation of the Kazakh intelligentsia in the preparation and conduct of elections in the first and second State Duma. Then Kazakh deputies activities was limited by law in 1907 and the third and fourth Doom they did not participate. But activism in promoting the interests of the Kazakh population on the land question was carried out continuously and without interruption, he was central to the political demands of socio-political organizations in the Kazakh Steppe. It is particularly important to note the value of the Kazakh intelligentsia in the national liberation movement, which is closely intertwined with the struggle of the Kazakh population for a just solution of the agrarian problem in the province. Rows of local intellectuals differed in their views and actions. Some of them, mostly from the lower classes, adhere to the socialist ideas were or have cooperated with the Social Democrats, the Socialist-Revolutionaries, etc. Another, more significant, not only in numbers, but also on the effect, part of the Kazakh intelligentsia, standing on the liberal-democratic positions. So in this article is to analyze the role of the Kazakh intelligentsia and land issues in Imperial period.

Key words: The State Duma - Deputy faction - Stolypin's reform - The land question - The migration management.

INTRODUCTION

Role of national intelligence in the life of Kazakh society. In the development of both the worker and the agrarian movement in Kazakhstan, the liberation struggle in the region as a whole, played a role intellectuals, originated at the turn of XIX - XX centuries.

On the structure and areas, nature of political activity intellectuals united by various groups, but the main part were representatives of the colonial administration, including doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc.

They in December 1905 in Uralsk held a congress of delegates of the Kazakh population in the five areas and tried to create his own party - a branch of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia, which was within the freedoms granted to the king manifesto of October 17, to defend the national interests of Kazakhs.

In February 1906 in Semipalatinsk hosted the second congress of the Kazakhs, who approved close to the Cadets program, but included in it requiring the cessation of resettlement in the region of the peasants, the recognition of all land owned by indigenous people of Kazakhstan, the opening of national schools, etc. This political trend headed A.Bukeyhanov, A.Baytursynov, M.Tynyshevaev, M.Chokai, M.Dulatov B. Karataev and other prominent Kazakh intelligentsia. They advocated the freedom of religion, particularly against acts of anti-Muslim government and local authorities for the development of national culture, as well as for the distribution of the Kazakh language along with other languages in Kazakhstan [1].

In the first Duma of the Semipalatinsk region ran with great difficulty was A.Bukeyhanov. In the elections to the State Duma of the second A.Bukeyhanov supporters won in almost all regions of Kazakhstan. Akmola region - Koshugulov, Ural region – Karataev, Turgay region - Beremzhanov, Semirechensk region - Tynyshevaev, Semipalatinsk region - Norakenov. Despite the very short period of operation of the second State Duma, the Kazakh deputy have done everything possible to familiarize the
Russian parliament with the true state of affairs in the Kazakh Steppe. Had considerable resonance performance B.Karataev May 16, 1907, which is from the Duma rostrum conclusively condemned Stolypin agrarian reform as another step towards strengthening the colonization of Central Asia as robbing its indigenous population.

Role of National Intelligence in the Life of Kazakh Society: One of the main requirements of the Kazakh society was the land problem, the aspirations of the people expressed the democratic intelligentsia. T.Sedelnikov describing a fight for a fair land management, describes the requirements of social and political movements of Kazakhstan: "Basically, the law should be written, that the Kyrgyz lands belong to the eternal law of property Kyrgyz people without any other co-owners. Laws on the recognition of the Kyrgyz state-owned land and resettlement of Russian peasants to them should be abolished, annihilated. Without permission of the Kyrgyz Russian themselves should not take away the land or for temporary use or for eternity" [2].

It is the land issue was a major in the Kazakh national liberation movement in the early decades of the twentieth century. One of the central questions that should solve the Duma of the third convocation on M.Dulatov, was the issue "of Kazakh land". Here, the author examines the article "Steppe position March 25, 1891". It is obvious that here we are talking about a document known as the "Management Regulations, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Semirechensk, Turgay and Ural regions,"legislatively approved March 25, 1891" [3]. This document is the result of the activities of a representative commission, created in 1885 to develop a common management regulations in these areas. The Commission began its meeting October 5, 1885, brought together to consider all legislation, preexisting, draft regulations and explanatory notes thereto, produced for 15 years after the reform of 1867-1868, coving remarks, reviewed all relevant ministries and statistical material the Kazakh region and Turkestan region. It is the document prepared by the Commission (Steppenwolf position), an attempt was made resolving disputes concerning land relations Kazakh and Kazakh population. As rightly noted B.Abdrahmanov this issue escalated due to the activation of the colonization movement in the Kazakh steppe in the 1870’s years [4].

The tsarist government announced Kazakh lands owned by the Russian state, with some restrictions was kept order of distribution of land in the Kazakh villages, based on the norms of the Kazakh customary law. Establishes a special legal regime of land for Cossack troops, regulation of land use ordinary Russian peasants, essentially little more than a legal regime in Russian villages. Moreover, due to the fact that in the Ural, Turgay areas on the territory of which had to unfold the construction work, the right to the land of nomads, interested builders Siberian railway, were defined vaguely.

Kazakh intellectuals believed that to solve this problem could only State Duma. M.Dulatov in connection with the above, writes: "In the 19’th article of the law states, lands inhabited by nomadic Kazakhs belong to the treasury, in the 12’th article states - these are on land use Kazakhs indefinitely". And finally, adds: "In addition to this 12 article said, the extra use of Kazakh land takes a treasury for their needs."Thus, it seems to us, M.Dulatov draws attention to those articles that contain certain contradictions [5]. Its point of view he outlines clearly. "When in the above five areas - writes M.Dulatov - selected Kazakhs land for the peasants, it relied on this supplement. Issued for Kazakhs Ferghana, Samarkand, Syr Darya regions of Turkestan Position June 12, 1886 on board the Turkestan: edge", not contained provisions on withdrawal treasury shares extra land of the Kazakhs. Hence the conclusion M.Dulatov: in the case of actions prior law land of the Kazakhs had no right to mark off (withdraw) [6].

M.Dulatov when considering a particular situation comes from understanding the literal meaning of the legislation. This is clearly expressed in the above text. Moreover, analysis of articles M.Dulatov law approaches to the idea of inconsistency autocratic nature of power, bringing it as fundamental. Secondly, he gradually came to the conclusion to his chief: Executive: missing any semblance of social control. M.Dulatov obviously clear idea of the balance of the main forces in the State Duma of the third convocation. He understands that the adoption of certain decisions predetermined by the majority. Follows from the above description of the passage M.Dulatov laws, amendments to the Duma. When the Duma were talking about this law, in favor of Kazakhs were a number of deputy (Vinogradov, Maxudov, Volkov, Dzovinsky ). "Most of the Duma was not orate, disputing that this law is useful to the people and it must be so in all fairness, because they believed that even if the silent majority will take your... " [7].

Thus, concludes M.Dulatov using its majority, the Duma "frisky Furl speakers Furl justice and introduced additional legislation to Article 289".

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Activities M.dulatov in Decisions of the State Duma:
The State Council, wrote M.Dulatov, considered draft law underdeveloped and returned it to the Duma. December 8, 1911 Duma considered the second law. During secondary hearing reports author, leader of the Kadet party Miliukoff advocated the abolition of the draft law, considering the amendment is wrong. Deputies adopted the same position Vinogradov, Dzovinsky. But convinced the majority deputies of the State Duma adopted a third amendment to the law. So, concludes M.Dulatov Kazakhs Turkestan, to the same extent as other areas of the Kazakhs (Jetysu, Semipalatinsk, Turgai, Ural ) are in a difficult situation [8].

In 1909, writes M.Dulatov, held budget debate on issues of resettlement, "withdrawal of the Kazakh lands for transfer to the peasants." Deputies Dzovinsky and Vinogradov on specific facts declared illegal activity Resettlement Administration, accusing them of committing recent illegal activities. However, according to M. Dulatov success they had not. "Whatever kind words do not say the Duma had no ear to hear, she was deaf..." - the author writes [9].

When budget hearings in 1910 was made deputy Dzovinsky again, speaking of abuses, violations of the law in relation to the Kazakhs. However, the third State Duma, is the conductor of the projects produced in the Stolypin government had not responded properly.

M. Dulatov writes that in response to the inquiry of the answer was: "taking away five or six Kazakhs winter quarters of the earth passed fifty or sixty peasants. Because of this, do not stop buzzing in the ear, repeating the words of the Kazakh, Kazakh. What is it? Duma Kazakh or Russian it?" [10].

After that, the author notes, when held two debates on the budget, there was no deputy, said a word about the Kazakhs. M.Dulatov paid attention to the practice requests. He carefully selected facts, compared them, analyzed, so that as far as possible to disassemble their essence. The main idea, which he holds, is that requests sent over certain specific violations of the law. June 21, 1908 a group of deputies headed cadet Vinogradov made the request [11]. It considered the action of the local authorities. For the construction of the city migrants in Ust-Kamenogorsk district Kolzhinsk parish Kazakh villages were relocated to their "ancestral wintering", depriving them 16,000 acres of land, with ditches and sowing land. The request stated that the estimated Scherbyn, the extra land that could withdraw, were not more than five thousand acres. Thus, the administration's actions were illegal. Further, describing the situation, M. Dulatov notes that in the speeches of deputies who supported: query arguments were so strong that the State Duma Inquire Commission agreed with them. According to him, such requests the Government must respond within one month. However, reports M.Dulatov this request, which was made only once in five years, became the subject of conversation for three years and the government left him unattended [12].

Finally, M.Dulatov calls another opportunity posing pressing problems to the State Duma - the Kazakhs themselves appeal to the deputies. And this way also considers acceptable. As an example, he cites the fact that treatment Kazakhs Ust-Kamenogorsk county, parish Targynsk, 7th seniority who seized land to Tobolsk deputy Skalazov. In his letter, they asked him to protect their interests. They seized 63.5 acres of land transferred to the Cossacks. Recently rented this land rent Kazakhs who paid for it ten cents for the horse's head, five cents per head of sheep. Deputy inquired, through the intervention of the county commission justice was restored and the land returned [13].

According M.Dulatov, in order to make the Duma legislation was supposed to discuss issues affecting the Kazakhs. Among them is the question M.Dulatov changes in land status 1890 final equality of peoples inhabiting the Russian Empire, the change of the law of June 3, 1907, decision of the land question (M.Dulatov - decide on justice).

In his article "The Kazakhs and others who think" it reiterates its readers on the process of discussing it most pressing questions about the activities of the Resettlement Department. Agrarian policy of the autocracy, which is part of colonization question constantly changing. If at the end of the XIX century. migration movement was mostly spontaneous, since the beginning of the XX century it takes an organized and widespread.

Immigration Policy of Russian Imperial Administration in Kazakhstan: From 1896-1905 years in Akmola and the Ural region Turgai 234,134 immigrants arrived, of which 183,285 people have settled and after the enactment of laws with Stolypin 1908-1913. named in the Semipalatinsk region and colonization areas resettled 400,327 males. By 1917, Semipalatinsk, Akmola, Ural areas and beech Khanate seized 40,647,765 acres of land. Situation associated with this process was the subject of all convocations of the State Duma. A.Bukeyhanov notes speech in the Duma of the fourth convocation deputies
Volkov and Zhagyparov. Last made June 11, 1913 budget discussions Resettlement Department. Analyzing these speeches, he stressed the need to issue legal settlement resettlement. He is close to the position of deputy Trans Baikal Volkov, who insisted on a fair resolution of the issue. Volkov, speaking, noted that immigrants take the Kazakhs, Buryats best lands. Kazakhs are no ditches, mowing, planting. The situation is so difficult and the process of dispossession Kazakhs took on such a scale", that they have themselves began to move to other places". Out of this situation Volkov seen in the adoption of the law. "The government has not yet made a law on indigenous people, migrants in the Duma and such a law is needed" [14].

A. Bukeyhanov thought Resettlement Administration "mends violence" and arbitrariness. In the steppe region again sliced 100 sites, which consists of five thousand acres, with a view to settle in these lands of wealthy men, handing them their long-term lease. "Extremely negative evaluating government activities (A. Bukeyihanov - these actions - is evil), the author considers that it is necessary to "keep those Kazakhs land on which they could comfortably feed their cattle". As to the opinion Volkov Duma did not listen, now officials can rob Kazakhs already with the tacit consent of the Duma - A.Bukeyhanov writes. The article notes the statement in regards the solution of the land question, one of the most important in their work. Consistent advocacy of the Kazakh people led to the formation of influential political parties and movements, led the national liberation movement in Kazakhstan.

And concludes: "Kazakhstan has appeared on their land equally with strangers. Kazakh lands can buy, sell, bequeath all, but not Kazakh" [15].

Thus, A.Bukeyhanov sharply criticizes the authorities, the tsarist government, provide Resettlement Administration to seize land from the indigenous people and evict its semi-desert and desert areas.

CONCLUSION

In the final article, published in the 25 issue of the newspaper "Kazakh" in 1913, A.Bukeyhanov criticizes authorities for law passed June 18, according to which the relocation was allowed to land Turkestan, was permitted to evict the local population, free transfer settlers irrigation facilities. Moreover, A.Bukeyhanov notes of the features of this law, that if before the "extra land Kazakhs gave peasants or burghers, now, apart from them and the earth began to get Christians tsarist Russian citizens".

Arbitrariness of the authorities in the resettlement issue and the closely related Russification policy has led to the growth of protest among the Kazakh population, riots and rebellions.

In the early twentieth century has seen a significant surge of political activity of the Kazakh intelligentsia, regards the solution of the land question, one of the most important in their work. Consistent advocacy of the Kazakh people led to the formation of influential political parties and movements, led the national liberation movement in Kazakhstan.

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