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Trade and entrepreneurship in Bukey Horde

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The monograph provides detailed account of the history of trade and entrepreneurship in Bukey Horde on the basis of new archival documents and press materials of the XIX-XX centuries. The historical background of the development of trade in Bukey Horde in the first half of the XIX century, the opening of the first trade outlets, the level of involvement of Kazakh traders in them, the pace of commodity-money relations and the disintegration of natural exchange are scientifically analyzed. The main directions of trade development in the country in the second half of the XIX century, the formation of the trade bourgeoisie, the impact of natural famine on the economy, the opening of new fairs in the region, statistical calculations of sold products, the Russian Empire's involvement in trade.

The work is intended for students of history, undergraduates and applicants, as well as the general public who are interested in history.

2021

INTRODUCTION

Several years have passed since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its entry into the path of independent political and economic development. Our President N.A. Nazarbayev noted that during this period, Kazakhstan, as in all other post-Soviet republics, faced severe economic and social challenges [1]. However, today the national goal and the system of priorities for achieving it have been defined, and political stability and social justice have been established in our country.

With the independence of the Kazakh people, a new stage in the development of public opinion in the country began. The previously written pages of the country's history have been reconsidered, and it is possible to study them in accordance with modern requirements. A. A. Kekilbayev said: "The whole nation should help to form a new historical consciousness, to re-analyze our national history, to re-evaluate our future, to gather the necessary data and heritage. Thus, it is necessary to create conditions for the fruitful development of national historical science, both methodologically and requisitely" [2, p. 242]. Therefore, the people of independent Kazakhstan must take steps to study and learn about the past.

Located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, Kazakhstan is a "bridge" connecting different civilizations, cultures and people. This is bound to historical circumstances, different ethnic groups with close trade and economic ties with each other to restore the geographical area.

The XIX century is a period of significant socio-economic and cultural development for Kazakhstan. One of the manifestations of this economic and cultural progress was the development of trade in the Bukey Khanate, which was established in the western part of Kazakhstan.

It is well known that in any country, at any time, in any society, from an economic point of view, the role of trade will always prevail. Trade, firstly, reflects the level of economic development of the country, and secondly, gives a special impetus to the social situation of the population and has a positive impact on their lives. Thirdly, the exchange of goods with neighboring peoples enriches the culture and exchanges goods. Therefore, it is important to study the scientific history of trade in the history of independent Kazakhstan.

In general, the first series of information about the history of Bukey Khanate can be found in the articles and manuscripts of Russian researchers of the XIX century, and later this topic was widely reflected in the research works of the Soviet period. Since then, in the works published during the period of independent Kazakhstan, the history of the Inner Horde has been

studied from a national point of view and acquired a special character. Although special works were published on the economy, socio-political life and cultural development of Bukey Khanate, trade and entrepreneurship was not the subject of independent research. This is the only evidence that there are still aspects of the history of Bukey Horde that have not yet been fully explored.

The only factor in the development of trade in Bukey Horde was livestock and livestock products. Kazakhs exchanged livestock and livestock products for Russians and Tatars from neighboring Russia. Russian merchants visited the Horde and exchanged their manufactured products for Kazakh cattle. In the first quarter of the XIX century in Bukey Khanate began to develop transportation trade. Most of the traders were Russian and Tatar merchants and speculators. Thus, trade led to the general involvement of the Kazakhs in market relations, the deepening of commodity-money relations in the Kazakh steppes, the development of feudal relations.

Fairs, which have been operating since the 30s of the XIX century, have a special place in the history of our people's development. One of the proofs of this is the fairs at the Khan's settlement, established in 1832 in Bukey Horde. These fairs played an important role not only in the establishment of trade, but also in the establishment of stable economic relations with neighboring Russia and other countries, the development of art and culture of the people. The opening of the first fair in Kazakhstan in Bukey Khanate means that trade here has developed rapidly.

Due to the development of fair trade in Bukey Horde appeared stable forms of trade, in particular, shops, stalls, wholesale warehouses.

The main innovation in the economic life of Bukey Horde was the development of other industries, such as fishing import, salt mining. However, the amount of payment for these professions was very low.

In the second half of the XIX century, the development of trade in Bukey Horde further intensified. In addition to fairs at the Khan's settlement, such fairs as Talov, Akhun, Zhana-Kazan were opened. The trade at these fairs was very active. At the Zhana-Kazan and Talov fairs, trade was mainly conducted by foreign traders. As well as, Russian, Cossack, Tatar and the representatives of Armenian people.

In 1867, the Treasury was opened in Bukey Horde under the Astrakhan Chamber. The treasury regulated the trade turnover at the fair. In any case, it is these factors that have undoubtedly systematized the Horde's trading system in the same primitive way as barter, and, most importantly, allowed for the transition to a form of monetary exchange. It is obvious that the expansion of monetary trade, which in many cases allowed equal trade, was a great achievement for that period. However, the fact that Asians who did not accept Russian citizenship were not allowed to trade on the territory of Horde clearly shows that Russia was trying to keep the Inner Horde economically dependent.

During this period, the level of trade development began to be determined by the number of livestock. This, in turn, has contributed to the rise in prices for four products, which are the only source of wealth in the hands of the Kazakhs. However, despite the increase in livestock prices, the processing of leather and wool products has not developed at all. Since processing and processing was possible only at production facilities in the interior of Russia, such raw materials from livestock were purchased by Russian traders at very low prices. It should be noted that this issue is still relevant in the country.

It should also be noted that during this period, a number of factors had a positive impact on the development of trade in Horde. For example, a number of important documents, i.e. rules, have been adopted to ensure the smooth flow of trade. Within the framework of these rules, any consistent proposals of merchants to do business and increase infrastructure in Horde were supported by the Provisional Council. As a result, many social facilities, which had not been widespread in the area until now, began to be built. It was clear that this eventually changed not only trade, but also the daily life of the people.

Research on the history of Bukey Khanate in the XIX century was first reflected in the works of Russian researchers. In general, there are many works on the formation of Bukey Khanate, its economic situation, a comprehensive analysis of land relations.

The research historiography of trade and business development in Bukey Khanate can be divided into three stages:

Phase 1. Works before the October Revolution of 1917.

Phase 2. Research in the Soviet period.

Stage 3. Published works of the period of independent Kazakhstan.

The first works on this topic were published in Russia in the 20-30s of the XIX century. First of all, Professor of Kazan University K. Fuchs [3], A. И. Levshin's [4] three-volume monograph and S. Sabanshikov [5], И. О. Kazantsev [6] and other researchers. The research provides brief information about the nature of the Bukey Horde, the life of the people, the socio-economic situation and about Zhangir khan.

One of the most important works on this topic was published in the 40-50s of the XIX century. Among them are G. Novicky [7], B. Troitsky [8], M.Ya. Kittary [9], Ya. B. Khankov [10], A. Evreinov [11], P. И. Nebolsin [12], A. Tereshchenko [13]. These authors wrote about the formation of Bukey Khanate, population, nomadic animal husbandry, trade relations between Kazakh merchants and Russian merchants, cultural life of Kazakh society, the population of the Khanate, the internal social situation of Kazakh society, the cultural life of the Khanate. The focus of these works is on the policy of Zhangir Khan in Bukey Horde. In other words, M. Ya. Kittary, in his book "The settlement of the Khan of the Kyrgyz Horde" describes the course of the autumn and spring fairs at the Khan's settlement in Bukey Khanate, and provide information about trade and exchange trade at the fair. A. Evreyinov's

work "Inner or Bukeevskaya Kyrgyz-Cossack Horde" describes the formation of trade in the Bukey Khanate, its advantages and disadvantages, the development of colonial trade. Ya. B. Khanykov in his work "Essay on the Status of the Internal Kyrgyz Horde in 1841" also focuses on the trade in the khanate, the trade turnover at the fair.

One of the researchers who published historical, ethnographic and economic works on the Inner Horde in the 60-70s of the XIX century is P. Medvedsky "Essay on the sale of raw livestock products at the settlement of the Inner Kyrgyz Horde in 1859. In his work "Khan's settlement" he made an in-depth analysis of the trade turnover at the fair, the animals and their products brought to the fair, their prices, livestock and the economy of the Horde [14]. His next work "Inner Kyrgyz Horde in economic and statistical relations" also deals with the economy of the Inner Horde [15]. M.I. Ivanin in his article describes the socio-economic situation of the Bukey Khanate, the course of fair trade in settlement, the development of trades in the khanate, including fishing, Zhangir Khan's policy in the field of trade [16].

A. H. Terevnikov's "Essay on the Internal Trade of the Kyrgyz Steppe" focuses on the peculiarities of trade in the Kazakh steppes, emphasizing that the Kazakh people exchange any commodity for less than its value [17].

The great son of the Kazakh people of the XIX century M. S. Babazhanov also dedicated his articles to the internal political situation in the Bukey Khanate. M. C. Babazhanov based his articles on the life, economy and land relations of the khanate. The articles also deal with the policy of Zhangir Khan, the colonial policy of the tsar [18].

The most fruitful period of research on the history of the Inner Horde is the 80-90s of the XIX century. During these years, a lot of research has been conducted in Russia on this topic. Later, scientific works on the economy and political history of the Bukey Khanate were published. Researches on this point were done I. C. Ivanov [19], A. N. Haruzin [20]. For example, A. H. Haruzin's two-volume work describes in detail the livestock of Bukey Horde, the general economic situation of the khanate, the fairs at the Khan's settlement. In addition, it is important to mention the work "Monuments of the Astrakhan province in 1891" published in Astrakhan in 1892. The work deals with trade and entrepreneurship at the fair in the Bukey Horde [21].

Research works of well-known researchers Ya. Albrandt [22], A. E. Alektorov [23], A. Biryukov's [24] tell about the socio-economic situation of the Bukey Horde, entrepreneurship. The works of these authors, who served in the Bukey Horde, are distinguished by their own views and analysis of all areas of the history of the khanate. Their works provide a critical analysis of the socio-economic situation of the khanate, trade relations.

In general, Russian historiography before the October Revolution made a significant contribution to the study of the history of the Inner Horde. Pre-revolutionary scholars had amassed wealth of factual material on these issues. These materials have not lost their scientific value.

The issue of trade in the Bukey Horde was widely discussed in the works of our national researchers of the early twentieth century. For example, H. Dosmukhameduly talks about the fact that Zhangir opened a fair in the Bukey Horde in Zhaskus. Reviews the trade in the Horde during the reign of Zhangir. It tells about the course of trade, turnover [25].

Focusing on the land issue in Bukey Horde, T. Shonanovich writes that the Kazakhs of Bukey benefited greatly from the Russian business and engaged in trade. In addition, he said, "Only Kazakhs can earn a living from a place where there is no profit for a penny. Those Kazakhs are a source of wealth in exchange for the profession of a sedentary country »[26, p. 66].

Published during this period. F. Ryazanov's work "A Forty Years of Struggle for National Independence of the Kazakh People" considers the political, socio-economic situation of Bukey Khanate [27]. In addition, A. F. Ryazanov's work "Uprising of Isatai Taimanova" describes the trade turnover of the Khan's settlement fair, noting that the Kazakhs of Bukey Horde traded livestock and its products in exchange for Russian factory products, the development of money circulation due to the expansion of trade capital in the khanate. The decline in trade in the Khanate in some years was attributed, firstly, to the decline of the national economy, and secondly, to the uprising of 1836-1838, led by Isatai Taimanov [28].

M. P. Vyatkin writes about land relations and trade in the Bukey Horde [29]. The Kazakhs of the Horde first met with the elders of the Ural army on the banks of the river and made an exchange. He made new comments on the opening of stalls and warehouses at the Khan's fair. However, the colonial policy of trade is ignored [30].

The research scientist V. F. Shakhmatov spoke about the colonial policy of trade in the Bukey Horde, noting that in the Bukey Khanate first developed the trade of transport, and then opened a shopping center within the khanate. He described the fair at the khan's settlement and described it [31]. In his work, B. F. Shakhmatov writes that in the first years there was no real trading post on the territory of the Horde, and Russian merchants visited the Horde and exchanged their goods for livestock and livestock products.

B. Aspandiyarov, who turned the history of the Horde into an object of independent research. In his monograph "Education of the Bukey Horde and its liquidation" focused on the reasons of the formation of Bukey Khanate, the socio-economic situation of the khanate in the first half of the XIX century, including the development of trade. Khan spoke about the fair at the settlement and described the trade turnover. At the same time, he noted that the growth of trade in the Bukey Horde was closely linked with Russia's domestic trade. It is clear that the trade in the Horde developed rapidly, and with the development of trade, the Kazakhs themselves became involved in trade. He expresses his opinion that Kazakhs acted as intermediaries between traders and consumers in trade. He personally analyzes the fact that the merchants who came to the Horde lent their goods to the Kazakhs, and

the Kazakhs could not repay the debt, and eventually became poor, and in this connection there were disputes between merchants and Kazakhs. He points out that speculators and traders who came to Bukey Horde sell low-quality goods to Kazakhs at very high prices. He allied with the merchants of the largest feudal lords of the Horde, Astrakhan and Saratov, concentrated the trade in the Horde in their hands and encouraged the idea of their dominance [32].

E. Bekmakhanov wrote about the reasons for the deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the Bukey Horde in the second quarter of the XIX century. In his work "Unification of Kazakhstan to Russia" he clearly notes the strengthening of trade relations between the Bukey Khanate and the Russian state in the 20-30s of the XIX century, the tsarist government tried to turn the Bukey Khanate into a cheap source of raw materials. He notes that the Kazakhs of Bukey Horde first traded at the Glininsk outpost, which borders the Horde, at the Kalmyk market near Astrakhan. He writes that trade was in the form of exchange and that only wealthy Kazakhs bought goods for money: "The opening of the fair in 1832 at the Khan's settlement allowed the khan to impose a surcharge on cattle sold" [33, p. 74]. He also states that trade was of a colonial nature, the development of transportation in the khanate until 1832, the role of fairs in the formation of barter.

S. Tolybekov, who has a special place in the scientific description of the economic life of the Kazakh people, made important scientific conclusions by comparing the history of the khanate with other faces. He noted that the Russian government intended to conduct regular trade in order to bring Russians and Kazakhs closer by establishing the Khan's Settlement: "By concentrating the Russian people in the Settlement, over time they tried to turn this place into a good city and thus a Rink for the Russian government" [34, c. 28].

T. Zh. Shoinbayev's work, who studied the annexation of Kazakh lands to Russia it is noted that "Trade took place not only between Russia and the Bukey Horde, but also within the Horde itself. Along with the Russians, local merchants and rich people traded here»[35, p. 81]. The author points out the development of transportation trade after the establishment of the Bukey Horde.

On the researches of A. Sabyrkhanov, It is described the barter trade of the Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde with Russian merchants, the trade turnover at the Khan's settlement fair [36]. The works of academic S. Zimanov focused on the history of the khanate, trade relations, socio-economic situation, emphasizing the influence of Russia on their development and overestimating its role. He also noted the role of the fair at the Khan's settlement, the trade turnover, the trade of different nationalities at the fair, and noted the opening of several shops and warehouses at the Khan's settlement. Describing the debt relations in Bukey Khanate, the phenomenon of colonialism, he says that in 1846 there were a large number of foreign

traders and the total number of participants in the Khan's settlement fair [37].

On the eve of the country's independence, fundamental works on the history of the khanate were published, and innovative and honest opinions were expressed. The hero of Kazakh history M. K. Kozybayev [38] in his work described the formation of the Bukey Horde and the economic situation of the Bukey Horde in the second quarter of the XIX century [39].

During the period of such radical changes, independent research was conducted on this topic. This was done by K. Koblandin, who comprehensively studied the socio-economic development of the Bukey Horde in the second half of the XIX century. Koblandin's dissertation is a proof. The fundamental work provides information about trade and trade turnover in the Horde. In the Bukey Horde, he made new comments on trade and commodity relations, fish and salt fishing. Attention is paid to the formation and development of transportation, fairs in the Horde, trade turnover at the Khan's settlement fair, the types of imported goods. In the second half of the XIX century there were 6 fairs in the Horde, the opening of the treasury [40].

Well-known scientist I. N. Kenzhaliyev, who makes a great contribution to the study of the history of Bukey Khanate on the basis of archival materials, published a significant work on the theme of the uprising dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Isatai Taimanuly [41]. In other works, he describes the colonial tyranny, deeply analyzing the social tensions in the khanate, based on archival data [42]. И. Н. Kenzhaliyev in his works on the history of the Talov, Kamysh-Samara region, noted the socio-economic situation of the Bukey Horde, the development of trade and entrepreneurship [43].

The history of the Horde has not gone unnoticed by well-known scientists of the country, and has become the core of important issues. For example, Speaking about the trade and trade turnover at the fair, S. Mashimbayev wrote: "The Khan's Horde became an economically viable source of raw materials for the Russian Empire" [p. 44,123]. K. Esmagambetov notes that "the place where the Khan settled - the Khan's Horde became the main trade center in the steppe" [45, p. 109]. X. Madanov also focused on trade in the Bukey Horde and analyzed the trade turnover at the fair [46].

Zh. Kasymbayev dedicated his work "Zhangir Khan" to the study of the life and work of the last ruler of the Inner Horde, spoke about the socio-economic situation of the Bukey Horde, the development of trade, the life of the people of the Horde, the fair at the settlement [47]. By the edition of M. Kulkenov the multi-volume collection "200 years of the Bukey Horde" was published. It contained information about the authors before the October Revolution. In particular, 4 books among them were devoted and included information about the development of trade in Bukey Horde in the XIX century, entrepreneurship, including fishing, salt production and fairs at the Khan's

settlement [48].

Local scholars have also contributed to the study of various aspects of the history of Bukey Khanate. For example, Academician T. Z. Rysbekov [49] on the socio-political development of the khanate, the socio-economic situation of the Bukey Horde [50], Professor M. H. Sdykov [51] focused on the socio-demographic structure and features, Professor B. K. Birimzharov [52] emphasizes the need for comprehensive study of the history of the khanate. G. E. Kharabalin focuses on the economy of Bukey Horde in the XIX century [53]. In particular, comprehensive analysis of the fairs in the Bukey Horde, the trade turnover at the fair. It provides information on the prices of livestock brought to the fair. It focuses on the history of the formation and development of fish and salt industries in the Khanate. It also shows that the fishing and salt industry has played a significant role in the lives of the people and has become source of income. The fact that fish and salt industries have become the main commodity is confirmed by archival data.

The collection of materials of the regional scientific-practical conference "Actual problems of the history of the national liberation struggle of the Kazakh people" held in Kostanai dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Utemisov published many articles on the socio-political, socio-economic life of the Bukey Horde. Including Z.A. Aldamzhar's, A.K. Mukhtar's articles consider the situation in the Inner Horde in the first half of the XIX century, the economic life of the population, the causes of the upheaval in the country in terms of historical truth [54].

In general, trade relations in Kazakhstan, the establishment of fairs, colonial trade relations, the development of trade capital are the work of many researchers. In particular, we can mention the dissertation works of D. Sh. Zhakypbekov [55], N. C. Naumov [56], S.M. Gizzatov [57], A.T. Bekseytova [58], K.Zh. Abilov [59], K. Zh. Mendigereev [60].

Among them K.Zh. Abilov and D. Sh. Zhakypbekov's works provide a comprehensive analysis of the formation and development of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan, the role of entrepreneurship in trade and society. A. T. Bekseytova's, N. C. Naumov's works focus on the formation and functioning of fairs in Kazakhstan. Especially K. B. Mendigereev's work tells about the fishing industry in the territory of Western Kazakhstan. His research includes the history of fishing, Kazakh fishing, and Cossack-Russian pressure on the local population.

With the independence of our country, the desire of our people to study their history in depth has increased. Another evidence of our people's desire to learn about the past is the fact that since the founding of the Bukey Horde, information on all areas of the khanate's history, including land relations, the development of trade, began to appear in periodicals. This trend also proves the great interest in analyzing the history of the khanate. And the response of the intellectuals to this process is testament to the desire of society to study

our own history in a real, scientific way. The fact that the history of the development of trade in the Bukey Horde has not yet been studied in a unified and systematic manner and shows the need to re-analyze these blank pages of our history.

It is a fact that the history of Bukey Horde, especially its socio-economic situation and the development of trade, has not been written in a systematic and coherent, modern way.

In 1940 M.P. Vyatkin's book "Materials on the history of the Kazakh SSR (1785-1828)" [61] contains valuable documents and archival data on the history of the Bukey Horde, including trade in the Bukey Horde. A total of 22 documents were collected. In addition, "Kazakh-Russian relations in the XVIII-XIX centuries" [62] and "History of the Bukeyev Khanate 1801-1852", which reflect the development of trade in of Bukey Khanate in the XIX century[63] was studied and data related to the topic were analyzed. The collection of documents "Kazakh-Russian relations in the XVIII-XIX centuries" contains archival materials stored in St. Petersburg and Moscow before the October Revolution. It contains a total of 353 documents. The collection "History of the Bukeyev Khanate. 1801-1852" includes documents stored in Almaty, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Omsk. G.K. Mukatayev's collection of documents "Khan Zhangir - the great transformer of the steppe" also contains information on the subject [64].

1 TRADE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BUKEY HORDE (FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY)

1.1 Trade and Entrepreneurship in the Inner

Horde during Bukey and Shygai: Formation and Stages

In any society, trade plays a special role in establishing economic ties between countries. Similarly, Bukey Horde is one of the regions in the western part of Kazakhstan with special economic and trade relations.

As for the territorial and geographical location of Bukey Horde, established in 1801 under the leadership of Sultan Bukey between the Volga and the Urals, the khanate borders on the north with the province of Samara, on the south with the Caspian coast, on the west with Astrakhan province and on the east with the right bank of the Ural. So the territorial location of Bukey

Khanate was safe and close to the Russian shopping areas. For the first time, trade in Bukey Khanate passed through this neighboring state.

Trade relations between Russians and Kazakhs on the territory of the Bokey Horde began even before the Kazakhs moved to the other side of the Urals. In 1788, the governor of the Caucasus, Alekseev, allocated for an experiment two places of trade between Russians and Kazakhs who had settled near Astrakhan [32, p. 90], but before the formation of the Bukey Horde, trade in these territories was ineffective and meaningless. Later, its importance increased.

M.Ivanin says "The government is satisfied with the profit from livestock products grown by the Kazakhs on sandy lands. These places remained empty after the Kalmyks in 1771 and did not bring any benefit to Russia. However, after the arrival of the nomadic population engaged in cattle breeding, goods were exchanged that were equally useful for the sedentary and nomadic population. We gave them bread, cloth, etc. They sold cattle, wool, hides, and various animal products" [16, p. 74].

In the first years, trade in the Bukey Horde developed slowly, as the frequent migration of Kazakhs, the lack of a clear path, the Russian ignorance of the Kazakh language, and the unsurpassed mastery of everyday life hindered the growth of trade. After the migration sites and habitats of nomadic Kazakhs became known, the life of the population normalized, and the development of trade increased.

The growth of trade in the Bukey Horde developed in close connection with the domestic market of Russia. It has had a particularly positive impact on the growth of Russian production capital. In this regard, the growth of trade in the Bukey Horde has become obvious since the 1920s. Subsequently, the benefits of trade on the Horde land even more interested Russian merchants.

At first, there were no exact retail outlets on the territory of the Bukey Horde. Trade was conducted near the Kazakh settlements and mainly in the vicinity of the Horde or in the Russian villages bordering it. The main shopping centers were security cordons and outposts. The first to trade with the Kazakhs were the Ural Cossacks, the lower ranks, the leaders of the lines, the atamans. Soon the merchant staff was replenished with people of different ranks from the inner provinces. What helped them to come here interested them-a huge benefit from the "nomads". Many of these visiting merchants permanently settled in the settlements adjacent to the Kazakhs and became permanent residents.

In his work I.F.Blaramberg cites the following settlements as the primary trading places of the Kazakhs in the Bukey Khanate:

1. Officials and military from Oral Cossacks trade at the junction of the river and the Glininskii outpost market. In this trade, the main participants were the local officials. Merchants bought goods in the Urals cheaper, exchanged for Kazakhs at a higher price.

2. In winter, trade was conducted in the lower part of the Ural border from the Kulaginsky Castle to the Guryevsky settlement, since the Kazakhs at that time inhabited these lands.

3. . Kalmyk market near the city of Astrakhan. Here Kazakhs exchanged up to 50,000 sheep every year. In particular, domestic animals were exchanged to the paper products from Khiva.

4. Tatars and Armenians traded from Astrakhan across the Caspian Sea.

5. Merchants from Kamyshin and Saratov traded goods in the area of the Elton River.

6. In the village of Chertil every year on October 1, the fair begins. Here the Kazakhs exchanged their animals for grain, millet and other products.

7. Trade was also conducted on the cordons of Chizhin and Derkul.

8. Not far from the Han headquarters. Trade affairs have already begun to take shape here. The exchange of grain and cattle was particularly lively in October and November (1825) [65, p. 18].

As you can see, F. Blaramberg noted that the exchange trade of the Bukey Kazakhs with officials and military Cossacks was always conducted in unequal conditions. That is, indeed, the local Kazakhs lost when exchanging for items that they consume in everyday life. For example, in the exchange trade carried out at the Kalmyk market near Astrakhan, there is a high demand for paper products of Khiva merchants, and the Kazakhs are forced to sell their goods cheaper. It can be concluded that the main wealth of the Kazakhs is the low demand for other types of goods, except for animal products. In addition, the remoteness of retail outlets and the Kazakhs' access to them would affect the quality of livestock. Under various pretexts, local merchants thought about reducing the price of four graduates.

During the reign of the Bokey Sultan, the Bokey Kazakhs traded with the Kundra Tatars. . For example, on December 23 in 1803 Astrakhan stadholder Tenishev received a report the Krasnoyarsk lower court decree on the regulation of trade between the Bokey Kazakhs and the Kundrov Tatars. This report is about the trade on November 28 of this year, the village assessor, Alexander Matiev, was instructed to settle the issues of trade between the Kazakhs and the Kundra Tatars under the Bukey Sultan, who come to the villages of Khomutov and Seitov and trade in exchange. It is noted that during this period, some Kazakhs visited these villages and continued the exchange trade, despite its end. In December of the same year, Machin Matiev returned and presented the court with a list of measures seized from both sides. This report says:

"As we know, some Kazakhs came to the place of exchange and are still interested in trading. Therefore, after the expiration of the exchange period, you will find out how much they have the right to trade in exchange – this is what you will find out. There is another problem that follows if it is detected. In the permits that he gave to the Kazakhs under the Bukey Sultan, only a few unknown satellites with one owner were indicated. However, who the

comrades are, is not specified. So the owner, who has received such permission, can, even the khan himself, slaughter unknown souls. Such things can cause their own harm in exchange trading. Therefore, in the above-mentioned permits issued by the Sultan of Bukey, the names of not only merchants, but also visiting comrades are fully spelled out. To do this, the following decisions were made in this court – together with the statement of the village assessor Mashin Matiev on the course of exchange trade between the Kazakhs and the Kundra Tatars, you must fill out the same statement and submit a report to you. And exchange trading will continue, despite the fact that the deadline set for mid-December has expired. There are no specific instructions to the court about this. According to the above-mentioned Matiev, despite the specified terms and instructions, some Kazakhs who arrived in the villages are interested in exchange trade. You can expect it from others " [66, p. 2].

As we can see, the then Russian administration on the ground was interested in keeping trade in the Kazakh steppes under full control. From this it is clear that the tsarist administration adhered to colonial sentiments in any matter. The proof of this is that the Kazakhs have the right to trade even after the expiration of the exchange trade period, which will last until mid-December? Special attention is paid to this issue by Machin Matiev, who is obliged to settle the issue. After all, he knew perfectly well that with the help of exchange trading, you can get a plentiful profit. Secondly, the Bokey attaches special importance to the fact that the permits issued by the Sultan are effective only for them. That is, the right to trade at the fair was not only the owner – his comrades, but also the village assessor. Thus, in order that the exchange does not harm the trade, it is required that all the names not only of the merchants, but also of the visiting comrades be written in full. Hence the conclusion-we see that the tsarist administration pursued a unilateral policy in relation to the auctions held on the Kazakh land at that time. However, during this period, the trade business in the Bukey Horde began to enter a certain path of development. Evidence of this-from the specified document it is clear that the Bokey Kazakhs exchanged with the Kundra Tatars in the village of Seitov and Khomutov, and, although the term of the fair expired, the exchange trade continued. Bukey Sultan also became interested in this case. By issuing permits for exchange trade, he intended to create conditions for the free purchase of Kazakhs of food and household goods necessary for everyday life. And the main reason why this permission causes the need for papers was that the tsarist government sought to keep under constant control the organized trade in the territories bordering the Bukey Horde. However, it was a common occurrence that exchange trade was not decided in favor of the Kazakhs. However, having thoroughly studied the situation at that time, that is, during the time of the Bukey Sultan, we see that there was no other way to exchange trades.

Now let's look at the following statement of 1803, in which Bukey

Kazakhs and Kundra Tatars conducted trade exchanges in the settlements of Seitov and Khomutov, bordering the Bukey Khanate [P. 66, 3].

Table 1-trade exchange of Bukey Kazakhs and Kundra Tatars in the settlements of Seitov and Khomutov [66, p. 3].]

Exchanged	Conversion	
	Livestock	Grain
1 bag for 5-year-old sheep and 2 bags for 2-year-old sheep were replaced with black flour.	83	107
Depending on the weight, three or four bags of grain were exchanged with livestock	9	30
Two-year-old horse	1	2
All	93	139

In the table we see that the Bokey Kazakhs exchanged their cattle for grain for the Kundrov Tatars. At the same time, it is clear that the main commodity of the Kazakhs is livestock, and here the development of unequal commodity-money relations. It is clear from the table that in this unequal trade, the four heads of livestock in the hands of the Kazakhs were underestimated.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Bukey Khanate's trade was widely developed not only with the Russian state, but also with the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. Merchants from these khanates used to trade along the Urals to Saraishyk. [67, p. 448].

In Astrakhan, the number of visiting Khiva merchants is growing. The exit from the Mangystau harbors of Kabala and Karagan to Astrakhan by the direct Caspian sea route was easy and fast. After all, this path was close to the very edge. Since this sea route was safe, Turkmen traders traveled a lot along it. The fact is that in the first half of the nineteenth century. In the North-eastern region of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan was the main link of trade, which was visited by Khiva merchants. So, on April 18, 1803, there were 49 merchants of Khiva, 4 Turkmen merchants, on a ship that arrived from the Mangistau pier. On the same day, the second ship arrived 30 merchants from Khiva, 13 from Bukhara and 4 from Turkmenistan. The merchant ship, which arrived in June of this year, had 66 Khiva and 33 Bukhara merchants. Especially when it comes to the goods that they brought to Astrakhan, mainly fabrics, skins, robes, cashmere robes, fruits [53, p. 89].

The permanent settlement of the Bukey Sultan was located at the beginning of the XIX century near Astrakhan [68, p.95]. In addition, the

population was directly involved in organized trade on the Kigach River, in the lower reaches of the Volga and on the Akhtuba River. The Khan's Kazakhs opened special markets between Akmeshit and Dalothan to exchange cattle for Russian goods, and also exchanged them for goods of the Khivas [53, p. 90].

We see that the population of the khanate consumed a large number of goods of Khiva merchants, and these trade relations were established in Astrakhan from the beginning of the XIX century. In addition, the residents of the Bukey Khanate from the very beginning had the opportunity to make regular trade exchanges. Along the Aktobe River, settlements of Russian peasants were densely located along the lower tributary of the Volga from the city of Vladimirovka to Astrakhan. Secondly, along the river from Vladimirovka to Kozetayev, the Aktobe (Akhtuba) border was located. Thirdly, to the east of the line protecting the settlements located along this river, the coastal Kalmyks roamed. Here, along with this nomadic Kalmyk, the Kazakhs exchanged settled settlements in the lower reaches of the Volga. In addition, since 1803, the Akmeshit fair has been the main trade center for Kazakhs. It is located in the lower reaches of the Volga River. Here Kazakhs exchanged with Khiva, Russian and Kalmyk merchants. The main part of the cattle trade of the Kazakhs at the initial stage was carried out in Akmeshit. The fact is that the information given by Bokey about his slaughterhouse indicates that this is the only trading place in the place of his residence, that is, a shopping center open to Kazakhs [53, p. 91].

Bukey Sultan bought grain and other necessary products in Astrakhan. On June 13, 1813, Bukey Khan wrote to the Civil governor of Astrakhan S. S. Andreevsky to support the purchase and export of flour and other goods for the bukey Kazakhs: "I sent my tolengit foreman Barmak Muratov, together with him and his brother Tuyak, to the city of Astrakhan for several thousand rubles to buy a thousand packs of wheat flour, five hundred packs of rye flour and other goods, and instructed them to deliver all this to the wintering place of our Kyrgyz-Kaisak people and sell it to them.

In this situation, I ask you with great courtesy to allow the peasants sent by me-foreman Barmak Muratov and brother Tuyak to bring the above-mentioned flour and goods to our winter quarters in the area of the Bakiyev cordon, not to leave without the order of the relevant persons of Your Majesty" [69, p. 3].

As can be seen from the archival document, Bukey Sultan tried to create favorable conditions for the purchase of essential goods by the Kazakhs. For example, grain and other types of mountains were delivered through their elder from Astrakhan and delivered to wintering grounds. Another point that deserves attention is that he personally appealed to the Astrakhan civil governor with a request to take a responsible approach to the supply of necessary products and the organization of its sale.

In addition, Bukey Sultan also sent his controlled Tatar Omur

Zhumagaliyev to Astrakhan to purchase grain [69, p. 4].

Under Bokey Khan, Russian merchants bought cattle from Saratov, Nizhny Novgorod, Tsaritsyn, Astrakhan, and Tver. In 1814, Russian merchants purchased 40 thousand horses, 16 thousand cattle, about 300 thousand sheep and goats [44, p. 55].

According to M. L. Vyatkin, the main commercial cattle transported from Kazakhstan to Russia is sheep: in 1803-1807, 400,715 heads were exported, in 1808-1812 – 318,222 heads [29, p. 215]. In particular, the exchange trade between West Kazakhstan and Russia developed at the highest rate [70, p. 68]. According to incomplete data of Shygai Sultan of the Bukey khanate, in 1814, 277,100 heads of sheep were sold to Russia [71, p. 12].

Also in the Bukey Khanate of 1814, you can find out the price of cattle that the Kazakhs traded at fairs in the border regions. [53, p. 86].

Table 2 - the number of cattle sold in the Bukey Horde in 1814 [53, p. 86].

Number of livestock (thousand)	Sold to Russia	Remains
Camel	At that time it was not for sale yet	63.338
Horses	41.242	350562 (391704)
Horned cattle	16.302	135856 (152158)
Sheep	27.7100	1385506 (1662606)
Goat	14.066	91442 (105508)
Altogether	34.87 10	202.6704 (2375414)

According to the table, camels have not yet been sold, that is, there is no demand for camels from Russia yet. After all, camel cattle were needed for Russia only in conditions of war. And sheep and horses were sold in large numbers in Russia.

In 1814, out of 2375,414 heads of Kazakhs of the Horde, 5\1 was put up for sale. If we take into account the average price of 1820: horse price – 50 soms, cow – 40 soms, sheep – 10 soms, goat – 5 soms – then in 1814 the Kazakhs produced 41242 horses – 2062100 soms, 16302 cattle – 552080 soms, 277100 sheep – 2771000 soms, 14066 goats – 70330 soms, and sold everything to the Kazakhs the cost of 348710 heads was 5455510 soms. The proximity of the Kazakhs of the Bukey Khanate to Russia allowed direct trade, and in 1814 41,242 heads of horses, 16,302 heads of cattle, 277,100 heads of sheep, and 14,066 heads of goats were sold to Russia [P.53, 87].

At the same time, 116,832 heads of sheep were exchanged in retail outlets bordering Russia [P. 72, 45].

K. A. Fuchs wrote in his work: "for trade with the Kazakhs in the steppe zone, the Ural Cossacks designated the river and Glininsky outpost. Now there are about 40 Tatar houses, about 30 Russian houses. The exchange takes place here in October, November, and January. Russian and Tatar

merchants from Uralsk, Saratov, and Kazan come here," writes [3, p.8]. Ivanov writes: "in the Glininsky outpost, founded by the Ural Cossacks in 1816, the price of cattle sold by the Kazakhs was as follows: in 1820, camels – 80 som, horses-50 som, cattle-40 som, sheep-10 som, goats-5 som" [19, p. 210].

At the aforementioned Kalmyk market under Shygai, Bukey Kazakhs exchanged their cattle and their products for other goods. On January 28, 1820, Sultan Shygai addressed the Astrakhan civil governor I. Ya. Bukharin with a proposal to appoint the Tatar Mustafa Bekov as the representative of the Kazakhs in this Kalmyk market. It said: "According to earlier appeals from the peoples of Asia, I have instructed Mustafa Bekov, a Sayan Tatar of the Astrakhan district, to be an observer on the part of the Kazakhs at the Kalmyk market during the exchange of Kazakh cattle with other peoples from January 28 to January 1, 1821. And since the Tatar Mustafa Bekov is subordinate to the Astrakhan civil government, I ask you and the Astrakhan Zemsky Court not to send the Bekov anywhere on public instructions during the annual stay at the same Kalmyk market to maintain order when selling or exchanging livestock between the Kazakhs and the Russian people" [73, p.5].

As can be seen from this document, the main purpose of the appointment of Shygai Sultan Bekov as a representative in the Kalmyk market is obvious: on the one hand, the supervision of the general order in the exchange trade with the Bukey is one of the needs of the time, on the other hand, ensuring the absence of legal interests in the trade of steppe ordinary Kazakhs who do not recognize letters was also one of the goals pursued by the sultan.

One of the many organizational measures that arose in parallel with the development of such a sphere of trade was to monitor trade in newly opened markets and conduct it at its own level. In this regard, in the Kazakh steppe, a type of post of bodonchey, related to the sphere of trade, appeared.

On March 22, 1823, at a meeting of the provincial government, the civil governor presented a report of the sultan of the inner Kazakh Horde, Shygai Nuralykhanov, on the appointment of Ramazan Arsapayev, a Tatar from Solyansk, to the post of bodonchey at the Kalmyk market to perform trade affairs, and suggested that the provincial administration issue the necessary orders on this issue.

In a resolution of March 31 of the same year, the provincial administration on this proposal decides: Since Ramazan Arsapayev, an elected Tatar from Solyansk, was nominated for the post of bodonchey on behalf of the current Kazakhs to the Kalmyk market, and Ramazan Arsapayev was elected instead of the former bodonchey, the Kazakh elder Zhumanazar Sklykapov, then before the provincial administration began to approve Arsapayev for the post of bodonchey, Sklykapov, who held this position, was elected-these are the questions that need to be answered. The collection of information about this and its delivery to the provincial administration is entrusted to the local employee A. Krasnokutsky [74, p. 33].

And the Krasnoyarsk local employee A. Krasnokutsky, having talked with the sultan of the Small Kazakh Horde Shygai Nuralykhanov about this situation, receives the following information: "Foreman Zh. Yarkapov held the position of bodonchey with his (that is, the Sultan) permission and approval of the Mr. civil governor. And now he is dismissed from the post of bodonchey in connection with some requirements of the Horde Commission. The reason why the Yurt Tatar Ramazan Arsapayev was appointed instead of him was that all the foremen who could hold this position needed the work of the Horde Commission at the rate of Shygai. Others cannot hold this position due to ignorance of Russian laws.

Therefore, the provincial government on July 21, 1823, sent a request to the provincial council and demanded information that the foreman of the label, being a bodonchey for trade affairs in the Kalmyk market, was indeed appointed a civil governor" [74, p. 35].

And the provincial administration handed over to the Astrakhan local court the decree of September 27 and instructed to find out whether the Kazakhs have any of the Kalmyk bazaars of bodonchey, to determine what belongs to the duties of the bodonchey, with whose approval he was sent to the post. In response to this order, the Astrakhan local court states: the task of the bodonchey, which will consider the Kazakhs, is as follows: in the event of a conflict between this people and representatives of other nationalities, the bodonchey will intervene in this conflict and reconcile the parties on its own. If reconciliation is not possible, he must inform the management about it. In addition, he must conduct an accurate census of the cattle sold by the Kazakhs, and report this to Sultan Shygai Nuralykhanov. Shygai Nuralykhanov, appointing Ramazan Arsapayev, a Tatar from Solyansk, as bodonchey, points to the power of attorney issued by the khan on his part, in addition, notes that the khan appealed to the civil governor, Mr. Arsapayev, with a request to approve him for the post of bodonchey [74, p. 36].

So, in the Kalmyk market, one person from among the Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde was elected to the post of bodonchey. This man, worthy of the post of bodonchey, was appointed by Shygai Sultan himself. He was involved in resolving situations such as disputes between representatives of different nationalities in the Kalmyk market. In addition, the Kazakhs reported on the number of cattle sold to the Sultan of Shygai.

Another place of trade of the Bukey Kazakhs is near Lake Elton. In a letter to the Orenburg governor Shygai sultan it says: "in connection with the opening of the fair, which operates in the vicinity of Elton from August 15 to September 15, due to the fact that Kazakhs under my command came to this fair to buy cattle, hides, wool, grain, I, for my part, sent an interpreter mullah (Muzafar Yusupov) to the fair. I ask you for your part to give instructions and take care of the Kazakhs under my jurisdiction " [75, p. 8].

Soon, merchants and merchants began to appear in the Horde itself. V. F. Shakhmatov in his work says about transport trade " in the first years on the

territory of the Bukey Horde there were no specific trading places. Russian merchants roamed the Horde, exchanging their goods for cattle and their products: wool, hides, and other raw materials. This shipping trade was carried out not only by Russian merchants, but also by Kazan Tatars and local rich people. Many rich people took goods from Russian merchants and bought them to Kazakhs at a high price " [31, p. 70].

In his work, T. Zh. Shoynbayev wrote: "after the formation of the Bukey Horde, the trade in transportation appeared in the Horde. Merchants from Astrakhan, Saratov, Samara came to the Horde with their goods, went around the pastures, exchanged with the Kazakhs" [35, p. 81].

And E. Bekmakhanov wrote: "Trade was conducted not only between the merchants of Russia and the Bukey Horde, but also within the Horde itself. In addition to the Russians, local merchants and rich people traded here. Some local merchants conducted their business independently, and some through Russian merchants. Until 1832, transport trade was widespread in the Horde. Trade was conducted mainly in the form of exchange. Only well-to-do Kazakhs could buy goods for money. Merchants from afar traveled through the Horde, sold their goods and accumulated considerable wealth "[33, p. 74].

It is worth noting that trade in the Bukey Horde developed rapidly. Small traders-Ural Cossacks, Tatars, Khivins and other merchants traded and exchanged with the permission of the Horde Khan. They were mainly engaged in low-quality cheap goods, trade in "foreign" goods and transportation of non-critical products produced in Russian factories, and exchanged these "juices" for Kazakh cattle, hides and wool.

Under the influence of barter, the Kazakhs began to trade themselves. Russian russians hired many Kazakhs and taught them to speak Russian. The merchants took advantage of this. About the Kazakh merchants from among the employees of G. F. Gens wrote:

"These workers (Kazakh workers) were used by the owners in barter, and some of them were completely ingrained in their beliefs. To visit villages and exchange for relatives, they were entrusted with goods, and most of them traded at their own expense "[27, p. 285].

These small traders roamed the steppes, accumulating enough wealth in a short period of time. G. F. Gens writes about this: "In the spring, many caravans leave the line, balancing goods, mostly small items, with horses. The capital of Kazakhstani goods is only 20 soms ... This is understandable, because the profit from this small trade is usually equal to 100 "[27, p. 287].

Some Kazakhs were involved in trade and acted as intermediaries between merchants, traders and consumers. "In this trade, they began to act as intermediaries between Russian merchants and consumers," Gens wrote. However, they increased the income from our goods and opened the way for the sale of goods that were never exported to the steppe "[27, p. 289]. After that, merchants who could trade independently began to appear among the Kazakhs.

Wealthy Kazakhs, Cossack atamans, commandants, officials, representatives of the nobility became rich on trade with the Kazakhs. During the years of famine, harsh and harsh winters, they made a lot of money by buying Kazakh cattle, which were very thin, and then reselling them. Russian merchants often sent their trade caravans to the Horde. They took their employees and Tatar interpreters with them and gave their goods to the Kazakhs at a very high price.

E. Bekmakanov wrote about trade between the Bukey Horde and Russia in his work: "In the 20-30s of the XIX century, trade relations between the Bukey Horde and Russia increased. The tsarist government turned the Bukey Horde into a source of cheap raw materials. Cattle and their products were exported from the Bukey Horde. In the trade turnover, cattle came out on top. Every year, the Kazakhs sold more than 300 thousand sheep in the amount of 1800 thousand rubles. In addition, an important place in the trade was occupied by horse cattle" [33, p. 73]. Well, A. Evreynov claimed: "the Kazakhs in trade produced cattle and their products to Russia: skins, wool, camel hair, goat down and fur" [11, p. 80].

K. A. Fuks: "every year Russian traders exchange more than 300,000 skins of rabbits and badgers from the Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde. And Russian merchants in this exchange give Kazakhs shawls, fabrics, paper and silk, and other various small things. In addition, a large number of herbal preparations are purchased from the Kazakhs. More than 2000 Tatars from the Kazan province annually come to trade in the steppe region, " writes [3, p. 16].

Here we have discussed in detail the development of trade in Bukey and Shygai. Now let's look at the growth rate of entrepreneurship over this period. First, during this period, commodity relations increased, and as a result of the collapse of the exchange in kind, four types of cattle were mainly concentrated in the hands of the rich. The end of social classification further increased the region's surplus labor force. And the lack of need for labor in the Bukey Horde itself forced Kazakh peasants to take up hired positions in the fish and salt industries of the provinces in the border territories in order to earn income.

Most of the poor Kazakhs were engaged in fishing. Starting with the employment in the fisheries, and while working in them, the Kazakhs did not receive their full salary.

Finding the right person to hire isn't easy either. In the Bukey Horde, the people who were engaged in these works received an advance payment to find mercenaries. In this case, various methods of exploitation of the Kazakhs were used. For example, dozens of people resorted to such actions as working with individual workers, incorrect calculation and late payment of their labor.

Thus, the lack of certain rules in the employment of Kazakhs, the lack of a legislative system regulating labor discipline, could not have a positive

impact on improving the lives of the local population. Thus, the lack of a certain system of legality in the employment of Kazakhs did not allow raising the life of employed Kazakhs. Given this situation, Shygai Sultan asked the Orenburg Border Commission to allow the recruitment of Bukey Kazakhs for fishing.

In the record of the message dated April 29, 1818, Shygai Sultan asked the Orenburg Border Commission to allow the Bukey Kazakhs to be employed in the Astrakhan fisheries, it says:

"The Orenburg Border Commission in a note No. 525 dated March 30 last year, at the request of the Kazakh elder Karauylkozha Babazhanov, who moved with me, stated that it was against the decision of the border management that I should give subordinate Kazakhs tickets to work at the Astrakhan fisheries on my own behalf, that according to the record of the Orenburg military governor, which was received by the same commission, it was ordered to charge 50 kopecks from the Kazakhs who arrived at work, and to give Yesaul Martynov, and if anyone needs a ticket", ask Esaul Martynov [76, p. 4].

Thus, on the part of the Orenburg Border Commission, Shygai Sultan will be ordered to collect a fee from Kazakhs hired for fishing. And the tribute received was handed over to Guryev's commander, Yesaul Martynov, and the tickets necessary for recruitment were seized from this Martynov.

Sultan Shygai states this to the Orenburg Border Commission as follows: "In paragraph 2 of the commission's instruction No. 1015 of July 26, 1812, on the management of nomadic Bayuly and other tribes and divisions on the inner side of the Ural River, I was forced to give them tickets, since each Kirghiz was instructed to understand their situation and help them as much as possible. Now I believe that the requirement to get a ticket from the Guryev Esaul Martynov causes serious difficulties, since the Kazakhs subordinate to me are poor and live at a distance of at least 500 kilometers from the Guryev town, other cordons located along the Caspian border. This way, it will continue for a long period of time, and entrepreneurs can pick up other people. For the consideration of the Orenburg Border Commission, I consider the following proposal appropriate. If I were allowed to give these tickets, I would give a ticket to those who live on the shore of the Caspian Sea, collect 50 kopecks of the fee and deliver it to this commission myself every month" [76, p. 5].

So, Shygai Sultan asked the Orenburg Border Commission for permission to issue tickets on his behalf, saying that it would be difficult to get a ticket from Guryevsky Martynov to recruit Kazakhs for fishing. Now the Kazakhs received special tickets and began to be hired for the Astrakhan fisheries [77, p. 56].

Another goal of Shygai Sultan is to stop provocative actions between Kazakh and Russian fishermen.

On October 20, 1814, addressing the vice-governor of Astrakhan A. I.

Khrstoforov with a request to take measures to end the conflicts between the Bukey Kazakhs and Russian fishermen, we will make sure of the following: "I inform your status that I settled on the seashore to spend the winter with the Kazakhs subordinate to me. Every year I inform your status that we place our parking lots on the islands by the sea. Kazakhs fishing on the same island, and with them various Russian fishermen, take various actions to distort the fish in their direction. I ask you not to enter into disputes and enmity between the Russian people and the subordinate Kirghiz-Kazakhs" [78, p. 2].

In conclusion, as already mentioned, we see that there are constant conflicts between the Russian peasants and the Bukey Kazakhs.

Poor Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde were employed at the salt-producing enterprises Elton, Ilek, Baskunchak. They were transporting salt by camel. The cost of delivering salt per camel was 8 silver coins. The export of salt lasted from May 1 to October 1. Then each Kazakh during this time earned up to 50 silver rubles with 2 camels. And at other times, especially in winter, he and the camel were carrying goods from the Horde. The labor of Kazakhs recruited to the salt fields has always been exploited by the owners [79, p. 181].

At the same time, the Bukey Horde also developed handicraft. Bukey Kazakhs transported camels or horses, fish, salt, etc. Its cost depended on the distance it carried.

The Kazakh rich, having organized the entrance (for example, Shombal Niyazov, etc.), mobilized the peasants and hired them, receiving most of the profit from it. In the entrance, people were also chosen and took care of the false ones or their relatives [43, p. 43].

In conclusion, we note that in the first years of the XIX century, there were no exact retail outlets in the Bukey Khanate. Trade was conducted only at the border outposts near the Bukey Horde, on guard cordons. Bukey Kazakhs conducted exchange trade with the Ural Cossacks, Russians, and Tatars in the villages of Seitov and Khomutov and in the Astrakhan and Kalmyk markets, near Elton. There is reason to believe that in the exchange trade, the main commodity of the Kazakhs is cattle and the cost of their products has always been estimated cheaper. Transport trade developed in the Bukey Horde until 1832. Many Russian, Tatar merchants went around the Horde and exchanged their goods. At the same time, the Kazakhs, being intermediaries between merchants and consumers, mastered the subtleties of trade and, eventually, Kazakh merchants began to emerge from them, who conducted independent trade. Trade in the Bukey Horde took place mainly in the form of exchange. In the first half of the XIX century, such types of crafts as entrance, fish, and salt crafts appeared in the Bukey Horde. These businesses were issued special tickets for hiring.

1.2 Trade fairs in the years 1824-1850

In 1824, after Zhangir came to power, he opened a trading place in the districts of Uyaly and Shopshagyl of the Bukey Horde. In the same year, the

note of the titular adviser of the Orenburg Border Commission, A.D. Kuznetsov, who petitioned for the allocation of special lands to Zhangir Khan for the trade of the Bukey Kazakhs in the inner Horde with Russian merchants, says: "Khan of the inner Bukey Horde Zhangir Bukeykhanov! Being on a trip at the will of the Orenburg military governor on various matters to the Horde, which is in your power, I drew attention to the profession of the people there. As I noticed then, every year in April, up to 100-150 thousand sheep are sold to Russian merchants from the Volga region and the Urals. This trade is made for cash, and the most unfavorable aspect of this trade is that merchants are forced to bypass the entire territory of the Horde due to the lack of a permanent trading place. Moreover, they carry tarmash with them from the Tatars, translate them only colloquial speech, and pay up to five and ten kopecks for a demonstration of pastures. At that time, due to the vast expanses of the Kazakh steppes, on the one hand, time was wasted, and on the other-cattle wandered from one place to another, merchants and Horde members on both sides were subjected to numerous frauds. There may be other unforeseen events that cause damage to traders, in the field without local control, such troubles can not be avoided. In this case, the case may incur more losses than benefits for any party. Given this point, if you pointed only once a year to merchant pastures and land with a large amount of water in the Horde, it would lead merchants to trade, and Kazakhs to sell livestock " [73, p. 22].

Since there was no permanent trading place in the Bukey Horde, merchants were forced to bypass the territory of the Horde. Therefore, the need to create a permanent trading place in the Horde for the trade of Russian merchants and Bukey Kazakhs has reached its limit.

The petition of A.D. Kuznetsov was granted, and in 1825 trading places were opened in Senchagylsky and SOT. The decree of the Orenburg military governor L. K. Essen, addressed to Zhangir Khan, was nasal: "for the reasons stated in the complaint against me of the assessor of the border commission, titular adviser A. D. Kuznetsov, you annually in April allocated two land plots for trade of Russian merchants with the Horde under your supervision. They are located in the area of the mountain Shopshagyl, the Volga River and the village of Uyaly, at a distance of 112 versts from each other and in close proximity to the borders of Uralsk and Aktobe. On this issue, I sent a message to the Astrakhan civil Governor. They must now order the Russian merchants to assemble at the two places mentioned above, so that they can buy sheep from the Kazakhs, and not walk through the Horde as they used to do. In informing Your Excellency of this, I propose that you announce this decree to the entire territory of the Horde under your supervision, and inform that the Horde members who will sell cattle and other goods must gather in these two places, that is, in hayfield and uzda, in order to make a transfer to these places at the specified time, it is necessary to send correspondents from mullahs or other persons who know the Russian language, and appoint a reliable sultan for their permission, and the appointed sultan is not obliged to

interfere in the issue of trade certificates or keep records of sold livestock" [73, p. 23].

As a result, this expansion of trade relations between the Bukey and neighboring Russia was facilitated by open retail outlets. I.e., in these places, Russian merchants now had the opportunity to conduct extensive trade, rather than wander around the Horde. In these permanent trading places in April, merchants from the inner provinces of Russia came and bought sheep and others here for cash. [61, p. 293].

But since 1832, the shipping trade in Orda has been completely stopped. There were two reasons for this: first, it was the cold policy of the tsarist government to destroy its competitors. Since the Tatars, Bukharans, Khivas and other representatives of the people knew well the way of life, language, and living conditions of the Kazakhs, their trade relations with the Kazakhs proceeded rapidly and intensively, and secondly, the aggravation of social contradictions contributed. In the Horde, there were more and more small traders who deceived ordinary Kazakhs and sold their goods much more expensive.

In addition, the main industry in trade and economic relations between Russia and the Bukey Horde was the grain trade. In October and November 1827, the Kazakhs purchased more than 3 thousand pounds of grain at the khan's headquarters. According to Senator Engel, the Bukey Horde annually produces about 2 million tons of grain and industrial goods, livestock, livestock products [26, p. 74].

Before the opening of the fair in Naryn Sand (until 1832), merchants traveling through the Horde annually purchased from 100 to 150 thousand sheep [80, p. 25]. The favorable position created by the Horde trade and merchants in it is described by Senator Engel, who arrived here in 1827 with an audit: "in the steppe region, there is such a peaceful life and complete confidence that no matter with whom I talk, they all freely roam the steppe expanses of traders with their goods, and Russian buyers of cattle freely roam the Kazakh villages. Not a single person came to me and complained that he was oppressed, humiliated. And the elders repeatedly boasted that not a single theft was heard among the Kazakhs " [32, p. 216]" Senator Engel, who assessed the situation in the region as "good", recognized the " calmness of the steppes "and the absence of crime in the Horde" as the result of specific instructions from the khan" [32, P.218].

In relation to the Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde, Senator Engel wrote: "they sell livestock and hunting products worth two million soms and benefit our domestic industry" [81, p. 157].

During the rule of the Bukey Khanate, Zhangir Khan opened the first fairs in the history of the country-a phenomenon that had a beneficial impact on the trade and economic development of the region.

Although we cannot exclude the influence of the neighboring population on the strengthening of the use of monetary equivalent in trade, a special

place is occupied by the reduction of duties on imported goods and the adoption of various measures based on money. Changes in the economic sphere, trade operations based on small goods, developed a stable and fair trade system in the khanate.

Khan Zhangir asks for the permission of the Orenburg Border Commission to designate the north-western part of Zhaskus in the Naryn sand, near Stavka, as the most profitable and convenient place for trade in the inner Horde. In addition, he appealed to the Orenburg Border Commission with a request to ban trade in the territory of the Horde in other places, writes the following: "the trade affairs of the Horde Kazakhs, who are under my command, still conducted their trade in the village of Enotaevo, at the Glininsky outpost, in the village of Chertanikha, as well as through merchants entering and trading on the territory of the Horde. I am concerned about the inconvenience of these outlets. And now, after the riots at Chertanikha and other fairs, Kazakhs have little desire to visit them. They are forced to take only those things that are most necessary for everyday life, because of fraud and excessively high prices of steppe merchants. Such a crisis situation, the lack of stable trade guidelines create difficulties in the trade business " [82, p. 1].

Thus, Zhangir informs the Orenburg Border Commission that household items of the Horde Kazakhs are received at fairs in neighboring settlements at very high prices, and the lack of permanent outlets creates difficulties in trade.

Zhangir also gives the following arguments in favor of creating permanent retail outlets:

1. Kazakhs in the Bukey Horde are people who are used to a free life, so they can travel to different parts of the steppe without any fear. By concentrating the trade business in one place, the life of the entire country in the Horde region will be in the eyes of the khan, that is, a number of changes will occur in the management of the Horde people.

2. Trade, focused on one place, blocks more and more hype within the country. In addition, trade with a permanent place will bring a stable income, that is, favorable conditions will be created here both for the merchants themselves and for the Horde Kazakhs.

3. Before the Reed Plain in the Stavka area, the population will be settled and turned into a place of residence.

4. The poor people among the Horde peoples will find work, and the people will enter into close relations with the Russians.

5. Investigative cases on fraud on the part of the Kalmyks and Tatars neighboring with the Horde Kazakhs, which took place in modern places of trade and exchange, especially at the Glininsky outpost, the village of Chertanikha, the Village of Alexandrov-Gai, would also be discontinued [82, p. 1].

Thus, Zhangir was convinced that if he opened a permanent trading

place in the Horde, it would bring a stable income and would be beneficial to the Horde Kazakhs. Along with the organization of a trading place, Zhangir intended to turn the Stavka district into a large settlement.

And in order to prevent the above contradictions, Khan applies to the commission with a statement: 1. certificates for cattle, hides or other products purchased on the territory of the Horde under the jurisdiction of the Khan are accepted as good quality goods only if the khan has his own signature and seal, and if the khan does not have a signature and seal-are not accepted. 2. merchants bought cattle on the territory of the Horde and usually brought such certificates from the administration of the village of Uzen, where the Ural and Astrakhan Cossack troops were located, as well as from the command of the Elton line. The chief of the Glininsky outpost was refused to issue such a certificate [82, p. 2].

But, having considered the above proposal of Zhangir Khan for compliance with the law and effectiveness depending on local conditions, the border commission finds the place of organizing the fair on Naryn Sand in the area of the Khan's headquarters ineffective. We can see it in the message of the Orenburg Border Commission below:

"The main obstacle in this situation is that the Horde Kazakhs under the khan cause great damage to the stable trade and exchange centered around the rate. First of all, it is difficult to drive cattle from villages in remote places from stavka, since this place is located about 100, 300 kilometers from the fortresses of the Ural River. Therefore, to sell, exchange cattle, Kazakhs must come somewhere far away. All such peasants could get into the fortresses located near their villages. Moreover, the concentration of a retail outlet in one place raises another doubt and suspicion – in such conditions, it can be beneficial only to some entrepreneurs, and to other residents-to the detriment. Forbidding the superiors in the line to receive certificates for cattle purchased in the Horde, and to take it only from Zhangir Khan, is imposed on the khan himself" [82, p. 3].

The Orenburg commission rejected this proposal of Zhangir Khan, as the commission was sure that trading near the bid was unprofitable and would not bring any benefit. At the same time, the opening of a permanent trading place on the Horde land, in this case, involves the profit of only entrepreneurs, and obtaining a certificate for cattle purchased from Zhangir warns the Khan of a larger cargo.

In another document, General Count P. Sukhtelen, in a letter to the Astrakhan military governor, says: "The Khan of the inner Kazakh Horde Zhangir expresses the idea of organizing a trade fair in the stavka area in Zhaskus, located on the Naryn sand, and asks to create it in accordance with the general regulations. I ask you to give me your opinion on this matter. Is it profitable to organize a trading place on the Naryn sand in the area of Zhangir Khan's headquarters and will it not harm domestic trade? " [83, p. 19].

This was the opinion of General P. Sukhtelen, who asked the Astrakhan

military governor to open or not to open fairs in the inner Horde.

The Orenburg Border Commission initially did not allow the opening of fairs in the inner Horde. But then the Orenburg Commission gives its permission to open a fair in the inner Horde. In a letter from General P. Sukhtelen to Count P. K. Pavel, it says: "On December 1 last year, you submitted to the Ministry a request from Zhangir Bokeev to organize a trading place or fair in the north-west of the Zhaskus Plain on the Naryn Sand near Stavka, as well as to ban trade in other places. Your personal opinion was also on the side of the opening of such a fair, but you did not welcome the ban on Horde Kazakhs to trade in places other than fairs, and also argued that Kazakhs who sold such cattle and goods in places other than fairs should be in the necessary places so as not to fall under persecution. This opinion was very important for the Kazakhs of the inner Horde. Therefore, I considered it my main task to report this to the Minister of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior. So I brought them my opinion of the situation, and yours, too. After that, the Minister of Finance said that after the data of your and the internal Horde, as well as the data of the customs departments, he would agree to open a permanent fair in Naryn Sand. All this was subsequently submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. In turn, I am of the opinion that the opening of a trading place or fair near the headquarters of Zhangir Khan would save the Kazakhs from the exploitation of traders, would revive the Trade business in the Horde as a whole" [82, p.4].

The Orenburg Border Commission and the Minister of Finance allow the opening of a permanent fair on Naryn Sand, in the north-west of the Zhaskus Plain.

In addition, first, everyone could trade here, bringing their goods according to the general rules. It was necessary to stop various unauthorized actions for trade purposes within the Horde. Tatars, Bukharans, Khivas and other Asians of the Muslim religion were forbidden to conduct trade activities within the Horde, regardless of their rank and rank. Secondly, the Kazakhs were allowed to exchange and sell livestock and other household products to near by villages, and the leaders of neighboring provinces and the administration of the Ural army were instructed to look with their right eyes at the Kazakhs of the inner Horde and to appeal to justice in their conflicts with the neighboring settled country [82, p.5].

Thus, General P. Sukhtelen in this letter gives permission to open a fair in Naryn Sand in Orda. At the same time, it prohibits the Khivins and Bukharans from trading in the Horde.

On the initiative of Zhangir, in 1832, a fair was opened at the khan's headquarters. For these purposes, 56,161 rubles were allocated from the treasury of the empire. Thus, 12 large buildings were built, consisting of 316 retail outlets [84, p. 15]. As a result, the Khan's headquarters became the most important and convenient shopping center in Yong-Dal. [45, p. 109].

Features of fairs:

- 1) The first fair in Kazakhstan opened in the Bukey Horde.
- 2) These fairs were organized twice a year in the spring from April 15 to May 15 and in the fall from September 15 to October 15.
- 3) The presence of certain rules of trade during the fair.
- 4) Deepening trade and economic ties with Russia and Central Asia.
- 5) Was particularly distinguished by the multinational nature of the participants of the fairs.

Academician S. Zimanov writes about this fair: "along with the commodity exchange at the fair, nomadic inhabitants of the steppes, Russian industrialists, steppe Shonzhars, and Kazakh peasants had the opportunity to directly trade among themselves. This fair, in a word, was not only economically significant, but also contributed to the rapprochement of different peoples and nationalities and the communication of different nationalities with each other" [37, p. 39].

Now about the state of the fairs:

- 1) The fair was organized near the Khan's Palace, and the khan himself took its place.
- 2) The terms of cattle driving began in the spring from April and lasted until mid-May, and in the fall from September 15 to mid-October.
- 3) To ensure the financial solvency of the merchants, the khan obliged the merchants and the Horde to conclude a preliminary agreement between them. This agreement was concluded in the absence of cattle from the Horde Kazakhs. If the owner of the receipt did not bring the agreed cattle in time, the khan himself reimbursed it.
- 4) In the Bukeevskaya Horde, merchants were strictly forbidden to walk around the village-aul.
- 5) No one could obtain a certificate without the khan's seal for the goods, such as cattle, leather, oil, and the like, that he bought and exchanged. All documents that do not have a seal were declared invalid and were not handed over anywhere. This is reported in mass vedomosti. And fake witnesses and merchants who received it were prosecuted.
- 6) Merchants were allowed to conduct trade within a year, with the exception of two terms specified near the khan's rate [82, p. 7].

January 14, 1833 Zhangir Khan instructs foreman Isatai Taimanov to ban the trade of Central Asian merchants in the Bukey Kazakh villages in connection with the organization of a fair at the khan's headquarters:

"Dear foreman Isatai Taimanov, the Emperor responded to my request and allowed me to organize a fair last year in 1832. Therefore, I order you, dear foreman: tell all the Cossacks at your disposal-near my headquarters in Zhaskus, two fairs are held annually: the first-from April 20 to May 5, the second-in the fall; therefore, every Cossack who has camels, horses, cows, sheep for sale, must drive the cattle to the specified fair in a timely manner and bring down, wool, leather and other products for sale. Near my headquarters, shops were created, Russians and other representatives of the

people traded and did not offend anyone at the exchange value " [63, p. 341].

At the same time, Zhangir no longer allowed Bukharans, Khivas and other merchants to move in yurts or on carts and engage in trade on the Horde land, as it used to be. All the foremen were ordered to have a caravan of heads allocated to them when their subordinate Kazakhs were going to the fair. It is ordered to gather the Kazakhs who are subordinate to them and bring them to these fairs. Each of the elders who did not do this was subjected to legal punishment as a person who did not listen to the orders of the leadership [63, p.341].

Thus, Zhangir Khan banned the trade of Khivans and Bukharans at the fair in the khan's headquarters. In general, the Russian government did not allow the inner Horde to trade with representatives of other nationalities, including Asians [85, p.122].

And V. F. Shakhmatov wrote about this in his work: "The Orenburg Border Commission in 1832 allowed the fair to open at the rate of the khan. In the Horde, the shipping trade was banned. The opening of the fair in stavka aroused the khan's interest. First, the khan could establish control over trade and tax the cattle sold by the Kazakhs. Secondly, in connection with the opening of the fair, it was forbidden to carry out transport trade between Russian merchants and dangerous competitors of speculative feudal lords- Bukhara and Khiva merchants. These competitors continued to reduce the income of Russian merchants. The Kazakhs bought goods made of pure cotton from Bukhara and Khiva merchants, and the quality of Russia's manufactured products was too poor in comparison. In addition, Bukhara and Khiva goods were very cheap. At the fair, merchants transported mainly silk, cloth, paper, velvet, dyed leather, iron products, feathers, bread, and tobacco. These goods were imported mainly from the neighboring provinces- Astrakhan and Orenburg" [31, p. 75].

In general, in the 30s of the XIX century, information about the trade business at the Khan's Fair was published in various periodicals in Russia, in the works of M. Ya. Kit, P. I. Nebolsin, M. Ivanin.

In the work of P. I. Nebolsin about the fair in the khan's headquarters, it says: "In 1832, a fair is held in the khan's headquarters 2 times a year in spring and autumn. At this fair, Kazakhs sell cattle and their products. Especially a lot of people will be at the spring fair. Tatars, Russians, Kalmyks, and Armenians also trade. Their number in 1845 was about 1000 people, in 1847-1500 people" [12, p. 165].

And M. Ya. Kit: "the goods that traders bring to the fair in the Khan's headquarters are different. Including: silk, paper, bread, tea, bricks, sugar, tableware, etc. In addition, viziers-sultans were appointed at the fair, so that there would be no such troubles as theft, fights. They kept order between the Kazakhs and merchants from the outskirts" [9, p. 56].

A. Evreykov: "at the fair in the Khan's headquarters, Kazakhs bought their products, bought bread, fabrics, paper products, velvet, Khiva and

Bukhara robes, sugar, tea, iron products. These goods were imported by the Astrakhan Armenians, Kazan Tatars, Russian merchants and merchants of different provinces and carried out a trade turnover in the amount of 400 to 450,000 silver rubles per year.

There were especially many participants of the spring fair. All the fair stalls were filled with goods, and yurts were displayed in the courtyard for the merchants. Tents and carts for livestock buyers are located 2 meters from the houses. In the field, one herd is grazing, driven for sale " [11, p. 82].

A. E. Alektorov: "At these fairs, they bought essential goods, especially grain. In addition, a large number of Russian merchants and merchants came to the Horde to purchase cattle and Kazakh products. In order to facilitate this trade, two fairs were organized in Stavka in 1832 (one in the spring, the other in the autumn). This had two different benefits for the Kazakhs: first, they could bring their cattle and goods nearby, and second, they could reimburse the tax on alms and sogo imposed on them" [23, p.105].

Some merchants continued to trade, traveling through the Horde, despite the cessation of shipping trade. On July 29, 1834, Zhangir Khan wrote in a letter to the head of the Ural Cossack Army V. O. Pokatilov that the clerks of the centurion Matveev violated the ban on shipping trade in the villages of the Bukey Kazakhs.

"Sultan Shygaev informed me about this on the 23rd day: on the sixth of May last year, he (Shygaev) He was informed that among the Horde's subordinates, employees or clerks of the centurion Matveev were unauthorized trade organized by the Tatars Abdul Salikhov and Ahmer Gabdullin. He calls Gabdullin and warns him about the need to go to the fair organized next to my bet and trade without violating the established order. But the Tatars, despite the warning, will continue their trade for several days. Therefore, Sultan Shygaev orders them to go to the fair in a sharp order and takes a receipt from them about it. He gave me this receipt. Their goods were not seized by Shygaev or others, and no one punished them " [63, p. 358].

Let's analyze the document. First, it is immediately clear that the trade in prohibited transportation is beneficial to Tatar merchants. That is, they do not respond to the comments of officials who demanded that this case be conducted in accordance with the rules. From this it follows that it was during this period that Zhangir's order on the rules of trade was not always executed. Secondly, the khan entrusted the control of this matter to the sultans around him and strictly monitored it himself. This shows the social significance of trade relations in the khanate.

Kazakhs produced mainly cattle and livestock products at the fair. A particularly large number of Horse cattle were brought from the Kalmyks, and cattle were brought by the Kundur Tatars and peasants of the Volga region. At the same time, the fairs would mainly be in demand for cattle and livestock products of the Kazakhs [44, p. 55]. At the same time, Caucasian, Bukhara, and Urgench merchants also participated in this fair [86, p.68].

In 1836, the Zhangir Khan, for the disciplinary supervision of the various cases encountered at the fair, approved Zh. Zhanaliev rules, consisting of different departments. As can be seen from the situation, various issues between merchants and merchants who arrived at the fair, and ordinary Kazakhs were resolved in terms of mutual understanding. Merchants and merchants who arrived at the fair were allocated special yurts in which they lived with their goods, and traded only in designated places. Because by placing them in the established order, they ensured the rapid sale of imported livestock, convenient guard Guards and protection from accidental fire. At the same time, in order to prevent such negative events as theft, traders carried out trade only in specially designated areas, and at night, in addition to Guards and patrols, they additionally put guards inside themselves.

A special secretary has been appointed to monitor the implementation of all legal cases specified in the rules and to register events related to trade at the fair. In the case of a complaint on any minor cases, Zhanaliev satisfied the claim of the injured party on the same day and made a fair oral decision. In case of disagreement with the decision, merchants and traders had the opportunity to write a statement on their own behalf with supporting documents in the name of Zhangir Khan. He was accompanied by Zhangir Khan through a representative of the newly arrived province, who oversaw the governor's adoption of measures under the law. In the case of a violation of the order on the part of the Kazakhs, that is, failure to comply with the fair demand of the merchants, Zhangir Khan himself intervened in the case and brought double charges in favor of the applicant. During the fair, major events and criminal cases occurred, such as murder, theft on a large scale, robbery, brawl, violence, harm, beatings, the culprit was taken into custody and brought with a document to the head of the cordon near the headquarters, who reported the circumstances of the incident to Zhangir Khan. If the guilty person is a foreigner, his goods, money and other property have not been registered in writing and are not released from protection until, depending on the circumstances, the investigator arrives from the appropriate place. If he was unable to store the goods, or for some other reason did not hand them over to anyone, the military guards ensured that he registered, sealed the goods in the presence of himself and witnesses, rented a house at the owner's expense, and did not disappear until the investigator's decree was issued. But these measures concern such owners of goods as merchants, burghers. And if the employee under his supervision was guilty and had no relation to the owner, he gave a fair punishment, taking the person into custody in a certain order. For what they did at the fair, no one was allowed to apply punishments that were typical even for the Kyrgyz, that is, punishments were carried out only according to special laws. So, for some minor hooliganism (deception, drunkenness, other minor disorders), he was kept in custody until a certain time, based on the severity of the guilt, only if there is concrete evidence. The name and surname of this punished person, for what

fault he was punished, were recorded in a special penalty log, and the guards who followed the order reported to Zhangir Khan at the end of the fair [87, p.11].

Since the Karakalpaks – one of the neighboring peoples-were generally forbidden by the Astrakhan General Administration to enter the inner Kazakh Horde, despite various pretexts, they were not allowed to sell or buy at fairs, or even to be workers or pagans. And although they penetrated in different ways, they were still caught and driven out of the Horde.

The documents and tickets of merchants, merchants, and even workers who came to the fair were recorded in a special book on the rates. In the document taken under special control, the number of each is indicated. Legal certificates with the Khan's signature for the purchased cattle, hides, and other Horde goods were issued from the office. And the merchants, with their signatures or seals, promptly delivered written information about the number of cattle or Horde goods and the buyer who needed a certificate. In the magazine with the signature and seal of the khan, you can find information about the price, age, color and distinctive features of the horses being sold or exchanged, as well as who sold them to whom. In this case, the buyer, that is, the owner of the horse, the seller issues a label signed with his signature or seal and the seller of the cattle, and writes it down with a mark in the appropriate book. Under the supervision of the seller, everyone was informed that cattle bought or exchanged without this label at the fair were not suspected of theft at the place of their visit.

In order not to be deceived, unworthy of the laws fixed on both sides, the guards who kept order, monitored the accuracy of weighing scales, tokens from merchants, Kazakhs. If the dealer was found to have artificial scales or iron, the legal marking was checked in the presence of witnesses. If man-made scales or iron were found, they are immediately destroyed and banned from use. And if the ban is not enforced, the owner of the artificial scales will report what goods he sold by deception, after which they will seal the goods with a seal, warn Zhangir Khan and together with the owner deliver the guilty person to the court. If the merchant cheated with a scale or a measure, he returned the value of the same goods three times in favor of the cheated person, paid a monetary penalty and punished according to the severity of the fault. If one of the merchants used an old Arshin when selling or buying, then it was seized, broken as a prohibited item, and the one who used it paid a fine of two silver rubles in favor of the treasury and bought him a new Arshin [87, p.12].

At the fair, there were cases when people traded in measured goods: bread, butter, wool and goat down, sand for weight gain and other heavy items, which punished ordinary Kazakhs who sold it, and Russian traders caught for the same fault reported to Zhangir Khan guards who kept order to warn or sue him as a person who committed fraud.

In order to avoid theft and disorder, to protect merchants and merchants,

to monitor its entire territory during the fair, two mounted armed Cossacks were placed on guard and another Cossack with great service was placed in front of them. They had the right to arrest those who were drunk or noisy at night. To perform guard duty and patrol duty during the fair Zh. Khan Zhangir gives Zhanaliev fifteen mounted armed Cossacks and one constable from the Cossack Cardon of his headquarters. They strictly carry out the decree and the work assigned to them by Zh. Zhanaliev [87, p. 13].

It is known that during the fair there will always be a lot of people in stavka. Along with them were horses put up for sale and prepared for riding, including cases when horses bought by the Horde were left a little unattended, and their owner and property were lost. In the Horde's territory, it was very difficult to find them quickly, and you knew how many different people there would be in the crowd. Under these conditions, in order to protect merchants and other visitors from losing their acquired names, the guards first attached the value and signs of their names at the fair to a sealed book and handed over to a trusted person to graze a single Kazakh. For this, the groom paid five kopecks from each ruble of the cost of a horse in the summer and ten kopecks, since in autumn the day is cool and the night is long. The horse who agreed to tame the horses gave a written guarantee for the book with the signature and seal of the sultan of his family or an authoritative foreman. No horse was allowed to graze without a guarantee.

We have already noted that Russian and Muslim merchants brought their products of poor quality to the Ordyn fairs and bought them at an inflated price. Instead of such low-quality items, they received live cattle, fat, leather, wool, down, and cash. In the factories of that time, along with good things, things of poor quality were produced, and such low-quality things were sold or exchanged in the Horde for millions. Basically, the merchants received a generous profit from this, and it was not profitable for the Horde. Traders say that the Kyrgyz are better off taking cheap goods, rather than expensive high-quality products. But, for example, the Kazakhs paid sixty kopecks for the insignificant sisa and nanku, who lived in a factory for only thirty kopecks. And since it wears out quickly, it was bought three times. Khan Zhangir wanted the national economy subordinated to him to be efficient, and sought to create all the conditions. Especially during the fair, without any effort, threats, everyone agitated the public to buy good quality products. It is important to remember that it is profitable to buy a more expensive product than a cheap, low-quality one, besides, high-quality clothing or a thing will be attractive and pleasant to the owner. Constantly informing the population that it is better to get a cheap bad thing once than to get a cheap bad thing five times, Zhanaliev was given a decree on the supervision of the import of high-quality items by merchants and merchants to the Horde [87, p.14].

From this it follows that Khan Zhangir, taking care of the situation of the people, made efforts to reduce the flow of low-quality goods brought to the Horde in order to make more profit, and then stop it altogether in order to

raise the prestige of merchants. Zh.Zhanaliyev during the fair and at the end of the fair, according to the oral data of merchants and traders, filled out a statement about their surnames, where they came from, how many yurts they rented, how many goods each brought, how many sold and exchanged, how many cattle, camels, horses, sheep, etc. the goats were bought or exchanged. At the end of the fair, the khan handed this list to Zhangir personally. Since the trade at the fairs is mainly conducted by cattle, this is given special attention in the rules.

Khan Zhangir received from the Astrakhan military governor Ivan Semyonovich Timiryazov on October 31, 1835, the papers that became more frequent among the Kundra Tatars on stopping the theft of cattle of the Kalmyks and Horde Kazakhs under Prince Tyumenev. Accordingly, each Tatar who wanted to sell his cattle was issued a certificate confirming that the sold cattle were actually his own cattle, which indicated the number of cattle and the distinctive features of each. The Kyrgyz are forbidden to buy this cattle if they try to sell the cattle without such a certificate [87, p. 15].

The Khan strictly instructed Zhangir Zh. Zhanaliev and his subordinate employees not to engage in bribery and other harassment, and all merchants and merchants read and got acquainted with these messages during their release.

Zhangir Khan paid great attention to the legal course of the fair and strictly regulated the sphere of trade by rules. Due to the fact that multinational peoples gathered at the fair for trade, and so that there was no theft, mounted Cossacks were assigned to the guard and a special bazaar was appointed to the fair.

In addition, the quality of goods at the fair, the correctness of the Scales were checked, the goods were certified, and the undocumented entry of merchants who arrived at the fair was prohibited.

Analyzing this document, we can conclude that in 1836 Zhangir Khan fully established a trading business in his horde. The reason for this is that Zhangir, in his statement on the opening of permanent retail outlets, aims to consolidate the trade business in one place, blocking the growing hype and excitement within the country. At the same time, it is known that traders made strong arguments in favor of ensuring a stable income, employment of the poor by creating favorable conditions both for themselves and for the Horde Kazakhs. As stated in the document, Zhangir achieved this goal. That is, in connection with the creation of conditions for open competition, improving the quality of goods, bringing to the fore the problem of order, eliminating the former primitive ways of conducting trade, creating favorable opportunities.

On September 15, 1836, the foreman of the Tolengit Meken Baluankulov family, through the efforts of his pastors, undertakes a written obligation to take on the maintenance of the herd of merchants who came to this fair. Having signed the pledge with the permission of Zhangir, he expressed his

desire to buy out the merchant's cattle on September 15, 1836. During the fair, which opened near the headquarters of the khan of that time and operated until October 15, the foreman Meken Baluankulov, using the shepherd workers hired by him, trampled and tamed the flocks of visiting merchants, traders and other souls, provided that the owners themselves considered it necessary and gave their consent.

This type of activity was carried out in the following order: each horse imported or bought here, exchanged, its wool, special signs, prices are recorded by the owner himself in the book of lists received from the khan controller of the fair in the presence of foreman Meken Baluankulov. A receipt for the admission of each horse is taken from the owner and a seal is placed on the receipt. At the price of the announced and recorded horse for luggage and at the rate of each ruble for silver, the foreman is paid five kopecks. Half of this is paid when the horse is transferred to the pasture and registered, and the other half is paid when the horse is returned from the herd to the owner. The address is provided to Baluankulov himself (and not to the employee). Prices did not depend on the time of the Price List. Despite the fact that the horse was tamed for a week or a month, the price did not change [88, p. 11].

When the owner took the horse, he returned the receipt to Meken Baluankulov and signed in the registration book that he took the horse back. Without fulfilling all these rules and fully paying for the remaining half of the garden, the horse was not issued to the master. About a week after October 15, Meken Baluankulov stopped herding the herd and handed over the horses to the owners according to the above-mentioned rules. Foreman Meken Baluankulov himself always kept the herd under control and, despite the small number of horses in the herd, kept an eye on reliable and armed horses under the care of him and his sons, strengthened the night guard on his horses, pursued and kept all the herds in a good pasture, including or taking under special supervision such horses, thus ensuring that none of the horses transferred to the herd, they were not observed in places close to the water and not too far from the fair (where the owners themselves, if necessary they can follow).

In addition, the shepherd, if someone's horse died from any disease or was lost under unknown circumstances, immediately informed the owner before the arrival of the owner, without removing the skin from the fallen cattle, without moving, or as soon as the disease of the sick cattle began. In all such cases, if the lost horse was found, the second half of the Garden Fee was not required until it was discovered, as it was believed that this was due to the shepherds' improper exercise of precautions, knowing that it could be accidental. If the horse escaped or was stolen from the herd and was not found by order of the foreman within three days, its owner was paid by the shepherds from their accounts at the price recorded in the registration book. Each loss from such abductions and escapes was compensated by the

address Baluankulov at his own financial expense or by his own horse. In the event that such horses are discovered and thieves are apprehended, the existing cattle remain at the shepherd's disposal, i.e., a refund of the funds paid by the shepherd. If the owner of the cattle wanted to return his horse, then after six months he was able to fully return the funds that he paid to the shepherd and take his cattle [88, p. 12].

The task of the shepherd is not to expose the owner of the horse to any investigative cases and losses. And if the shepherd did not have enough money to pay for a stolen, lost or crippled horse, then the other signatories were obliged to pay each compensation for no more than a week. With these persons, Baluankulov later agreed to reimburse his cattle and the cattle of his children. However, in the book, the owner of the cattle, returning the receipt as a pledge to the shepherd, stamped and signed the receipt of the value of the stolen, or missing, not found, or died of disease horse. These obligations were fixed by His Excellency the Khan, and in order that everyone who wanted to use this service would learn more about it, these obligations were announced in advance at the fair, and then set out in the above-mentioned book and presented to the people [88, p. 13].

By signing the receipt, the persons who are hostages of the internal Kazakh Horde certified that this is a good behavior of the Tolengit Meken Baluankulov family elder, which is trustworthy, and, as indicated in the obligation, assured that he can graze the horses of the fair visitors together with his employees until October 15.

In addition, during this fair time and a week after its end, when, due to the irresponsibility of Meken Baluankulov and his employees, someone from the herd lost a horse, or was stolen and was not found until three days from the date of the theft, Meken Baluankulov freely paid the owner of the horses from their funds, possessions, livestock, the price recorded in the register of each lost horse. However, if he, foreman Meken Baluankulov or his sons did not have enough of their own funds, livestock, or possessions to compensate, the signatories undertook to pay the owners of the cattle the value of each lost or stolen horse recorded in the register book within the last week after the end of this fair, so that the owners of the cattle would not suffer losses. And about collecting from the foreman and his sons compensation of the funds paid by them, he received permission from Zhangir [88, p.14].

In the 30s of the XIX century, at the rate of the khan in the Bukey Horde, in connection with the opening of the fair and the development of trade, the type of taxes paid by merchants also increased. So the khan's treasury received a lot of benefits from the fair. In 1836, 2,919 rubles were collected from the shops and yurts at the fair, and in 1845-5,500 rubles. In addition, the khan ordered to collect taxes from the Kazakhs who sold cattle at the fair [32, p. 85].

The main trade routes on the territory of the khanate were mainly two. The first of them-left Astrakhan, penetrated from the north-western side of

the Khan's land and came to Uralsk through the big river, the second - from Kamyshin through Lake Elton-to the Khan's headquarters. Along these roads, conditions are created for pedestrians and places for recreation are created. On these roads, especially during the spring and autumn fairs under the khanate, from 10,000 to 20,000 transport animals and up to 1,500 Kazakh camels were transported: bakery products, various iron and wooden products were brought to the fair in the khanate from the neighboring Orenburg, Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan provinces and the lands of the Ural troops, and from the fair in the khanate they transported the products of the Kazakh craft-in raw form-in the form of leather, wool, fat [53, p.124].

As for the type of trade in the khan's headquarters, exchange trade was mainly conducted between Kazakhs and merchants from the provinces. The busiest times are spring and summer. At the autumn fair, such activity is not observed. This can also be attributed to the recent appearance of the Pokrovskaya Fair in Novouzensk. And due to the relocation of groups for various purposes from the Orenburg and Ural, Tambov, Voronezh, and Saratov provinces, there was a constant demand for raw materials at the Horde Fair.

A spring fair in the Khan's headquarters would be more crowded than an autumn fair. The reason for this was the large amount of supplies needed for grazing at this time, and the fact that the shaggy waters, which had not had time to dry before the summer heat, were suitable for corralling cattle to the fair. At the same time, on October 1, a large fair of the Saratov district began its two-week work in the village of Tertail, adjacent to the Orda. In addition, the Kazakhs, who intended to take care of and collect winter grain at this time, flocked to the Tertaila fair, to Astrakhan and other places, i.e., to other cities. to whom which city or village is closer and more convenient – so they were drawn. Kazakhs sold their horses not at fairs within the Horde, but during the year at fairs in cities and villages along the Volga, in the villages of the Urals and colonists, in the volosts of the Irgiz and Bolshaya rivers. The fact is that in these places the Horde would sell their cattle not in exchange trade, but mainly for cash. With the money they received, they could buy the grain and other goods they needed. Therefore, they saw money trading as more profitable than exchange trading. In Astrakhan, the Kazakhs ' trade in sheep, horses, cattle and other above-mentioned goods was not interrupted during the winter, since at this time the Kazakhs could inhabit the shores of the Caspian Sea and be able to move over and over again on the frozen surface of the rivers.

Since the main industry in the entire territory of the Inner Horde is animal husbandry, including Horse and sheep breeding, about 300,000 sheep and about 20,000 horses were sold annually at the above-mentioned fairs and retail outlets for large amounts of commercial capital. For this cattle, factory goods and grain were purchased on the Horde land. This circumstance greatly contributed to the development of commercial industry and

agriculture in the Horde land [62, p. 273].

In 1835, Zhangir Khan described the course of the fair in Orda as follows:

"Traders come to the fair with many goods from different provinces of the Russian Empire. The total cost of imported goods here is 200,000 rubles. Merchants who come to the fair rent yurts here, and the rent of each yurt costs 30 rubles. By the time of the year, the number of these yurts will increase from 100 to 200.

To maintain order during the fair, one of the sultans always went to him. Next to him was accompanied by a clerk and a constable and the Cossacks of the Cossack detachment of my subordination. Practice shows that the sultans, as Asians, can not fully perform this task, do not know completely. And even when replacing them, I have the same difficulties. Therefore, I think it is right to appoint to this position the always unchanged sergeant-major of the regiment, Karaulkozha Babazhanov, and his son Horonzhi Konbumyn, who studied at the Neplyuev military School. I ask the top management to approve this and give them the necessary instructions. These officials enjoy my confidence, and I think that for this position it is not necessary to ask the government for a special official and spend on his salary. In addition, the Kazakhs drive various types of cattle to the Horde and sell them. Up to 100,000 sheep, 6,000 cattle, and 2,000 horses are imported here. I will contribute to the expansion and development of these fairs for the benefit of merchants and Kyrgyz people" [62, p. 273].

From this it follows that in 1835 the trade turnover at the fair in Orda was high. This year, merchants from the Russian state brought a large number of goods. The Kazakhs also brought several thousand heads of cattle for sale. This year, Zhangir appointed Karaulkozha Babazhanov and his son to this position to monitor the observance of order at the fair. Zhangir supported the development of trade at fairs in favor of merchants and Bukey Kazakhs.

Trade fairs in the khanate have expanded over time, and the proportion of representatives of different linguistic peoples has increased accordingly. Various trade relations were established here, steppe nomads and urban population, cattle breeders and farmers, village blacksmiths, experienced merchants and shepherds who did not understand trade, manufactories, steppe Shonzhars, Tatars, Cossacks and Russian peasants clashed and traded.

The fairs were not only of high economic importance, but also served as an occasion for acquaintance, rooting and mutual understanding between representatives of different regions and different nationalities. These fairs were also known in remote settlements outside the khanate. The proof of this is that 1000 people from 15 provinces of Russia came to the spring fair in 1845 and traded, in 1847 – 1500 people, in 1851-more than 2000 people [89, p. 156].

At this fair in 1833, 562971 thousand heads of cattle were brought and goods were sold for the amount of 339174 som. In 1834, goods were

imported in the amount of 597603 rubles and sold for 368775 rubles, In 1835, goods were imported in the amount of 691628 rubles and sold for 379548 rubles. The trade turnover of the fair in 1836 amounted to 2 million rubles. [90, P. 28].

Now let us turn to the cattle and their products brought to the fair from 1837 to 1839 [11, p.62]: these are camels – 385 heads, horses – 2524 heads, cattle – 12244 heads, sheep – 342103 heads, horses – 23730 poods, sheep – 19232 poods, camel skin – 1060 poods, rabbit skin – 5535 poods, goat down – 1,373 poods, badger skin – 70 poods, camel hair – 2086 pounds. In 1837-1839, sheep, cattle, horses, rabbits, and sheepskin were brought to the fair in large quantities. At the same time, in 1837-1839, the trade turnover was at a high level [44, p.78].

Merchants, speculators, manufacturers, from European Russia and other lands began to flock to the Khan's headquarters from year to year. They brought in large profits through exchange trading. They opened their warehouses, shops, brought various industrial products, bread, wheat, etc. Merchants, speculators, and industrialists sent large volumes of wool, hides, cattle, etc. to the domestic markets of Russia as purchased and collected raw materials. types of products. Thus, for the growing Russian industry, the Bukey Horde has become a surplus product and raw material base. As already noted, according to the Khan's office at this fair, which was revived 2 times a year, in 1839, 4122 heads of cattle (camels, horses, cattle) were brought for sale from all over the steppe, 68498 sheep, 6419 pounds of wool, 30009 pieces of tersek skins. These data show that the Khan's Horde became an economically profitable source of raw materials for the Russian Empire [44, p. 55]. At one time, foreign merchants and Russian peasants brought industrial goods and grain to the fair, consisting of banknotes in the amount of 2420,760 rubles, of which goods were sold in the amount of 1237,400 rubles. In 1851, the trade turnover of the fair in the Khan's headquarters amounted to 1 million - more than one silver ruble [37, p. 39].

In total, in 1839, a large number of livestock and other goods were brought to the Khan's fair [91, p. 5]. You can see it in the table below:

Table 3-the number of cattle sold and the cost of goods at the Khan's Fair in 1839 [91, p. 5].]

	Spring	Autumn
Camel	73	-
Horses	169	187
Cattle	2245	1448
Sheep	65445	3053
Horse skin	10718	3400
Camel wool	552	67
Goat wool	423	-

Rabbit skin	5195	-
Various goods	177 8200 rubles	642,500 rubles
Goods sold	983450 rubles	248950 rubles

From the above table, it can be seen that in 1839 in the Bukey Horde:

1. We see that the number of livestock at the Khan fair was imported at the spring fair more than at the autumn fair, and the turnover at the spring fair is at a higher level.

2. And at the autumn fair, we notice that we did not import camel cattle, goat fur, rabbit fur.

On May 17, 1841, Khan Zhangir forbade the Astrakhan military governor I. S. Timiryazev to voluntarily trade Astrakhan Turkmens at the fair in the inner Horde. In this statement, he says that:

"The Turkmens living in the Astrakhan province, under various pretexts and often without written permission, entered the Horde land entrusted to me and engaged in trade without a permit, not listening to the decree prohibiting both during fairs and during other fairs to come to the Horde land and engage in trade".

In addition to my instructions to prohibit the Turkmens from visiting the Horde land for commercial purposes, I ask you to prohibit them from visiting the Horde land for commercial purposes " [92, p. 85].

As can be seen from this document, Zhangir Khan banned the sale of Astrakhan Turkmens at the fair in the khan's headquarters.

In the Khan's rate of 1845, the trade turnover at the autumn fair was 1,160 rubles. This is reported by the department of the Bukey Khanate Adil Sultan in a message to staff Captain A. Chizhikov about trade at the fair in 1845:

1. Traders, industrialists and other officials who came to the fair mainly came from the following provinces: from Saratov – 176, from Voronezh – 3, from Penza – 2, from Tambov – 6, from Moscow – 2, from Astrakhan – 53, from Nizhnegorodsk – 1, from Chernihiv – 6, in total – 317 people. Of these, 26 merchants, 53 burghers, 166 peasants, and so on-72.

2. It is impossible to know the number of Kazakhs who come to the autumn fair in the Bukey Khanate, as many of them quickly return back, without informing anyone about their arrival. But compared to the autumn fair last year, their number has decreased.

3. At the fair, merchants brought various goods in the amount of 62528 rubles, of which they sold goods in the amount of 21630 rubles, and goods in the amount of 40898 rubles remained unrealized. Grains of different varieties were sold for 8000 rubles, millet-for 715 rubles. Well, the trade was conducted for cash.

4. Kazakh cattle were sold to buyers of different ranks at the following prices: cattle-2488 heads – 19771 rubles 43 kopecks, horses-280 heads-6000 rubles, sheep-15,000 heads-29085 rubles and various fur products-820 pieces

– 870 rubles.

5. The profit from the rental of retail shops reached 830 rubles. [62, p. 30].

So, in 1845, merchants from many provinces of Russia came to the fair, and the turnover at this year's fair was high.

Trade took place outside the Horde Fair, despite a government ban. About the annual turnover of trade outside of this fair, Evreinov says: "There is no information about Kazakhstan's trade outside of fairs in the Inner Horde. Therefore, it is impossible to give an annual turnover, but Zhangir Khan has about 1 million rubles. Due to the fair held at the rate of the sale has doubled " [11, p. 65].

As mentioned above, in 1845, the trade turnover at the fair was high, including animal husbandry. And now let's look at the average price of cattle at these fairs at the Khan's rate from 1845 to 1851:

Table 4-The average cost of livestock at the spring fair at the Khan's rate of 1845-1851 [93, p. 6]

Spring Fair							
Ruble							
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
Horses	-	22-85	27-00	30	17-50	30-00	20-00
Cattle	-	9-28	7-25	9-71	6-00	11-50	14-25
Camel	-	17-44	26-50	20-71	15-50	18-50	20-00
Sheep	-	2-43	3-00	2-70	1-90	2-40	2-90

Table 5-the average cost of livestock at the Autumn Fair in the Khan's rate of 1845-1851 [93.6 P.]

Autumn fair							
Ruble							
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
Horses	21-42	20 - 71	19-28	20-00	30-00	17-50	27-50
Cattle	7-95	13-14	10-00	7-50	7-75	7-00	9-50
Camel	7-95	22-85	Not for sale				
Sheep	1-94	2-14	2-00	2-15	1-75	1-30	2-00

Results according to the table:

1. Trade in the Bukey Horde developed in close contact with the Kazakh cattle breeding. At the same time, in 1850-1851, the cost of cattle at the spring fair was very high compared to other years. In 1847-1849, the cost of horse cattle at the fair was high.

2. In 1845, horses, cattle, camels, and sheep were not put up for auction

at the spring fair, but only at the autumn fair. And at the autumn fair, since 1847, camel cattle have not been put up for sale.

3. In 1849, there was a decline in the rate of trade in the Bukey Horde, since that year jute began in the Kazakh steppe.

Due to the heat and winter cold of some years, a small number of livestock species were exported to the Horde for sale. Zhangir Khan says about him in his letter: "it would be possible to increase the flocks of sheep and horses annually, thereby further increasing the business of selling them. However, the severe winter cold, unfavorable weather, and the plague that sometimes affects sheep, sufficiently prevent this. Because of this, the Kazakhs can not release cattle for sale. Because they are afraid to reduce the number of livestock. And the lack of the winter reed stables necessary for them makes it worse that the flocks of sheep survive the cold. The case of the shores of the sea and the reeds of the owners on it has not yet been resolved" [62, p. 274].

In 1845, at the autumn fair in the khan's headquarters, along with cattle, other goods were sold. As for the number of sold cattle and their products at the autumn fair in the Khan's headquarters in 1845: grain-30,000, millet-2500, cattle-2488 heads, horses-280 heads, sheep-31365 heads, camel wool-2864 pounds, goat wool-26 pounds [80, p. 1]. In 1845, a large amount of bread, millet, camel wool, sheep cattle were imported to the Khan's fair.

In addition, Zhangir Khan has established trading shops at his rate. In a letter about trading in the Horde, he says: "Instead of yurts rented out to accommodate merchants and their goods, I consider it necessary to install wooden benches next to my rate in the necessary quantity at my expense. I will also resolve this matter with the rich Horde members at my disposal. They charge a small fee to rent the shop. This is a way to recover the money spent on the construction fees, and make a small profit. These shops are necessary for the strong storage of goods, without exposing them to precipitation " [62, p. 275].

Thus, Zhang Gir Khan built a large wooden guest yard next to the bet, where 255 shops were located. Until 1845, the hotel yard was filled with goods brought by traders. From 1846, the number of foreign traders increased, and even due to the lack of warehouses, many traders gathered their goods in yurts in the courtyard [9, p. 115].

After Zhangir's death in 1845, the Bukey Horde fair was under the control of the Provisional Council. But the income from the shops at the fair was used by the khan's heirs.

On April 24, 1846, the provisional council for the management of the inner Horde appointed Sultan Tokzhan Musagaliyev as an observer of trade at the fair. In addition, he was appointed by the decree of the late khan to direct the spring and autumn fairs held at the stavka. The Sultan, as the overseer of the Kazakhs, made efforts to regulate their relations with each other and with merchants from other places. He supervised traders, entrepreneurs and other

persons arriving from other places, was responsible for compliance with the accepted rules of trade at fairs, peace and order, peaceful relations between Kazakhs and people of other suburbs. Veterinarian A. Oldekop was responsible for the examination of Kazakh cattle purchased by entrepreneurs. Each of these individuals was given special instructions about their appointment and actions. The Provisional Council approved these decrees and instructions on the basis of the adopted laws on trade at fairs.

Tokzhan Sultan performed the following functions at the spring fair: he strictly ensured that the Kazakhs did not show any arbitrariness on any side during the cattle trade or when buying essential goods, and if it was impossible to show them fair care, he declared and warned the Provisional Council. He strictly ensured that Kazakhs coming to the fair from abroad did not commit any arbitrariness, did not fight, did not interfere in any riots, especially in theft and other serious crimes. If they attacked someone, arranged fights, organized riots and thefts, they were fined up to three silver rubles. In addition, he urgently sought out persons who had committed bloody fights, theft, murder or other serious crimes, promptly brought them to a temporary consultation and reported the crimes committed. He investigated, investigated, resolved, and together with the officer assigned to the fair, sought out those responsible for scandals, fights, or other crimes of the Kazakhs against the Russians. The Kazakhs fully recorded in a special book received from the Council, Who, to whom and what horse or other cattle sold, and at the end of the fair handed this book to the council. And the Kazakhs reported to the Council on the number and volume of imported sheep and other small animals, skins, fat, wool, felt, and prices for them. Information about the types, quantity and volume of goods sold at the fair by nonresident merchants. He reported to the Council all situations requiring solutions from various angles [93, p. 282].

And the cornet of the Ural army Mazanov, together with the Cossacks of his detachment, performed various tasks at the fair. He made it mandatory to check the passport of every person who came to the fair from places other than the Horde, to make sure that he strictly followed the laws On general rules of trade and laws at fairs, conducted fair trade, watched over each of the visiting merchants, so that no one made any arbitrariness and no one. By satisfying their well-founded complaints and requests, he showed fair care, warned the council about it if custody was impossible or when the arbitrariness and crime committed by them were serious. Without a passport, they arrested and brought to the Council those accused of involvement in fights, pranks, riots, especially in any crimes. With the help of his squad, especially at night, he kept the fair quiet and orderly, ensuring that no theft occurred. And the veterinarian Oldekop, acting on the basis of the accepted rules, examined the cattle imported to the fair, informed the buyers, the temporary council and conducted the production of certificates allowing to drive the cattle [93, p. 285].

Thus , 1. The provisional Council appoints Sultan T. Musagaliyev as an observer during the trade at the fair. He was to resolve the conflict between the Kazakhs and the Russians at the fair, report to the provisional council information about the number and value of cattle sold at the fair and its products, record in a special book of the Council the number of cattle sold by the Kazakhs at the fair and who sold to whom.

2. In addition, the veterinary doctor Oldekop was engaged in the examination of livestock at the fair. He undertook to issue certificates allowing cattle to be brought to the fair and to inform the provisional council about it.

3. The cornet of the Ural army turned to Mazanov at the fair with an invitation to merchants

To the Provisional Council for the management of the internal Kazakh Horde, the head of this Ural Cossack detachment, cornet Mazanov, often reported in writing about the fair in the Khan's headquarters. So, in one report, Mazanov reports that the Provisional Council, in accordance with Decree No. 428 of April 27, 1846, together with the detachment entrusted to him, while performing police duties at the local spring fair, did not allow various unpleasant situations that he encountered at the fair. He conscientiously performed his service until the last day of the fair, that is, until May 27, and returned to the headquarters because there was no need for a police squad. In his report, he said that various situations occurred during the fair. For example, despite the fact that on each day when he was guarding the fair, no incidents were recorded, this led police squad, protecting the rights and property of each person in accordance with the order, on May 12, kept from the fair zone one group of persons who were forbidden to step on the Horde Land: all three detainees were people who were Turkish citizens. Their soldiers of the detachment wrote out a report No. 34 and delivered it to the Provisional Council [94, p. 222].

Although the fair opened on May 1, we can see that the trade started only after 10 days. Cornet Mazanov sent a report on the state and extent of the trade, on the persons who arrived here during the fair, and arrived from the Kazakh steppe, for discussion by the Provisional Council.

He also reported on the progress of the auction at the fair. According to him, at the spring fair of 1846, cattle and sheep were in greater demand than in previous years. The cattle were driven to the fair in sufficient numbers, but, as it became known at the end of the auction that year, some consumers could not fully collect the cattle they needed at this fair, and some were even forced to return home without any cattle. The condition of the Kazakh cattle driven into the trade, in general, was at an average level. The reason for the shortage of livestock brought to the fair, the merchants see in the fact that this fair was organized in the ever-after. Indeed, until April 20, when the fair begins, it was difficult for some of the Kazakhs to bring any cattle into good conditions. Especially for the Kazakhs, who are far away from this bee, it was

not an easy task. It took them a considerable time to not only fatten the cattle that came out of the winter camp, but also to drive the cattle to the fair. Due to the fact that the main part of trade at the fair was the trade in cattle, which was imported by nomadic Kazakhs, there were proposals to make some changes to the general procedure of the fair. For example, changing the start time of the spring fair so that it starts not from April 20, but from May 1, or even from the 10th, would be beneficial for both Kazakhs who drive cattle to this fair, and cattle buyers. At the fair, buyers and sellers of livestock were placed without any order, which were not called measures to protect livestock from theft and losses. Therefore, everyone tried to keep their cattle near the yurt where they were located. But the narrow terrain did not fit the livestock, and intertwined with each other, opened a wide path to the loss of livestock. In order to prevent such disasters and protect the cattle of the nomadic Kazakhs from losses and thefts, the cornet Mazanov submits to the Provisional Council his ideas on the construction of several rows of cattle stations. In addition, there was an obvious water shortage problem at the fair, which suggests the need to dig several wells from everywhere. Among the visitors from the outskirts of the fair, merchants – Kazan Tatars-attracted special attention. Only one small part of them came here with a good purpose. Only a few of them stood on trading benches and conducted fair trade, many just spent time, bought various small things in the amount of 20 to 50 rubles, interfered with other people's trade, lied, quarreled, fought with themselves or with the Kazakhs [94, p. 223]. In addition, the roof and some shops, covered with the roof of some retail shops, were in a worn condition without any repairs, in case of rain, water flowed from the ceiling and spoiled the goods. For the information of the Provisional Council, merchants often requested this. Mazanov would prefer to bring this to the attention of the Provisional Council.

This was the statement of the cornet Mazanov to the provisional council, acting as an observer at the fair in the Khan's headquarters in 1846.

The report issued to the Orenburg military governor by the provisional Council for the management of the internal Horde reads: "In order to implement Your Excellency's instruction No. 1665 of November 16, the Provisional Council for the Management of the Internal Kazakh Horde states: In the spring of 1846, the Turkmens who arrived at the fair were registered with the Council by Khor Mazanov, who was put in charge of overseeing the order at this fair. They came according to report No. 38 of May 9, but their list was not listed anywhere. As it turned out from checking their documents, all those who came to the meeting were Russians. One of them was left on the orders of the late khan, and the second-on the orders of the former Astrakhan military governor Timiryazov. For cohabitation with the Kazakhs of the inner Horde, these documents were issued by the foreman. The Council, without checking through whom these documents were transmitted, how they were transmitted, without doubting the authenticity of the originals, returned these

documents to their owners and released them. Even when checking the documents of one of the 4 Khivin residents who were at the same fair, he turned out to be Russian. He trades as a merchant of the Second guild, and there are legal acts that allow him to do so. Khiva residents who have not received a legal permit to trade at fairs can only trade at Nizhny Novgorod and Irbit fairs, as well as at Orenburg fairs. Therefore, the first of these four was allowed to trade at the fair, and the other three were forbidden and warned that he should not come here until he received the specified certificate with an explanation of the reasons. And the Turkmens who visited the autumn fair were also Russian and were right " [95, p. 1].

Summing up, the Provisional Council provides the following information: "The Turkmens who come to the fair in Stavka are small traders. Their main occupation: they bring goods for trade to Astrakhan merchants during the fair. They take on the obligation to return the money from the received goods with interest and engage in trading. Thus, they profit from themselves " [95, p. 2].

The provisional Council did not allow Khivans and Turkmens to trade at the Khan's Fair. They had the right to trade only at the Nizhny Novgorod and Irbit fairs. And the Turkmens mainly transported goods to Astrakhan merchants [40, p. 24].

One of the fairs that attracted the most people was the spring fair of 1846. It was visited by 3,883 people. Of these, 2,700 are local Kazakhs, and 1,183 are newcomers [9, p. 182]. Of these, from the Astrakhan province – merchant of the II guild – 1, merchant of the III guild – 1, burghers – 6 Armenians – 50 state peasants – 47, Kalmyks – 65, Tatars – 30, Khiva – 4, Turkmens - 19 people, and landowners from the Saratov province – 77, state peasants – 267, burghers – 64, Tatars – 4, merchants of the III guild – 42 people, from the Penza province – burghers – 50, state peasants – 30, landowners – 2 people, from the Tambov province – merchants of the II guild – 2, merchants of the III guild – 4, burghers – 19, state peasants – 28, landowners – From the Kazan province – merchants of the III guild – 2, burghers-24, state peasants-179, landowners-2, from the Vladimir province-III guild-4, burghers-5, state peasants-13, landowners-11, from Nizhny Novgorod-state peasants-7, landowners-23, burghers-1, from Moscow – merchants of the III Guild-3, State peasants-2, landowners-3 [95, P. 4].

And the cost of goods sold by merchants from abroad was: in 1846, 241319 rubles 91 kopecks, in 1847, 233685 rubles 69 kopecks, in 1848, 415155 rubles, in 1849, 203212 rubles 70 kopecks, in 1850, 647,231 rubles. The total cost of livestock and other products sold by the Kazakhs was: in 1846, 249,806 rubles 57 kopecks, in 1847, 322,685 rubles 69 kopecks, in 1848, 304,988 rubles 70 kopecks, in 1849, 20,4836 rubles, in 1850, 332,946 rubles 50 kopecks. As for the number of traders who came to this fair, it was as follows: in 1847 there were 2,184 people, in 1848-1,567 people, in 1849-1,453 people, in 1850-1,687 people, in 1846-1848-2,000 people, in 1849-1850-150,000 people [89, p. 5].

In addition, the number of merchants in the Khan's headquarters

increased in 1846. As for their list, it will be as follows:

1. Morshansky merchant of the II guild of the Tambov province Danil Medvedev. I will sell goods made of silk and paper, cloth, tea, sugar, iron products, bread, wood and other household items. He had his own 1 shop. The cost of the product was 30,000 silver rubles.

2. Merchant of the Dubovskaya III Guild of the Saratov province Philip Zhitkov. Goods sold under merchant law are silk, paper, and fur goods, bread, firewood, and coal. Had 2 shops, 3 warehouses. The cost of the product was 2,500 silver rubles.

3. Kazan Tatar Khabib Mutalapov Khuzhaseitov. Kazan merchant of the II Guild. The goods sold under the power of attorney of V. Isheeva-Silk goods, tea, sugar, various dishes, grain. Had 1 shop, 1 warehouse. The cost of the product was 3,400 silver rubles.

4. Nikita Aivazov, an Armenian Catholic from Astrakhan. Goods-paper and fur goods, brick tea, wood. There was 1 shop, 2 storerooms. The cost of the product was 1500 silver rubles.

5. Roman Nogdanov, an Armenian Catholic from Astrakhan. Goods-paper goods, brick tea, bread, millet. There was 1 shop, 1 warehouse. The cost of the product was 1500 silver rubles.

6. Kazan Tatar Abdul Manaf Chimaranov. I sold goods-cloth, bricks, tea, grain, paper products. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 1800 silver rubles.

7. The Astrakhan Catholic Armenian Gavriila Ayvazov. The goods were sold in brick tea, grain, and paper products. There was 1 shop, 1 warehouse. The cost of the product was 500 silver rubles.

8. Astrakhan Catholic Armenian Osip Zhelalov. Sold goods-millet, tea, grain, paper products. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 500 silver rubles.

9. Kamyshinsky philistine of the Saratov province, Feodor Kalashnikov. According to the contract, there was a guest house and a courtyard. He sold goods-he sold grain, oats, and hay, and rented out shops. There were 3 shops, 3 storage rooms. The cost of the product was 500 silver rubles.

10. The Astrakhan Catholic Pavel Aivazov. I will sell goods-paper goods of various small things and grains. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 300 silver rubles.

11. Astrakhan philistine Habit Khantemirov. I will sell goods-paper goods and various small things. There was 1 shop, 1 storage room. The cost of the product was 300 silver rubles.

12. The Kazan Tatar Sharafey Valitov. I will sell goods-paper goods and various small things. There was 1 shop, 1 storage room. The cost of the product was 300 silver rubles.

13. Yarmukhamed Ishmukhamedov, a philistine of the Kazan province. I will sell the goods-paper and various small things. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 300 silver rubles.

14. Astrakhan Armenian Catholic Yakov Zhelalov. I will sell the goods small change, grain, millet, paper goods. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 200 silver rubles.

15. Rostov philistine Nikolai Ananyin. The goods sold are paper and shoe goods, grain. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 200 silver rubles.

16. Kazan Tatar Abdulvakhit Mametov. I will sell the goods-small change, grain and shops for rent. There were 3 shops. The cost of the product was 150 silver rubles.

17. Kazan Tatar Akhmed Murtazin. I will sell the goods for rent, various small things and shops. There were 2 shops, 2 storage rooms. The cost of the product was 100 silver rubles.

18. Merchant of the Kazan province, Muhamed Jan Yahvin. They sold goods-small change, flour, and shops for rent. There were 3 shops. The cost of the product was 100 silver rubles.

19. Astrakhan Tatar Abdulkhalik Yusupov. I will sell the goods-small change, sweets, flour. There was 1 shop, 1 storage room. The cost of the product was 150 silver rubles.

20. Izmagil Burnaev, the son of a Kazan merchant. I will sell the goods - various small things and flour. There were 2 shops. The cost of the product was 130 silver rubles.

21. Astrakhan Armenian Catholic Ivan Osipov. He rented shops and sold grain. There were 3 shops, 2 storage rooms. The cost of the product was 50 silver rubles.

22. Kazan Tatar Ibetulla Abdulla Zhitov. I will sell the goods-various small things and grain. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 50 rubles.

23. Philistine of the Saratov province Kirill Dmitriev. The product is sold with various small things and baked bread. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 30 silver rubles.

24. state peasant of the same province Vasily Pankratov. He sold goods for various small things and fishing trips. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 25 silver rubles.

25. Matvey Aghababov, an Armenian from Astrakhan. Sell the product - various little things. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 30 silver rubles.

26. The Kazan Tatar Akhmedshakh. I did not bargain, I was only engaged in renting shops. There were 2 shops.

27. Dmitry Povetkin, a tradesman of the Saratov province. He only sold shops for rent, and he was engaged in the repair of the house. There was 1 shop, 1 storage room.

28. Berish Cossack Mustafa Dzholamanov. He sold paper goods and rented out shops. There were 3 shops, 1 storage space. The cost of the product was 50 silver rubles.

29. A Cossack of the Baibakty family, Yeraly Itesov. The sold goods were rented out paper goods, small change, and shops. There were 2 shops. The

cost of the product was 150 silver rubles.

30. Begaidar Karabashev, a Cossack of the Alasha clan. I will sell the goods in various small things and grain. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 150 silver rubles.

31. Kazakhs of the Berish Biketai Chungaev family. I will sell the goods paper goods and small change. There was 1 shop. The cost of the product was 50 silver rubles.

Total: shop-46, warehouse-1, the total cost of the goods was 42760 rubles [96, p. 492].

As can be seen from this document, the largest merchant among the merchants at the Khan's headquarters was the Morshansky merchant of the II Guild of the Tambov province, Danil Medvedev, and the merchant of the III Guild of the Saratov province, Philip Zhitkov. Many of these merchants have already stabilized at the same rate. At the same time, we see that among the Bukeev Kazakhs there were also large traders.

On November 1, 1846, the provisional council for the management of the inner Horde issued a statement to the Orenburg Military Governor V. A. Obruchev about merchants and commercial buildings in the khan's headquarters. The Provisional Council receives two Statements in connection with the proposal of the Orenburg military governor to the administrator of the Horde, sent on June 16 under the number 873, to request information about the development of trade at the rate of the inner Horde and the number of shops in it and about merchants, as well as the proposal on October 11 to speed up the transfer of data requested under the number 1441.

The first is information about the number of shops in the Stavka, about the merchants in it, about the items entering the trade and their value, the second is information about the houses, shops and basements built this year [96, p. 486].

In addition, the Interim Council states the following points:

1) Information about the trade turnover was provided by the merchants themselves. Therefore, these data do not reflect the brisk trade in raw leather in the winter in the rate. The turnover of trade in other goods is expressed in very small volumes. The council is confident in telling you this, because it knows the local merchants well.

2) in addition to the houses, shops and land plots built this year, there are planned places for construction projects that will be built next year. Fortunately, the Kazakhs themselves are engaged in such construction works.

3) trading companies in the rates are moving steadily this year. The proof of this is the goods purchased by the merchants of Stavka in large quantities, as well as the construction, which was carried out in greater quantities than in previous years. Your Excellency on the development of the trading business at the rates gradually took over and began to follow one path [96, p. 487].

According to the statement of the provisional council, several houses and shops were built in Stavka this year. Next year, the rate also provides for

the construction of construction projects. Kazakhs were also engaged in this construction. At the same time, merchants brought a large amount of goods to the fair.

In 1846, at the fair in the khan's headquarters, the number of trading places, shops and houses increased. Now let us turn our attention to the shops and houses of merchants in the khan's headquarters in the same year of 1846.

Table 6-merchant houses and shops in the Khan's headquarters in 1846 [96, p. 489].]

The number of	Merchant's house and shop	Price in silver
1	2	3
1	Wooden house of the merchant of the III Guild of Medvedev	1,200
2	House of the Horde official Abdul-Haq (with a shop)	400
3	Wooden house of Abdulgazy Izvamaylov (with a shop)	200
4	Wooden house of the Tatar of Kazan province Abdul Sagat Mametov	200
5	Kamyshin Meshchansky wooden house of Theodore Pimenov (with a shop)	200
6	Commodity wooden palace of the uncle of the merchant of the Kazan province Mukhamed-Gali Sagitova	100
7	Wooden house of Kazakh Esen Amanov	10 0
8	Wooden house of a peasant of the Saratov province Goncharov	55

Continuation of Table 6

1	2	3
9	Kazakh Meket Chuvanov Land House (with a shop)	100
10	The house of the land of the Kazakh Mustafa Yunnamanov (with a shop)	100
11	Wooden shop of the Kazakh Bilkhaydarov	30
12	Wooden shop of Kazakh Tugulbayev	30
13	Kazakh Menebayev`s Shop	20
14	Kazakh Yulamanov's shop	15

That's all	2 750
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The table shows a list of several Russian merchants and houses and shops of Kazakhs in the Khan's headquarters in 1846. From this we see that the Russian merchants, having opened their shops in stavka, have stabilized. In addition, Kazakh merchants had several shops.

One of the reasons for the development of trade and economic relations between the population of the Bukeyev Khanate and Russia was the prosperity of its relations with the working representatives of the Russian people. In the course of trade, the Kazakhs met not only with merchants and merchants, but also traded with Russian peasants. Russian peasants exchanged their agricultural products (mainly grain products) for animal products. Already at the spring fair at the Khan's headquarters, held in 1846, 719 state and landowner Russian peasants took part in it [37, p. 81].

In his work, M. Kit describes the fair in the Khan's headquarters in 1846 as follows: "at the fair in the Khan's headquarters, especially in the spring, the population increases with visiting merchants and Kazakhs. In 1846, the number of merchants who came to the fair in the Khan's headquarters was 29 people: two of them were merchants of the 3rd guild, the rest were Tatars, Russian philistines, and Armenians. The turnover of these merchants reached from 25 rubles of silver to 25,000 rubles. The merchants also had their own shops, which they rented out " [9, p. 186].

The above-mentioned Danil Vasilyevich Medvedev received a high indicator of monetary turnover among merchants who regularly trade at the fair in the Khan's rate. She lived there since the opening of the bid and started trading with 30 soms of silver and for 20 years brought up to 25 thousand silver money. Merchants in stavka knew well the way of life of the Kazakhs, sold in their shops the things they needed and not only for money, but also exchanged for camel wool, skins at a lower price. Other everyday items were brought to the bet by merchants from neighboring countries. For example, the tree was brought from the Volga, Novouzensk, Nikolaevsk, Kamyshin, Chernoyarsk, Tsaritsyn and Astrakhan provinces. As for the price, an 8-meter tree costs 2 rubles of silver money. From Chernoyarsk and Kamyshin, bricks for the construction of the furnace are imported, the price of which was 1000 rubles for 15 pieces with delivery. In addition, although there were more cattle in the stake, the meat was more expensive. For example, 1 kg of meat is 5 kopecks of silver [9, p. 186].

In addition, the spring fair, as already mentioned, should start before April 20, but did not start on time. Only from May 1, traders come, and on the 7th the fair begins, and sometimes 2 or 3 days ago, sometimes with a delay of several days. The beginning of such a spring fair later or earlier depends on what happens in the Horde, and if the winter season ends early, the fair starts early. In addition, the Kazakhs expected a positive pullback of cattle.

The number of visitors to the fair among Kazakhs and abroad is different,

but not more than 2 or 5 thousand. And the number of cattle that they drove depended on the needs of the Kazakhs, and it was impossible to determine the number of cattle at the fair.

As for the autumn fair, its value in terms of trading time and turnover was lower than that of the spring fair. At this time, goods are sold in small quantities, sometimes the goods sold at the spring fair are not even found here. But it was very important to sell the horses at the autumn fair. In addition, we can also say cow's oil, which is sold in 3 times more quantity in the autumn period. It is found in the trade in the form of goo and fat placed in the belly of a camel.

Another main reason why the fairs do not work at such a time: first, in the spring until April 20, the Kazakhs can not fatten and prepare for the winter swallowed cattle and drive them from remote villages to the venue of the fair. Secondly, entrepreneurs who live on the right bank of the Volga or in remote villages cannot get to the Horde headquarters with their goods due to road difficulties during the spring thaw, although they get there in the first days of May. Third, the autumn fair starts earlier than the deadline and ends earlier. Reason: merchants are trying to complete the trade turnover at the fair before September 20. After all, they are trying to catch the fair in the city of Zhanaozen, which will open on October 7 [97, p. 7].

In the 40s, the khan's headquarters, in a word, became the main trading center and merchant settlement [45, p. 103]. In 1846, of the 89 houses in it, 31 belonged to merchants. Next to them, 46 shopping stalls have been erected. One of the merchants was 30,000, two-from 25,000 to 300,000, and the trade turnover of 16 people was 100-500 rubles [98, p. 489]. The trade turnover for these years exceeded 2 million rubles [36, p. 176].

I. F. Blaramberg in his work gives the following information about the cattle trade in the Khan's rate of 1846. He says that in 1846, various goods were brought to the spring fair for the amount of 392,115 rubles and sold for the amount of 219,745 rubles [65, p. 21].

Table 7-the number and cost of sold livestock and its products in the Khan's rate of 1846 [65, p. 21]

Horses	560 heads	36 som
Cattle	9151 heads	4 soms 30 tiyn
Camels	420 heads	11 som
Sheep	32511 heads	1 som 70 tiyn
Skin	7734 pieces	115 som
Wool	7468 feet	5 som
Goat's foot	775 feet	5 soms 70 tiyn
May	113 feet	5 som
Bread products	1794 feet	2 soms 36 tiyn

From the above table:

In 1.1846, a large number of cattle, horses, sheep, hides, wool, and bakery products were brought to the Khan's fair.

2. there is a high cost of horse cattle, cattle, camels.

In 1847, the trade turnover at the fair in the Rate of da Han was at a high level. We can see it in the report on the trading progress of the spring fair at the rates below.

In 1847, wheat and oats were brought in large quantities to the spring fair at the Khan's headquarters. Cattle, sheep cattle, horse cattle, and fur products were also imported. The prices of cattle and horses were high. At this fair, yurts were also sold in large quantities.

In addition, Bukey Kazakhs traded at the Stavka fair with trips to other localities. And the provisional council appointed a deputy of the special market to oversee the Kazakhs of the inner Horde, trading with the departure to other localities. On September 24, 1849, the provisional Council gave instructions on the appointment of the Horde Atambek Saugabayev to the post of Bazaar Deputy. In connection with the opening of markets in some localities of the Lower region of the Ural Line from October 1 and the concentration of a large number of Kazakhs on them for trading their own livestock and other products, the Provisional Council elects Atambek Saugabayev as a deputy from the Kazakhs and emphasizes his duties that require immediate strict implementation.

The Horde Atamek Saugabayev controlled the Kazakhs coming to the markets from the inner Horde, made sure that they behaved in a disciplined manner and correctly conducted trade in relations with local residents or nonresidents. He watched their freedom, their disobedience, their fighting, their stealing. And in some cases, for example, when disputes arose between the Kazakhs themselves or other people, they were resolved on the spot in the most fair, peaceful way. While someone saw the arbitrariness, the Horde Atambek Saugabayev complained about the leadership of the local police of these trading places, asked for protection and provided a positive resolution of the claims of the persons who committed the arbitrariness [99, p. 1]. In case of absence, he provided the provisional Council with comprehensive information about this. The Horde Atambek Saugabayev, in search of the Kazakhs of the inner Horde who committed pranks, theft or other serious crimes, did not spare the help of the local leadership, reported and brought to the Provisional Council about the circumstances that had occurred. To these markets, the Kazakhs of the inner Horde collected information about how many cattle were driven away, how much fat, skins, wool were delivered, and reported to the council in a timely manner. He summarized the data according to their oral information and, most importantly, after fulfilling his instructions to the Council, he elaborated on the current issues of whether there are obstacles to trade in Kazakhs in these markets, whether special

instructions are needed from the Council for the protection and development of the trade business. In accordance with his official duty, he indicated and declared these regulations to the management of each market upon arrival [99, p.2].

It was during this period, along with the fair trade, that the pace of entrepreneurship, including fishing, accelerated. But it was not easy for the Kazakhs to conduct this trade. This activity was not supported due to the tsarist government's ban on Kazakhs fishing near rivers and lakes. In his work, I. Kenzhaliev wrote: "one of the sources of the peasantry is fishing. On the rivers Ural, Volga, Ilek, Kamysty-the Samara lakes, the rivers Sary, the Black River flowing into it. But only the Ural Cossacks, merchants and landowners caught fish in them, and the Kazakhs were strictly forbidden and not even caught on a fishing rod. If he caught a Cossack who was fishing, he was severely punished and convicted. For example, in 1826, the Orenburg Border Commission, protecting the interests of the Ural troops, decided to hit Dosulan 20 times with a baton for fishing from the Urals. Also in Orenburg, Spanish, Spanish and Yesensk peasants of the Tama family were punished " [43, p. 40]. From this it can be seen that the Russian government is categorically against Kazakh fishing in the Ural, Volga, and Ilek rivers.

And from the Ilek River, Kazakh peasants fished in coordination with local akims. In 1836, 6 carts of fish were brought from sita to Orenburg. This is, of course, a rare case [43, p. 41].

On the Jem River, despite the fishing procedure approved by the Government, sun beds, wooden houses, various warehouses, and pits were built. Merchant N. B. Ibikov was engaged in fishing for 40 years, came to the bank of the bait river, made a hut, dug a hole where he kept large fish. In addition to the violations of the rules, the merchant fishermen were concerned about the neighboring villages and caused outrage. The Kazakh peasants were guilty of this, and the administration of the Urals and Orenburg demanded that only 1/3 of the fishermen be Kazakhs [43, p. 41]. This, of course, led to the fact that many peasants were left without work.

And fishing, work on the shore of the Aral Sea were quite different, in a calm atmosphere. Orenburg merchants Kovalev, Zaichikov took with them a fisherman from a coastal country, unable to take him to sea. Therefore, hooliganism was not committed in the neighboring villages. Then the Orenburg border Commission noted that these merchants fished for the winter and were engaged in fishing without any fears, claims, insults - on the part of the Kazakhs - and further, no danger is visible.... even merchants are on friendly terms ,so to speak. Further, the Kazakhs admit that they do not see any pressure, resentment on the part of merchants. Of course, merchants who are far from Orenburg and do not have an armed crowd under their supervision can not believe in the neighboring villages, as on the stern and on the Caspian coast. So, for about ten years, he quietly engaged in fishing, extracted fish and its products, and used a free working hand. This is not

enough, but on the one hand it is also beneficial for the peasants. Merchants trusted the Kazakhs, sold fish, caviar, glue, etc., entering the cities of Orsk, etc. [43, p. 42].

Poor peasants are hired to fish in the Ural river, bait, Volga to the sea coast for kuneltys. For fishing in the spring of 1833, 4141 people, including Kazakh peasants, were sent to bait. In a dangerous profession, but does not rule. Merchants and their armed guards, going out to sea, the steppe, along the river, beat and plundered a peaceful, unarmed country. "I don't know," he said.

When the fishermen went out to sea, they encountered Turkmen, Iranian traders and fishermen, and hatred broke out [43, p.41].

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the government established control over the fishing industry and instructed the Orenburg governor to strictly monitor fishing, to ensure that ships and boats, etc. fishing gear was not sold to "turntables". In addition, the growth in the number of employers to work in fishing industries stimulated local authorities, and in 1847, the monthly cost of tickets sold for the amount of 14,207 rubles was 20 kopecks, and the annual cost was 2 rubles 45 kopecks, while fishermen earned 4-5 rubles a month [53, p. 158].

Note that in the 1930s, the development of salt production in the Astrakhan province was associated with a sharp rise in fish production in the Volga-Caspian Region. The growth of salt production was, in fact, an achievement due to the exploitation of Kazakh workers. In the fields, cheap labor was constantly used, which became the main factor in the development of production.

The problem was complicated by the fact that Kazakh peasants were not allowed to fish from the sea. The fact is that in the years of harsh winters, fish was not enough to become the main source of food for poor Kazakhs. In such cases, local authoritative foremen also intervened in the case, who appealed to the Russian authorities with requests. So, on September 28, 1832, foreman Karaulkozha Babazhanov addressed the chairman of the Orenburg Border Commission, G. F. Gens. Yusupov's application for a fishing permit reads as follows: "Due to the last winter, many Kazakhs of the inner Horde migrating along the Caspian Sea lost their existing livestock, and about 1,000 pairs even became impoverished, and they were forced to hire themselves to wealthy Kazakhs only for food. And this is only in the summer".

Due to the large number of fish on the sea coasts, fishermen select only large fish from the caught fish, and small fish are then thrown into the sea. I suggested to the merchant Urazov, who manages the property of Prince Yusupov, that the poor Cossacks should be allowed to fish from the possessions of Prince Yusupov of Primorye; that they should feed themselves only the small fry of the fish caught, and that the large ones should be handed over to the reaper.

However, Urazov insisted that he hire atamans-fishermen to show the

Kazakhs places convenient for fishing, and also signed a contract for obtaining a fishing permit. Due to the large number of Kazakhs, this agreement cannot be concluded. Therefore, I ask you, Your Excellency, to issue a fishing permit to poor Kazakhs outside of these requirements. I believe that the implementation of this request will be beneficial to the owners of the sun beds, as they will get free large fish caught by poor Kazakhs. Large fish do not want to hide or give to someone.

If the management had allowed it, I would have done it humanely and given the poor Kazakhs fishing gear. I think that this case will be repeated by other honorary Horde members [100, p. 3].

The documents show that the caravan, which was heading from Orenburg to Bukhara, was hired by the Kazakhs as a labor force. So, on August 30, 1824, the military ataman of the Ural Cossack army, Colonel P. M. Nazarov, asked Khan Zhangir to help hire camels and guides for the military protection of a trade caravan going to Bukhara. His note reads:

"The Orenburg military governor of Essen, in order No. 298 of August 26, informed me that this autumn, for the transport of heavy loads of military guards, which will protect the caravan heading from Orenburg to Bukhara, it is necessary to hire five hundred camels together with the senders-*arbakesh*, in order to find trusted persons among the Horde, prepare them for camels and call them for delivery to Orenburg.

To do this, I ask your high rank to publish a message about this to all your orders. Perhaps among them there will be people who want to hire their camels to deliver goods to Bukhara, and then to Orenburg. If they want to know the payment for services, then, Your Majesty, each camel will be paid one hundred rubles to Bukhara, and then the same amount to Orenburg"[73, p. 7].

From this we see that the Bukeev Kazakhs under Zhangir were hired as labor in a trade caravan. Under Zhangir, in 1825, a permanent trading post was opened in the settlements of Uyaly and Senshagyl of the Bukeev Horde. Now merchants had the opportunity to trade, not visiting the Horde, but coming to this permanent place of trade. Here Kazakhs and Russians conducted trade exchanges. In 1832, a fair was opened at the Khan's headquarters. In connection with the opening of the fair, the trade in transportation was prohibited. The role of fairs in the economic life of the Bukeev Khanate was exceptional. At the fair, the main part of the goods were cattle and livestock products of the Kazakhs. The special role of the fair in the development of commodity-money relations should be noted. The fair, created with the support of Zhangir Khan, was one of the first in Kazakhstan. In addition, Zhangir approved the rules of the special fair. These rules regulated trade at the fair. A feature of trade at fairs was the participation in this trade of representatives of different nationalities and in a certain period of time. During this period, fishing, economic, and salt-mining businesses gained momentum. However, it should be noted that the development of these types

of crafts and the profits derived from them were carried out at the expense of the exploitation of the Kazakh peasantry.

1.3 Trade achievements and contradictions

The proximity of Kazakh peasants to Russians in the inner Horde, the strengthening of trade and economic ties with Russia contributed to the development of economic and cultural relations between the two peoples. Under the influence of the Russian population, the Kazakhs of the inner Horde began to move from nomadism to sedentary life. Imitating the Russians, they built 89 brick and 59 wooden houses at the beginning of 1846. Russian officials who have lived in the inner Horde for many years note significant changes in the economic and cultural situation of the Kazakhs during this period. "Because the Kazakhs came to us voluntarily... under the influence of other positive circumstances, - writes M. Ivanin, - this nomad has changed dramatically in life in less than half a century, and this people has moved to a half-century settlement, began to engage in trade, work, mow grass, build wintering grounds without compulsion, realizing the benefits of acquiring land as property, radically changed their former nomadic existence" [16, p. 65].

From the statement of another researcher of that period that commodity-money relations permeate the nomadic existence of the Kazakhs and market relations are emerging, it can be noted: "thirty years ago," writes A. Evreynov, "the indigenous Kazakhs did not even know what it means to count money, weight, size. They only went to the city or to the Russian village as a last resort. This is not the case now. There is no doubt that in another ten years the Bukeevskaya Horde will get into a large trade and production turnover" [11, p. 80]. Thus, the Kazakhs gradually began to clearly feel the benefits of money trading. That is, because of this, unequal trade, such as exchange, has few advantages.

In the Bukeevskaya Horde, work on the treatment of livestock was established for the first time. To do this, in 1840, a veterinarian was brought to the Horde. The report of the Orenburg Border Commission says that thanks to veterinary assistance, healthy animals are mainly imported to the fairs.

The relations between Kazakhstan and Russia, which are developing from year to year, have made a number of changes in the structure of the economic life of the Bukeev Khanate. It is obvious that the progressive influence of the developed economic system of Russia has led to positive changes in the nomadic, semi-nomadic Kazakh society. [37, p. 43].

Here are some consistent proofs of this. First, the life of the Kazakhs has significantly improved. Under the influence of Russian settlements, the steppe bai-manaps began to build houses and farmsteads. The government also supported this. This situation influenced the gradual transition of the nomadic Kazakhs to sedentary life. The construction of a house in the 30-40s

was a common phenomenon in the Bukееvskaya Horde. In the harsh winters, the tribes and sultans, the Biyas and foremen, who rarely erected the basement itself, now tried to build bulky and bulky houses. Wood and other building materials were brought to the Horde from the banks of the Volga River, from Zhanaozen, Nikolaevsky, Kamyshinsky, Chernoyarsky, and Astrakhan counties. These uyezds were constituent parts of the Saratov and Astrakhan provinces [37, p. 42].

With the help of invited Russian specialists, the construction of dams on rivers, the digging of artesian wells for irrigation of fields became a positive phenomenon in the economy of the Bukееv Khanate. Through a dam built in the 1930s on the Torgyn River, it was possible to raise the water level in the river by 3 fathoms and create a pond 25 versts long and 40 fathoms wide. The construction of the dam, built by hired workers, cost the khan 6,000 rubles. The pond was used for irrigation of low-lying land. Every year, about 600 hay was mowed from these places, and the cost of one Mayan hay reached 100 silver rubles [16, p. 16]. Of the two artesian wells dug, one, built in the young growth, supplied water. According to contemporaries, "Zhangir Khan wanted to dig artesian wells from everywhere to protect the fields from drought" [6, p. 218].

It should be noted that the influence exerted by Russia on the economic life of the patriarchal-feudal Kazakh society has a positive impact, but it should not be allowed to exaggerate its significance. This positive change in its path overcame many of the difficulties inherent in Kazakhstan in the first half of the nineteenth century-conservatism, stagnation. Nevertheless, even minor social and economic changes of that era reflected the prospects for the development of relations between Russia and Kazakhstan [37, p.43].

Since the tsarist decree in 1809 allowed tax-free trade between the Kazakhs and other peoples who came under the rule of Russia, the Bukey Kazakhs were widely involved in trade, freely traded with other neighboring Kalmyks, Tatars, Bashkirs.

Zhangir drove the cattle of the Bukey Kazakhs to the cities of Russia and opened fairs that were held twice a year for the sale of livestock products [101].

At the fair in the khan's headquarters, which was opened with the support of Zhangir, Kazakhs traded with representatives of other nationalities, and among them there were acquaintances-indigenous people. In connection with the opening of the fair, Zhangir issued special rules for fairs. With the help of these rules, merchants who came to the fair tried to eliminate such negative aspects as deception-debauchery. It was one of the first open fairs in Kazakhstan. And the opening of the fairs prompted the Kazakhs of the khanate to provide at least a little for their needs with this fair.

In the Bukееv Khanate, the trade business was different. Two situations played a very important role in the development of commodity-money relations here: the territorial proximity of the Bukееvskaya Horde to the

industrial and commercial centers of Russia and the safety of road traffic between Russia and the Bukeevskaya Horde-on the one hand, and on the other – the policy of trade support carried out by the Khan's authorities and border authorities in the region. Within the Horde, commodity-money relations developed equally in all regions, not just in the vicinity of the Khan's headquarters. In any case, towards the 40s, the use of monetary equivalent in trade increased, and in-kind obligations turned into monetary obligations.

If we talk directly about the Bukeev Khanate, we can say that the khanate passed to the market relations of the Kazakh masses. Certain changes in the national economy and everyday life, the growth of the further transition of nomads to sedentary life, the influence of the culture of the neighboring sedentary population led to an increase in domestic demand for market goods. The Khan's power, which showed great interest in the development of trade, through a number of measures aimed at developing the sphere of trade based on monetary equivalent, contributed to the further entry of the broad masses into such relations [37, p.72].

Within the khanate, between large tribal associations of nomads, there were important trade centers. They were originally founded by Russians and other settled peoples in the region bordering Russia and began working in the cities and towns where they also lived. The main form of trade operations in nomadic Kazakh villages was trade in small goods transported by caravan [37, p. 72].

Before the abolition of the khanate, the tsarist government could not derive direct economic benefits from the Bukeev Khanate: the khanate did not pay any payments, was not subject to any taxes, and did not bring any official material income to the treasury of the Russian state. The main channel of economic relations between Russia and the khanate was considered to be the trade business. Yevreynov, as a person who knows all the conditions in this area perfectly well, said: "The Horde not only provided its neighboring provinces with cattle, raw materials, oil and wool, but also attracted consumers from the deep environment of the empire. The Horde became their buyer of the products they needed. Thus, the Horde became an excellent shopping center " [37, p. 41].

Initially, the goal was to organize warehouses (shops) not on the basis of grain, which is sown by the Kazakhs (since they are not engaged in sowing), but gradually on the basis of economic capital. The purpose of this was as above, that is, the rapprochement of the Horde and the Russians. Because if the Kazakhs gradually get used to eating grain products, they will not be able to live without them later. And the grain in the field is impossible to find. This situation eventually pushes them to settle in their current location. That is why we should not exclude the idea of storage facilities " [96, p. 370].

It is clear from this that the Russian government intends to strengthen trade relations between Kazakhs and Russians. Trade also involved turning the Horde into a major source of raw materials. Russian merchants, having

established granaries in the Bukeevskaya Horde, received abundant profits and pushed the Kazakhs to settle down.

In addition, there were numerous contradictions in the development of trade in the Bukeev Khanate. The growing demand of the population for the goods of the empire, the shortage of funds increased the dependence of the broad masses on well-established trade and market relations. Thus, most of the Kazakh society, which is not yet prepared for market relations and has no experience, has become a victim of market relations for several years. One of its manifestations was the immersion of the majority of ordinary Kazakhs in debt to various merchants and speculators to pay off household needs.

Thus, debt relations gradually entered into everyday life, and if earlier the provision of goods on loan was a rare phenomenon, now it has become widespread and a certain pattern. The local population was not even aware of the harmful aspects of debt relations. This is the master used by lenders. So since 1805, the records of Merchants on the transfer of goods in debt begin to appear. A Tatar merchant named Kadyrov in 1806 gave the goods 4 thousand rubles to a man from the Berish family, Kasran Umirzakov and his comrades [102, p. 1]. And merchant David Ismaylov claims that in 1822, "the people of the Small Kirghiz Horde" under Sultan Shygai owed him a lot of money for goods received by him on the basis of various documents [103, p. 1]. In 1817, the Russian merchant Boldyrev Buke Kazakhs owed 2000 rubles [104, p. 307]. In the middle of the XIX century, at the fair in the Khan's headquarters, almost all 300 merchants wrote down the names of debtors in the debt books [105, p. 67].

The lenders were mostly foreign merchants and merchants. In the 1920s, when borrowing of goods became more widespread in the khanate, borrowers began to use the khan's office, tribes, and elders as collateral, which were cut off from people not returning their debt. On January 28, 1822, Sultan Shygai issued a permit to Tatar Kozhaev to collect debts for the goods sold from his subordinate Kazakhs [106, p. 3].

For debtors, creditors-lenders had special debt books or IOUS. In addition, oral agreements were also concluded, based on the trust of people who have long known each other. There were many complaints about this agreement. One example-the titular adviser Umantsev complained in 1830 that a Cossack named Yuldabai of the Nogai family received goods from him on receipt and did not return it [107, p.32]. Merchant of the III Guild D. Razorenov complained in 1840. In 1851, in the records of the Astrakhan merchant Kurmanaliev, information about the recipients of the goods was recorded: Duisembay foreman-4 som 20 tiyn, Bekteshev – 6 som 1 tiyn and others, a total of 20 people – 2310 som assignation or 660 som borrower in silver [109, p. 8].

On May 12, 1822, Sultan Shygai wrote a letter to the Orenburg Border Commission with a request to clarify the procedure for collecting debt from Russian merchants by the Bukeev Kazakhs. It says: "The merchants of the city of Astrakhan and other localities lent various goods in significant

quantities to the Kazakhs under my supervision without my participation. Now they asked me to intervene after the Kazakhs failed to pay their debts. When I called the Kazakh borrowers, he found that the Kazakhs could not pay back their debts and could not even feed their family. Merchants ask Kazakh borrowers to hand them over to them along with their family members. I consider their demand inappropriate and, having written this letter, I ask the commission to explain to me that the transfer of Kazakhs under consideration to merchants for debts with their families is in accordance with Russian law or contradicts " [63, p. 224].

This document states that Kazakhs cannot repay their debts or even support their family. And if the Russian merchants, then this debtor asks the Kazakhs to give them with their family to themselves.

On June 14, 1822, the Orenburg Border Commission asked Shygai Sultan not to interfere in the collection of debts of Russian merchants from the Bukeev Kazakhs. It can be seen in the record of the Orenburg Border Commission to Shygay Sultan below.

In connection with your message dated May 12 of this year under the number 132, the border commission will make the following suggestions to you:

1. Do not force Kazakhs who are mired in debt to live together with their families in the areas of merchants and other officials, i.e. leave them to their fate.

2. do not give them up to the merchants.

3. Do not participate in the repayment of the debt of the Kazakhs, leave it to the merchants themselves.

4. to announce to the merchants the need to carry out exchange trade with the Kazakhs in the future.

As a fundamental document in this case, you are sent the order of the Orenburg Military Governor, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, dated May 4 of this year, under the number 297.

If residents and individuals of the Astrakhan and Saratov provinces have claims related to the debts of the Kazakhs, answer them in accordance with the above-mentioned Government decree of June 14, 1822 " [63, p. 225].

Thus, the Orenburg Border Commission orders Shygai Sultan not to participate in collecting the debt of Russian merchants from the Berezhaks.

Zhangir Khan himself always supported Russian merchants. He also gave some merchants the start of selling grain in the Horde [110, p. 188].

On June 23, 1825, the centurion of the Ural Cossack army, D. Nazarov, in his appeal to Zhangir Khan with a request to encourage the fraternal Sultans of the Zhangalins to repay the debts for the purchased goods, says: "The sultans of the Berish Horde, Suyunshkali and Balpan Zhangalins, subordinate to Your Highness, borrowed goods from me in September last 1824 during my stay at the Glininsky outpost. Suyunshkali received ten pounds of grain flour, five layers of Chinese cloth, six and a half yards of black corduroy,

goods with a total value of seventy-five rubles and fifty kopecks, Balpan-forty-eight rubles of grain and other goods. From the same debt Suyunshkali gave me forty rubles in cash, the remaining debt he and Balpan decided to pay off with sheep cattle. They promised that the debt "will be returned in the spring of 1825." However, despite many of my demands, even though he has been at Your Excellency's headquarters for the past month, he has not kept his promises and has left without any hesitation for his villages.

Reporting this to Your Excellency, I ask you, through your authority, to repay the debts of Sultans Suyunshkali and Balpan Zhangalin to the extent indicated by me, when I finished the work entrusted to the leadership of the Astrakhan province" [111, p. 33].

So the judge of the Ural Cossack Army, D. Nazarov, asked Zhangir to take debts from the Kazakhs under his jurisdiction.

In another document, on June 26, 1826, the Chief of the Ural Cossack army, D. Nazarov, appealed to Zhangir Khan with a request to collect compensation from the heirs of Foreman Barakov for the goods he purchased: "in July of last year, in July of 1825, foreman of the Berish Horde family, Ustemir Barakov, who was subordinate to Your Excellency, during my stay in the Glininsky outpost, received from me a brown zipun, a knitted carpet, thirteen and a half yards, the main musk ox was signed. However, as my colleagues found out, the governor was not in his comfort, and, as we later learned, he passed away".

Having reported this to your higher status, I place my hopes on your higher authority and am forced to intercede: "force the heirs of this senior deputy to pay off the debt either with sheep in the Glininsky outpost, or with money in this amount, when I have completed the task entrusted to me by the leadership in the Astrakhan province, and then returned. Thereby satisfy my request " [111, p. 35].

Thus, D. Nazarov he asks to collect compensation from the heirs of the elder viceroy for the goods lent to them. At the same time, the merchants who were unable to repay the debt were able to saw Zhangir.

Debtors paid their debts in cash or in kind. In the course of the trade exchange operation, a lamb of the brand was received for the payment unit, the goods were calculated for the lamb and transferred to the debt. Borrowers collected their debts in the fall. This circumstance led to the emergence of an unequal, unfair trade, and the merchants skillfully took advantage of it. Merchants lent their goods for a certain time, and then collected the debt twice [112, p. 108].

In the report of 1829, it is said that many merchants brought their goods to all the vilages, in most cases exchanging them for cattle, sheep, giving them a loan, and from this the Kazakhs remain in debt [37, p. 77].

The deep entry of commodity-money relations into the Kazakh steppe forcibly pushed the poor part of the population to feudal relations, which began to develop in a new form. The provision of livestock by the rich to help

poor relatives was a new form for their financial dependence. The families involved in these relationships became dependent people, deprived of the right to leave the fiefdoms.

The beginning of the involvement of the population in market relations in general, and the still existing full-scale economic and family relations, aggravated the situation in the country. The social situation became more and more complicated, and the discontent of the population increased. One of the types of mass resistance was that the debtor moved out of his land with a group of pastoralists. One of the officials of the Orenburg Border Commission writes: "Kazakhs secretly move to the other side of the Urals to avoid large debts" [32, p. 94]. The peasant revolt led by Isatai Taimanov was initially caused by resistance to feudal lenders, such as Karaulkozha Babazhanov.

Kazakhs were robbed not only by speculators and merchants who came to the Bukeev Horde, they attracted the Kazakh rich, feudal lords. At the same time, the role of the feudal lords and the rich was high. Large feudal lords-shonzhars of the Horde concluded an alliance with the merchants of Astrakhan and Saratov and concentrated in their hands the trade business in the Bukeevskaya Horde. For example, Karaulkozha and Princess Bagration jointly created a large trade union [117, p. 45].

Karaulkozha Babazhanov, who lived near the Khan's Palace, signed an agreement with Princess Bagration in 1817 on the creation of a "common capital for the grain and cattle trade". The princess earned in 1818 15706 rubles over 11697 rubles added by her. In addition, in 1822, among the people who were indebted to him were Sultan Kuanysh Zhanaliev, Sultan borets Zhanaliev, and foreman Isatai Taimanov [37, p. 79].

In addition, Karaulkozha Babazhanov in 1827, the widow of Colonel Bagration, together with an Astrakhan landowner woman and some Russian capitalists in a trading company, did not want to pay 16 thousand rubles for the goods purchased from them [28, p.22].

The ruling Senate puts an end to the case, so that the issue of a monetary dispute with the Kazakh elder Karaulkozha Babazhanov and Colonel Princess Daria Bagration becomes more complicated. The wife of Lieutenant Colonel, military sergeant Petrichenkov, Princess Bagration and the foreman of the Kazakh Horde Babazhanov in June 1817 concluded an agreement on the creation of a common capital for the purpose of selling grain and livestock. The management of the trade business is entrusted to Babazhanov. Babazhanov paid off his comrades in May 1818, pledged to return their funds and distribute the proceeds. On the basis of the contract Babazhanovu with Princess Bagration transferred 11697 rubles 63 kopecks. Of these, 5,697 rubles and 63 kopecks were transferred through Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov, and the lieutenant colonel himself signed a paper on the issue of money [118, p. 6]. At the end of the expected monetary circulation, Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov on May 28, 1818, on the basis of

the application of Princess Bagration, gave Babazhanov a receipt for receiving from Babazhanov a part of the capital belonging to him and a share of the proceeds, in total in the amount of 15,706 rubles 99 kopecks, for the delivery of the princess. However, on July 5, 1820, Princess Bagration wrote an application to the Administration of the Astrakhan Province and informed him that he had not received the remaining 4,000 rubles from Petrichenkov, and that Babazhanov still had some goods left. Babazhanov did not pay him, so he asked him to force him to pay the full share of the profit belonging to the princess, as well as the specified 4,000 rubles. Babazhanov, on the other hand, at the request of the princess herself, handed over all the money belonging to Bagration to Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov, so that he would deliver the princess on receipt. And Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov confirmed all the words of Babazhanov and said that the amount of money received from him was fully delivered to Princess Bagration, but he did not indicate any receipts from the princess about this [118, p. 8].

Princess Bagration once again repeated that only 11,706 rubles and 99 kopecks were delivered to her, and also said that she had not given Petrichenkov any power of attorney for settlements with Babazhanov.

The district court recommended that the princess challenge the specified 4,000 rubles from Petrichenkov, while the chamber of the criminal and civil court there also listed Babazhanov's guilt, suggesting that he file a lawsuit against Petrichenkov. No appeals on this issue were received from Babazhanov by the decision of the district court, from Bagration by the decision of the chamber. These circumstances do not have a solution to two problems that are different in content:

1. Are there any correct grounds for the claim of Princess Bagration to the court?

2. Should Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov or Foreman Babazhanov be held accountable for this complaint?

The request of the princess was justified, since 4000 rubles belonged to the Princess Bagration, which was admitted by the foreman Babazhanov himself. Therefore, in deciding the first question in this way, the believing Senate was guided by various circumstances on the second question. Babazhanov gave Petrichenkov the entire amount that belonged to the princess. Because the capital itself, transferred to Babazhanov, was transferred through Princess Petrichenkov. The answer of the princess also says that the bill to him and 11706 rubles 99 kopecks was delivered by Petrichenkov. For the next two years, the princess did not dispute this issue, arguing that for her part, she used Petrichenkov as an intermediary in financial affairs with Babazhanov. Petrichenkov, having received from Babazhanov to transfer to him the money belonging to the princess, assumed the responsibility to transfer the money to its owner. Babazhanov thereby got rid of the accusation. But Babazhanov also officially transferred the amount of money to a person who did not receive the authority, so he was warned

that he would not be able to completely avoid the payment. According to the court decision, Princess Bagration collected 4,000 rubles from Lieutenant Colonel Petrichenkov, which belonged to him [118, p. 9]. If for any reason he cannot pay, this amount is collected from the foreman Babazhanov. Thus, the decision of the Astrakhan Chamber of the Criminal and Civil Court became invalid. Only the decision of the district court, issued by Princess Bagration on Babazhanov's claim for the production of goods remaining in his possession, remained in force.

It was the case of Princess Daria Bagration and Karaulkozha Babazhanov in a trade dispute. It follows that this Guardsman Babazhanov conducted a large trade with Russian merchants [119]. At the same time, Karaulkozha was also associated with other capitalists in Astrakhan [86, p.72].

The Bukey Horde did not have its own grain, the Bukey Kazakhs often exchanged grain from the outskirts. "Now the merchant Kazakhs," says General Gens, "bought cattle that were 2-3 times higher than the value of the grain received, and gave them grain products" [32, p. 98]. The grain trade was a profitable trade for merchants in the Bukeyev Horde. They declared a monopoly on the grain trade and concentrated in their own hands. For example, two Astrakhan merchants from the Bukeyev Horde, Sveshnikov and Makarov, Yusupov, Bezborodko, bought land from landowners suitable for selling grain to the Kazakhs. Others banned the import of grain and increased its price. Unable to extract grain in other places, the Kazakhs were forced to buy it at inflated prices [81, p. 79]. Large grain merchants, such as Sveshnikov, Portnov, and Karaulkozha, wanted to take the grain trade of the Bukeyevskaya Horde for personal use.

Since October 9, 1827, the Astrakhan provincial administration has allowed the Kamyshinsky merchants Portnovs to freely sell grain in the inner Horde. On September 18, the Khan of the small Kazakh Horde, Zhangir Bokeev, wrote an appeal to Mr. Civil Governor. There, the Kamyshin merchants Portnovs supplied the Kazakh population under the rule of Khan Zhangir with food for the winter, including grain of various varieties, at the request of the khan, they stored grain at the post of Antonov. Later, the Astrakhan Armenians forbade the Tailors to supply grain to this post. In this regard, on the instructions of Khan Zhangir, the necessary people were allocated, conditions were created for the unhindered delivery of grain by Tailors to the Antonov post, and this was supervised by the khan himself. Kamyshinsky merchant Portnov in August writes a statement to the civil governor. There, the Kazakhs filed a complaint against an order belonging to Prince Nikolai Borisovich Yusupov, which did not allow the temporary storage of grain near the border with the nomadic Kulopin. And the management sold Portnov the land where he wanted to store grain to an Armenian. This permission given to the Armenian was the reason for the monopoly, so Portnov asked the civil governor for permission to store on the shore near the

Kulopin border 1800 quaternary grains brought by him on the ticket, and also asked to protect his trade from interference from the proxy of Prince Yusupov or the Armenians who bought his land [73, p. 70].

After his appeal to the civil governor, three more appeals were received, the first-from the Astrakhan Armenian Sveshnikov, the second - from the confidant of Prince Yusupov Okunev, the third-from the board of the heiress of Andrey Molyavna, Countess Bezborodko. In their appeals, they appealed to the merchant Portnov with a complaint that he illegally stored grain intended for sale to the Kazakhs in the possession of Princes Yusupov and Countess Bezborodko, that is, on a contractual basis, in the possession of other persons, and asked to stop this illegal business of the merchant Portnov.

And the provincial administration, having analyzed these appeals and the contracts registered on them, established the following: the right to sell and exchange grain to the Kazakhs on the land plot belonging to the heirs of Countess Bezborodko in Krosnoyarsky district was granted to Molyavka, the manager of Bezborodko's affairs, and Okunev, the manager of Prince Yusupov's affairs, only to one person. The first – to the Armenian Sveshnikov, the second-to the Armenian Makarov, who forbade to come to these lands to sell or exchange grain from them to outsiders.

Two merchants-merchants Sveshnikov and Makarov complained about the specified lands, i.e., about dachas bought by Armenians, about merchant Portnov, who kept grain for sale and exchange to the Kazakhs, and merchant Portnov complained about the possession of Prince Yusupov over the manager, stating that the ban itself was impoverished, saying that he did not release grain imported into these lands for sale and storage [73, p.72].

The provincial government, according to the then traditional legal legislation, gave full freedom to one of the most necessary vital needs of a person – to sell grain in every place within the state, which, taking into account the Tailors, indicated that the contracts concluded by the estate managers do not give any legal rights to trade grain in one hand and prevent others [73, p.73].

Thus, the Russian merchant Portnov intended to bring grain to the land owned by Yusupov and sell the grain to the Bukeev Kazakhs. But this place was bought by the Armenian merchants Sveshnikov and Makarov. Such large merchants came to the territory of the Bukeevskaya Horde and did not allow other merchants to trade grain here. Zhangir himself supported these merchants.

In addition, the merchant of the First Guild of Shoemakers in the coastal areas of the Bukeev Horde also conducted his trade with the Bukeev Kazakhs [61, p. 290]

And Karauylkozha Babazhanov intended to concentrate the grain trade in his own hands. To this end, he appeals to the Orenburg military governor with a request for permission to buy grain in Astrakhan and Saratov and sell it to the Kazakhs. On May 5, 1820, in a note from the Orenburg Border

Commission to Sultan Shygai about issuing a certificate to the senior Karaulykozha Babazhanov for wholesale grain and grain trade in the Bukeevskaya Horde, it says: "in connection with the request of the foreman under your control, Karaulykozha, to issue a passport for travel to Saratov and Astrakhan and to allow the purchase of grain for the feed needs of the Kazakh people, the border commission in October 1819 made a proposal to the Orenburg military governor, According to his permission No. 178 of April 29, the foreman of the Guard can legally engage in the wholesale sale of grain in the Horde headed by you, that is, he must be registered in the guild or receive a certificate from the appropriate institution, approved by the manifesto of February 11, 1812. Listed in the points of the manifesto:

§ 8. This certificate is replaced annually.

§ 9. when issuing a certificate, a fee is charged in the following amount:

1) Anyone who wants to make a general wholesale not only inside, but also on the stock exchange, pays two thousand five hundred rubles.

2) The one who is engaged in wholesale trade only within the empire, pays a thousand rubles.

The border commission will instruct you to deliver to the guard foreman all of the above [63, p. 213].

Karaulkozha granted Babazhanov the right to wholesale grain as a military governor, but with one condition, that is, by subscribing to the Guild or obtaining a certificate that established the manifest from the right place. Thus, merchants such as Karaulykozha, the closest to the Khan's Palace, bought goods at higher prices and exploited the local population.

Here such large shonzhars as Karaulkozha conducted colonial trade. As a result, the Kazakhs were oppressed, i.e. oppressed and exploited by trade and usurious capital, which subjected the population to severe stress [28, p. 22].

Zhangir Khan himself turned trade into one of the sources of profit of the Khan's Palace. Among the outsider merchants were the khan's own people. They were called "Khan's commissars". They delivered the necessary goods to the khan, received monetary compensation from the khan for this, and also had the right to freely conduct their trade within the Horde. Khan clerk Trugustan Baizakov, in turn, visited nomadic villages and had trading people [37, p. 79].

Zhangir Khan himself was closely associated with Russian merchants, such as Ismailov, Portnov. And they then conducted a large trade not only in the Bukeevskaya Horde, but also in Russia. On March 24, 1841, a merchant of the Second guild, Stepan Krotov, bought the products of his factory in the Horde and asked the khan to support him, to become a guardian [120, p. 10]. The owner of the factory in the Penza province, Varvara Hobbes, in 1841, in her letter, asks the khan to become a guardian for those whom he sent to exchange wool [121, p. 15].

Thus, Zhangir Khan always supported free trade on the Horde land of the

merchant of the Mogilev I Guild, Shmerka Berkovich Belinsky. Shmerka Berkovich Belinsky, having created a trading company on the Horde Land, brought Russian goods. At the same time, he intended to build an oil-boiling plant on the Horde land [122].

In the trade on the Khan's Land, both "speculators" of livestock and its raw materials developed in parallel, as well as the purchase of goods on credit from a usurer, the exchange of livestock and its raw materials for the products of a factory-factory. Such types of trade, which arose due to the lack of monetary equivalent, became widespread in the second quarter of the XIX century and covered the transition period in the development of commodity-money relations. Exchange trade, caused by a lack of monetary equivalent, testified to the dominance of colonial trade [50, p. 16].

A. Evreynov wrote in his work: "during the fair in the Khan's headquarters, the population will be very large. Screams from dawn to dusk. Hundreds of different scenes. Here the Kazan Tatar finds and deceives the Kazakhs, sells someone things more expensive, there the Armenian shows the buyer a dozen robes, becomes kinder to him and, finally, sells them twice as expensive. Here the gypsy deceives the Cossack, buys a horse at a low price, and sells the German a horse for twice the amount he bought for himself. Here, for example, two hands behind your back and swim towards the rich man. He has sold about ten of his horses and now wants to buy a silk robe and velvet. To do this, he goes around all the shops, asks and looks, sells, but buys for a high price " [11, p. 118].

On November 11, 1842, the archive fund contains the statement of the merchant Muhammad-Gali Khalfin to the chairman of the Orenburg Border Commission, G. F. Gens, about the introduction of a monetary tax on merchants by Zhangir Khan. It was from the merchant Mukhamed-Gali, who was called to the Orenburg Border Commission on November 11, 1842, that the following answer was received:

"I was 16 years old when I was engaged in the trade of grain and various paper goods in the headquarters of the Khan of the inner Horde. In all this time, I have never paid anyone to trade. Only in the last 2 years has the khan started charging all merchants for engaging in trade: one – 600, one-300 or 250 rubles a year, depending on the wealth, wealth. Because of them, 8 people became impoverished and sat on the shooting range. At the time this tribute was announced, many merchants intended to emigrate from the Horde. However, many of them built houses in the Horde and stabilized. Also, many have commodity debts to the Kazakhs. Because of this, they remained on the Horde land and are forced to pay the fee that the khan demanded. Although all that is said is true, I will not complain about Han. All this I say to him in response, because I asked His Majesty " [123, p. 22].

It follows that the Russian merchants refused to pay taxes for trade on the Horde land, and that the Buke Kazakhs were debtors to these merchants. It is also clear that the population of the Khan's Horde increased due to

visiting merchants. Their construction and long stay among the Kazakhs found support from both the tsarist government and the local authorities. The large borrowing of the Kazakhs also did not prevent the merchants from continuing their business. Because other people's speculators did not lose in their business.

In the inner Horde, traders mostly brought low-quality goods, which was one of the characteristic elements of the colonial trade. In his letter Zhangir Khan writes: "as I noticed, Russian merchants and merchants brought their cheap and low-quality manufactured and factory products, sold them to the Horde at an inflated price and consumed cheap products of the Horde: skin, camel wool, fur, etc. low-quality fabric, which cost 30 kopecks at the factory, was sold to the Kazakhs for 60 kopecks. This fabric will soon break, and Baigus Kazakh is forced to buy it again " [32, p. 102] . Even low-quality sugar was deliberately imported to the Bukeevskaya Horde and sold. Where the merchant who had the goods came, there was also vodka. But the fair was not allowed to sell vodka. Merchants who came to the fair, and merchants at the rates secretly brought and bought vodka.

At the same time, the cast-iron cauldron was exchanged for an expensive fur coat, while for every 22 centimeters of circumference, he received either one fox, or 4 Korsaks, or top-3-5 stuffed skins. With such an exchange, the price of a boiler weighing one foot, with a circumference of 2 meters, in terms of money was about 50 rubles, and at the same Kazan Irbit fair it was sold for 2 rubles and 70 kopecks. This gives an idea of the size of the profit of merchants [37, p. 81].

Another example, a Russian merchant sold a rag that cost 5 kopecks for 30 kopecks, and a low-quality Makpal was sold for half the meat of sheep, i.e. a Kazakh paid 1 ruble of silver for 1 rope of this fabric, a wooden container was sold to a sheep, i.e. for 1 ruble.

In addition, merchants increased the weight of food products by adding various additives to sugar, wool, and grain, which were sold at fairs in the khan's headquarters [124, p. 19]. Thus, the Kazakhs were deceived.

The increasing exploitation of the Kazakhs in trade led to the fact that merchants engaged in small-scale trade, in a few years turned into large traders, whose income reached up to a million. So, the Astrakhan merchant D. Izmailov only in 1817 on the Khan's land, which began to trade, received a net profit of 250,000 rubles and had a total capital of 1195,000 rubles. Such a profit could not be found by Zhangir, who was khan for 22 years [53, p. 218].

This is clearly seen from the appeal of the Astrakhan merchant of the II guild David Izmailov to the state councilor Cavalier Ostolopov. D. Izmailov was in the field until he reached the age of 20. In 1792, a merchant relative invited him to Astrakhan. Then I was in his arms and served. Five years after his death, in 1797, he received the remaining 22 thousand rubles of capital and 100 thousand rubles of goods of the Moscow merchant Vasily Zhigarev at the will of his children. From that time until 1816, together with his children,

he delivered capital for 1,600,000 rubles. At that time, with a loss of 500,000 rubles, they should have received up to 400,000 rubles from the capital allocated by others. Instead, he was given 64,000 rubles in money and 122,000 rubles in debt certificates. These debts he has not yet received. Therefore, at the beginning of 1817, he began to trade his capital. Commercial loans were also used in trade in Moscow and other cities. In the same year, 1817, the capital on hand reached 1195,000 rubles. He had a debt of 896,000 rubles. The property at that time was 250,000 rubles. This amount in 1819 reached 442,000 rubles. However, due to a change in the trade situation in 1820, silk suffered losses from the sale, and his property was only 230000 rubles. At the beginning of 1822, when His Majesty Emperor Alexander I opened a state commercial bank in Astrakhan to support merchants and profit the state as a whole, he received a loan and increased his goods in the hope of the help of this bank [73, p.25]. From this it is clear that D. Izmailov was one of the major merchants. And the merchant of the III guild, D. V. Medvedev, during the time that has passed since its creation, started trading only for 30 rubles and in 20 years brought it to 25,000 rubles [37, p. 81].

By the middle of the XIX century, new social groups – the rich-began to play an important role in the economic life of the Kazakhs. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the Kazakhs used to call a rich feudal lord by the term "bai". In the period under review, the word "rich" had another social meaning. The rich formed a special social group in connection with the development of affairs related to trade and growth money. Among the Kazakhs there were several rich feudal lords who were engaged in large trade and growth affairs [125, p. 108].

At the same time, the rich feudal lords were engaged in the caravan trade. Sometimes the rich feudal lords themselves became caravan drivers and conducted trade in the Kazakh steppes, but often they temporarily gave their camels to ordinary Kazakhs and received a certain fee from them. A rich feudal lord received a fee for providing his camels for the caravan trade in money or goods.

Thus, the social groups that emerged in the depths of feudal construction-the rich-were a new phenomenon in the economic life of the Kazakhs. As we have already noted, the rich feudal lords were closely connected with commodity-money affairs, primarily with the business of usury. However, in the first years of the XIX century, they have not yet had a significant impact on the social construction of the Kazakhs. This is understandable, since the beginnings of the old way of production have remained largely unchanged. However, despite this, the development of the business that the rich were engaged in showed the emergence of commodity production in Kazakhstan [125, p. 108].

2 TRADE DEVELOPMENT IN BUKEY HORDE (SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY)

2.1 Expansion of trade relations in Bukey Horde and the involvement of the region to the All-Russian market

The trade situation in the Bukey horde is directly dependent on the well-being of nomadic Kazakhs, and the families of Kazakhs were determined in connection with the development of animal husbandry. Therefore, the buying power of Kazakhs was depending on the number of cattle. Trading in Horde is generally developing the years of comfort in the Kazakhs and dramatically reduced during the hungers. In particular, the trade turnover in 1852 was deteriorated in 1852, which lost a quarter of the most famous Kazakhs. The decrease in livestock has led to stagnation of trading.

The decrease in trade turnover in Orda lasted until the end of the 50s. And in the early 60s of the XIX century, there is a revival of trade. At the same time, the livestock of the Kazakhs was a bit more than 1852 years. The revival of trade is closely related to the replacement of the interim government with Russian officials of the Kazakh team, distributed in 1858. As a result, trade of Russian merchants in the land was revived, as the new team of the Council of King, officials tried to support the trade development in Orda [32, p. 101].

The Kazakh people spent 863316 silver sales at the fair, and 297411 rubles on the sale of production products and grain, i.e. 297,411 earnings, but in some time, in some years it would exceed the amount of income in some years [79, C . 30].

During the 50s, during the Fair in Orda, sultans had to raise funds from clauses and yurts and write it to a special book and provide information to the Temporary Council about the number of funds. The Temporary Council held in strict control and after the end of the project, the funds was handed over to the khan's heirs, and the special book was to be transferred to the border commission [129, 3].

V.F. Shakhmatov says: "In the 50s, Khan's bet became a large seller of a large seller, and the inhabitants of this place were mainly families, merchants, speculators and more" [31, s. 79].

"Establish up to 24 Ural Cossacks, including 24 Astrakhan military Cossacks, consisted of up to 400 people. All this was done with trade," he wrote. Hebrewnov [11, s. 103].

Many manufactory goods were sold at the spring fair at the Khan rate of the 1850 Bukey Horde. These goods were as follows:

Table 8 - 1850 Goods sold at Khan Bets Fair [130, 18 p.]

Goods brought by traders	The cost of imported goods	Cost of goods sold
Silk products	41700 rubles	43763 rubles
Paper products	628745 rubles	565458 rubles
Types of fabric	11250 rubles	2345 rubles
Grain products	3980 rubles	To the poot of 4 rubles to 5 rubles
Camel fur	9783 poots	2 rubles from 2 rubles to poots up to 50 tiyn
Goats' bottom	863 poots	From 4 rubles to 5 rubles per a poot
Tobacco	518	85 tiyn 1 ruble up to 15 tiyn
Manufactural products	14420 rubles	10858 rubles

As we can see in this table, traders brought silk, paper, and grain to the Khan Bet Fair in Bukey Horde in 1850.

In 1850, veterinary medicine brought to the autumn fair in the village of Oldecop to another, as follows, horses - up to 850 - 11,600, sheep - up to 700,000, camels and 450 other.

There are sold in them: a horse - 687, cattle - 11531, sheep - 64828, and camels - 404 heads. At the same time, horse skin - 1762 units, Camel fur- 270 pieces, different small skin - 644 pieces, sheepskins - 5493 pieces, Camel fur -9783, goats- 863 pieces were sold [16, s) 23]. In addition, 14,000 heads of horses, 3,000 cattle, and 70 thousand sheep were brought to the autumn fair in 1852 [131, 83 p.

In 1851, the fair on the Khan bet was sold at the following amount.

Table 9 - 1851 the cost of livestock was sold at the fair at Khan rate [12, p. 167]

Camels	15 rubles-25 rubles
Horses	20 rubles - 60 rubles
Bulls	50 rubles
Cattle	6 rubles - 15 rubles
Sheep	2 rubles - 3 rubles

Table10 - The cost of goods sold at the fair in Khan rate in 1851 [12, s. 167]

Grain products	3 rubles 50 tiyn
Brick tea	1 ruble 46 tiyn
Iron	2 silver rubles per a poot
Camel wool	5-90 silver coins per a poot
Grass	13-15silver coins
Linen	15 -25 silver rubles

As we notice from this table, the fair was high, the cost of a horse and

the cost of a cattle was high. Grain products, tea, and iron products are also imported.

In addition, in 1854 brought a large number of household items to the Khan bet fair, including boots, jars, belts.

In 1856, Kazakhs brought 100 thousand sheep, which brought 100 thousand sheep, which brought up 100 thousand sheep at the Khan rate. Livestock and its products were fully purchased, and 60-70% of the goods imported by merchants, and 100% of grain were sold. Kazakh residents made a net profit of 863316 silver from the sale of livestock and its products at this fair. Kazakhs have learned to raise money and began to understand the rationale aspects of cash payments [37, c. 73].

P. Medvedsky says reports about the fair in the 1859 domestic rate: "From February to April, nothing will be brought to the rate depending on the spring fair. And with the sale of snow, peasants with their goods will begin to come to the bet. At the end of April, the Kazakhs will cover the fair. Here the buyers of the Orda goods will flow. There will be Tatars and Kazakhs who know Russian as a translator between organs and buyers. Here they bought raw materials from the orphans "[14, s. 224].

He provides the following information about livestock products sold to Russian provinces at the 1859 spring fair.

Table11- The number of animal products imported to the fair in Khan Rate in 1859 [14, p. 226]

Camel skin	220 pieces
Horse skin	9954 pieces
Goats' bottom	851 pieces
Sheepskin	2943 pieces
Rabbit skin	148 pieces

Table12 - Cost of livestock products imported to the fair at Khan rate in 1859 [14, p. 226].

Camel skin	4 rubles
Horse skin	2 rubles
Sheepskin	2 rubles 30 tiyn
Goats' bottom	1 ruble50tiyn

According to this table, the skin was low. Because of the hot weather in the goods, it has a negative impact on the quality of the product, i.e. skins dried up and outdated.

The skins were mainly bought by pots and peasants and peasants of Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan province, and the camels fleece Pumice, plants of Saratov province.

Russia's merchants brought goods from every province of guber. Kazakhs to the Kazakhs, bread, tobacco, sugar, dye chemicals, silk, etc. things are sold. This data evokes the fact that trade in orch is developing well

and the choice of goods is richly richest.

According to the Emergency Kurunzhi Simonov, approved by the Inner Kyrgyz Orda Management Council, approved by the Inland Kyrgyz Orda Management Council, which was appointed to the fair in 1858, said: Only a small number of them remained in mutual settlements, and some shopping. I think it will return to their place when the work is completed.

In addition, there were no excessive events during the fair [133, 3].

In the second half of the XIX century, we see that trade in the Bukey Horde is at a high level.

In addition, in the second half of the XIX century, it was not allowed to trade Khivas and Turkmens from the Khan Bet fair. The interim Kazakh Ordas management call notifies that Mamet Niyaz Nurniyazov, who did not accept Russian to trade in 1860, which did not accept Russian-friendly in his reporting service to the Orenburg military governor. And N. Nurniyazov complained that he had a III guild merchant certificate to trade. But this certificate did not give him the right to trade and trade [134, 7].

The Asian Committee approved from the top of April 7, 1868, banned the entry into the domestic horde to the Asian horde, which did not accept Russian infringements. According to this article. Nurniyazov has been banned. The reason for Nurniyazov's complaint is that in pre-this, he came to trade in the domestic horde with the Witness of the III Gildland of Astrakhan. There are no restrictions on horde management. Now when he came to the fair in the last spring, he saw that he was open as oppressed when he was required to leave the territory. In addition, the Council warns the fair to come to the fair and that the Turkmen, Turkmen, and other Russian citizens are coming to the fair. They were not only many certificates, but also to come to the domestic horde, and they would also allow them to accommodate and allow trade. These tickets are provided by the Astrakhan administration or will give Astrakhan district treasury. This document allows only to access Russian domestic cities. The Asians entered into the internal Orda, which did not understand it, and they are ordered to return to the significant way.

To avoid such misunderstandings, the Astrakhan administration must stop issuing tickets to enter the domestic horde. And when they give access to domestic cities and settlements, it should explain that it does not apply to the Asian domestic hordes when he gives us to the domestic horde [134, 8].

Thus, the Astrakhan administration has banned Hiwas and Turkmen to enter the horde with special tickets to enter the settlements.

In the second half of the XIX century, the Perovsky II marine district, who started to rebuild the Order.

Thus, administrative associations were formed. For example, the Kamar-Samari department, founded in 1855, was located in the Talovsky Section of Samara, Saratov province, and the center of the Karaganda Department, and the Naryn Department. The I and Tengiz district is located north of the Caspian Sea, and the II sea district is bordered by the Krasnoyarsk Uyez of

Astrakhan province.

The local community displeased these changes in the second half of the XIX century. According to the decision of the temporary council that satisfied the protest, Perovsky reform was recognized as fail. Thus, on January 8, 1862, the Orda headed the Ministry of Internal Affairs [53, p. 85].

Another important indicator - food capital, credit cash, and treasury was organized at the same period in the Bukey horde. Through these institutions, there was an opportunity to keep dependence on the Kazakh land through these institutions, and only as a territory to sell trade raw materials. The census was opened in 1854 at the rate of Cass Kass Khan.

As a result of these cases implemented in the second half of the XIX century, the tax collection system was regulated and loan ticket offices were organized.

The Kazakhs were sentenced to 3 months from a time of witnesses. Kazakhs are regular loans to the salary box office. The absence of a clear statement during Zhangir, their systematic conduct of their systemic state of the negative cases, and the consequences of the impact on the tax system. From this point of view, it was worth the system of business in this area and its legitimate nature. Possible changes in the establishment of riches in the Bukey horde, allowing management staff, allowing management, adjusting tax amounts [53, p. 152].

In 1874, the amount of treasury capital invested only for an indefinite period was 61,320 rubles, the loan to the Kazakhs amounted to 3,893 rubles 25 tiyn 1190 rubles 13 tiyn with interest returned 5083 rubles 38 tiyn. 14977 rubles in the Astrakhan branch of the State Bank have received 70 tiyn and 1363 rubles 16 tiyns are added to the cash desk. In 1876, 19835 rubles 50 coins were donated, and a temporary consultant received 304 rubles 92 tenges. With the use of the temporary council, 100 rubles for the employee on a road trip to the employee for 100 rubles, 35 rubles were spent 85 tiyns for bringing money from the Bank's branches in Astrahan. As a result, the financial reserves of the loan bore for 1877 amounted to 47669 soms 61 coins on an indefinite construction booklet at 5520 rings 89 tiyn and the branch of the state bank [53, p. 152].

As of January 1, 1877, the capital of Kazakhs last year amounted to 68 tiyn, which is 4376 rubles in 1876, 1876 rubles amounted to 50 tenge, and the total debt of Kazakhs to the census office amounted to 18 tiyn, and the percentage of 4376 rings 4376 soms 4 The capital reserves of 1877, and 87974 rubles were 72 tenge. These funds are considered to be enough to meet the needs of the people in those years. However, it was clear that this financial capital is not enough to meet the needs of this financial capital in the winter period, so it was legal by the Temporary Council, and it would be legal by the Temporary Council, and this is the 80th of the XIX century In their reports in the sides, he regularly demonstrated in access. This is evidenced by the entry into debt that is not returned to the Kazakhs during the period of

time, not returned to the Kazakhs during the time. From this to the livestock, which could be lowered in the hands of the Kazakhs and the knowledge of the Kazakhs in the second quarter of the XIX century, where they bought and driving a lot of livestock. Therefore, we will see a reason for the rage of Zhangir Khan's fruitfulness for Kazakhs. The reason for the increase in livestock at the fair was in great demand for livestock and its raw materials, brought by Kazakhs [53, p. 153].

In 1866, the household capital of the domestic capital was included in the income estimate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was possible in the State Council as a result of the mutual representation of the Minister of Finance and the State Supervisor on the transfer of economic capital and fair in the domestic capital to control the state treasury.

By the decision of the State Council, the tax on the Kingdom of April 25, 1866, was attributed to the total tax in the domestic court. Accordingly, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has established and approved the following provisions:

a) The total amount of funds provided for the sale of 15 tiyn for shops at the fair was attributed to the total state income from tickets to entering outside the domestic herds. Thus, through the financial estimate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the King was commissioned on the basis of the rules of the King on May 22, 1862.

b) The remaining types of income of the domestic place were. That is, it is primarily taken from the fair in the fair in the fair, except for the fair in the Khan Horde. In addition, charges of scales and wounds and fees for the sale of imported livestock. All of them are left to local government in the domestic horde and monitored by the Ministry of Internal Affairs under the conditions of the estimated regulations on tax and revenues [134, 12].

We clearly notice that the above data is actively involved in the trade in the Russian Empire, which has used it skillfully to finance local authorities. It was better to manage the Kazakhs by his own expense than expenses to the king's government from expelling money from the Central Treasury. In addition, trade has identified priorities in providing a cheaper source of raw materials from Russia's domestic guins.

At the same time, the Temporary Council for the Management of Internal Kazakh Horde supported the sale at the Ordas Fair. In a statement that the Temporary Council wrote to the Orenburg gubernator, the Council believes that allows merchants to freely visit Kazakh villages for trade in order to trade:

1) The commodity and revenue turnover of the fair will be a crisis because when they allow traders to go to Kazakh villages, but instead of going to the fair, they will take them directly to the fair and find themselves from the same place would give up.

2) The decrease in the number of Kazakhs to the fair will damage the local government, as two-thirds of the total assembled total tax collected at the fair, especially in the spring fair. Every locker to the fair or one person

from his family would take part in the fair. The collection of taxes at the fair would be easy and convenient for local authorities, and a tax collection from the villages that spread everywhere would stretch this case.

3) The freedom of Tatars and other Asian countries contradicts the horse "trade for trade purposes". It is known that the main trade makers are Kazaks living in the domestic horde, especially in the Glininsk outpost. They were especially affected by Muslims. Others traded by their owners, mainly through Tatar Prix [135, 2].

We see that the temporary government supports trade in these fairs. After all, it would be useful to go to fairs and shops rather than visit the staff of the merchants. Because most taxes were taken from this fair.

Now let's get some quantitative data and facts to analyze the revival of trading in the horde and its development.

According to the fact that Kazakh fairs are based on the sale of livestock and animal husbandry in fairs, driving livestock from the Orda land, we will testify as follows: In the spring and autumn fairs near Khan's bets, the following goods were sold in 1861: a horse - 1049 heads, cattle - 15577 heads, sheep - 67858 heads, camels - 285 heads. According to Yakovlevian, "cattle, mostly, to Moscow, and other types of animals were sent to other cities in Russia."

Skin products sold: horse skin - 13308 pieces - 36375 pieces, cattle - 2152 pieces - calf skin - 444 pieces, Sheep skin - 48056 pieces - goat skin - 6941 pieces - camel skin - 1156 pieces. According to Yakovlev, it is said to leather plants in Tsaritsyn, Kamyshin, Dubovka, Posad, and sold - 14656 poots, covered wool - 305 poots, goats bottom - 698 poots, Tails - up to 90 poots, grass - 620 poots. Woolen - Tambov and Saratov Factory, goat's bottom - Nizhny Novgorod fair, leases and tails - abroad [136, 6 p.]

As we can see from this material, the Orda fairs were sold at the fairs of Orda and livestock. It should be the fact that there should be more than a number of livestock in this number in Yakakovlev's report because almost all of the goods sold were impossible to get a formal census.

Russia's merchants have delivered the goods from various provinces. Goods sold to Kazakhs: bread, tea, sugar, tobacco-mahorka, cheese paints in different types, silky, paper, linen, jewelry, iron products, various vessels, birding, etc. Builders, boards, need to house dust and tensions, other things.

These data are reflected in how much trade in the Bukey horde is developing and how extensive it is. This indicates that the data received a wide range of money relationships in Kazakhs.

Indeed, another sign of the wide range of expanding commodity relations in the Kazakh mass was a clear commercial nature of livestock. In time, this property began to see more clearly.

The trade work was further developed at the fair at the 1862 Bukey Horde. The cost of this year's cattle was as follows:

Table 13 - 1862 The total cost of animals sold at the fair in the Bukey

Horde [137, 12 p.]

Name of livestock	The number	Cost of livestock	Where was sophisticated
Horse	1049	20 silver rubles - up to 60 silver rubles	Delivered to the majority of Moscow and other Russia's internal gubernia.
Cattle	15577	10 silver rubles - 25 silver rubles	
Sheep	67858	2 silver rubles 50 tiyn - 6 silver rubles	
Camel	285	30 silver rubles - 50 silver rubles	
Horse skin	13308	2 silver rubles - 3 silver rubles	Skin products were delivered to the internal provinces of Tsarcin, Kamyshin and Russian.
Tandomen	2152	1 silver ruble 50 tiyn - 50 silver rubles	
Calfskin	444	1 silver ruble - 1 silver ruble 50 tiyn	
Sheepskin	48056	30 silver rubles - 55 silver rubles	

From the table above to the fair in the Bukey Horde:

1. Whole cattle, cattle, sheep, horses, sheep, sheep, and high amounts of concentrated and costs,
2. Departure to Moscow and other gubernias,
3. We see that their products are sold to other provinces in Russia.

It was noted that the temporary meeting has contributed to the development of trade in the horde. It should be noted that here what the temporary counsel has affected the trade development.

Since its inception, the Temporary Council began to implement measures to create conditions for the development of trade in the field of trade, increase the number of trade points in the land, increase the number of commodity storage lines, public bath, hotel and other infrastructure facilities tried. For example, on September 2, 1861, Kamyshin was signed with the Temporary Council to build station baths with the Temporary Council and holding them for a 3-year period [138, 91].

On October 16, 1862, Shitin and Kalashnikov were held with the Temporary Council of II Guild Dubovki. Where they said: 1) to maintain two hotels at the rate and fairs for a period of 350 rubles per year; 2) Types of scales at the rate and fairs pay 370 rubles per year and hold for a period of 3 years: 3) it is obliged to supply 250 fuel for heating treasury buildings [138, 126].

In this regard, it should be noted that the issue of opening hotels in Orda. Zhangir Khan was raised in 1842. However, the solution to the problem was significantly different from the protests to prevent the release of alcoholic beverages in the stole. Despite the activities of the clergy, he was able to sell alcohol in the territory of the Horde, which is sold and vodka. Hidden vodka, especially in the 50s, has received a wide field. As a result, the former meeting of the Temporary Council will notify the Orenburg and Samara General-GovernorNor: "senior consumption in the territory of Orenburg and evening, even with other rights to the territory of the stole, seeing the stage of drunk and even poor Kazakhs. We thought it was to transport and sell hidden in certain locations "[32, p. 102].

"Traders living at the stage bringing wine to be the grain with the goods they carry only their pretensions for their use. Unusual place - they sell wine and offer to visitors. As a result, it is an emergency at the rate "[138, 3p].

Despite the strict prohibition, we continuously supplied to the territory of the Orda. After the meeting above, the Office of Orenburg-Samara General Governor was sentenced to the strict ban on the hidden sale of alcohol in the Orda on September 24, 1855 [138, 4].

The interim Kazakh Orda management council has undergone contracts such as expanding the retail position in the Horde, with baths, hotels. Many issues related to the fair were registered in the Journal of the East Kazakhstan Ordas on March 7, 1863. For example, on March 7, 1863, various social events were heard at the Temporary Council for Management of Internal Kazakh Horde. In particular, Shishkin, a resident of the Orda resident of August 28, 1859, considered a contract for the right to hold a hotel at the rate of the fair, or a four-year repayment. Shishkin has also had the right to hold a measurement unit at the rate from September 1, 1861, to January 1, 1864, and to maintain a measurement unit for a period of three years [139, 93]. This is also considered one of the main issues at the meeting. At the same time, Kamyshin residents detained a toll bath at the fair, which was opened from September 2, 1861, to January 1, 1864. This was also considered due to the expiration of the contract. The Temporary Council has sent his proposal to the Regional Department on the 4th of December, which has not arrived in the regional administration on December 4, which has not received the hotel retention period at the same time. At that time, the terms of the agreement on the purchase of measuring installations and paid baths at the fair and the fair in it will be resolved in the Governorate of Orenburg and Samara General. The terms of the contract are made in accordance with the laws of that time. On March 23, 1861, it was found that this agreement was not contrary to the subsequent legislation, that is, due to the fact that the contract was not contradicted, it was replaced by a new term, January 1, 1864. This requirement that is reduced to alcohol for sale to the land of Kazakhs in accordance with Section 2 of Article 751 of the Law in accordance with Section 2 of the internal orphanage, will be reorganized into the Regulations

on alcohol approved from July 4, 1861. In addition, in accordance with Articles 222-224, vodka, all kinds of beer and honey are subject to excise tax [139, 94]. Only persons with trademarks have access to the right to boil beer and honey. Persons who have not received a fixed patent are not allowed to produce alcohol, produce an alcoholic output, which is not allowed to sell them. Brewing and honey boiling plants, alcohol sales, as well as tractors, also received a patent. In accordance with Article 431, chapter II, section II-II, section 2, in accordance with Article 248 of the regulations of the Regulation, the persons were not allowed to hold any alcoholic beverages in their institutions within the Restaurant. In addition, if it is prohibited to obtain a patent using alcohol excise tax, not allowed to sell bread wine, light beer, and honey, not prohibited in the fairs, if they are not allowed to obtain a patent.. Since the domestic rate is not distinguished by the Government's special decree, the requirement to strictly fulfill this rule was the same for everyone. If you are allowed to sell alcohol in the domestic horde with a hundred hundreds of grape wine, as a solution of a special order in the council, as a decision, is now banned by the decision of the Cognex, which is now prohibited to sell alcohol [139, 95]. Therefore, due to the fact that the meeting is expected to come to the opinion and the expiration of the hotel, the right to get the right to hold for a period of one year, all persons who are noted in accordance with all the above-mentioned laws.

Thus, Shishkin, a resident of the Orda, who agreed to these conditions, was signed a contract for the detention of a hotel for a period of four years in 1859. Kamyshin residents Dobrynin also had the right to hold a paid bath at the fair in 1861. After the opening of hotels and selling alcohol in the territory of the Orda, merchant shitin and Kazetnikov took to hold two hotels in the Orda land, prepare tea, tea and coffee in hotels, to prepare tea and grape wines, fruit rum, Vodka, liqueur, grain can, honey, brewed to sell. After permitting all drinks and food to freely prices, they were able to buy special drinks for temporary residents in hotels [138, 92].

Thus, the hosts of the hotels have gradually prevented the sale of alcoholic beverages and banned other merchants.

Thus, even after the destruction of the khan's rule in the land, the trade work continued to develop. Commercial relations have been widely available to Kazakh villages.

After the death of Khan, he had the heirs of the return khan to rent the lava until 1863. In 1863, he ordered an order to buy the right to use income from the stake from the Khan to 110,000 rubles from the heirs of the khan. Since then, the fair began to hold a temporary consultation to take the fairs [89, s. 4].

If we pay attention to the report on the governor of the Internal Kazakh Order in 1863: "High status, with your order of this August 21, with all merchants of the Ural military office, including Kazakhs, including trade in the domestic settlements of the domestic Orda You have required my final

review of the permit.

Will it be possible to eliminate the ban on this committee of ministers approved from above in 1832 to intensify various trade activities related to the current local situation?

The records of the Temporary Council were not found in the records of the Temporary Council, which caused this prohibition of prohibitions. However, in 1832 Zhanalal Khan G. of Zhangir Khan G. On July 12 of the year, the Sukhtela said that it would like to promise to allow to open a fair on July 12, and it is forbidden to trade in the above-approved Ministerial Committee, where trade is prohibited [135, 3].

It is clear that not to enter the fair, ie the introduction of Asians to the domestic Orda, that is, to eliminate their negative impact on local Kazakhs. Russian reserves of Russia continued in the second half of the XIX century. Although there are different misunderstandings between the high authority and local colonies, the policy pursued by outside trade traffickers remained one.

In addition, we do not want to say that the event was made to prevent negative cases between the country. We can say the rudeness of Kazakhs among them.

If you believe that a stable fair in the Horde is to be able to prohibit traders to visit Kazakh villages by direct oral or written influence, and there seems to be his own benefit. That is, the concentration of the main trade turnover in Orda is to open a new source of income, as well as keeping this source of income at all times. The fair indeed came here near the bet, where the fair was opened. Their annual income from the fair is 71 rubles. This profit will now be dropped to the Orda treasure on Article 17 of this year according to the above-approved Cabinet of Ministers [135, 5 p.]

Thus, the Temporary Council approved the income from the fair to their hands. The chairman and members of the preliminary fair were elected due to approximation of the fair time at the Khan Rade in 1876, as the necessary preparations were required before traders arrived. The Fair police officer elected a special committee to establish a special committee and chair the title of adviser to his chairmanship Yanbulatov, and Zarketai. These people began to perform their duties on May 1. At the same time, the chairman of the committee contacts traders who came to the fair and promoted three people from among them. Two of them attended the committee, and one became an assistant to a payment collector from shopping malls outside the fair yard and yurts.

According to the decision of the Committee, a fee of lava and other shops was a deputy Azamatgeri Jekeev, and Stiper Kokanov and Sttsh Sharipov were elected out of the yard. The first was responsible for raising money from the fairs, and the latter is tasked to collect payment from yurts outside the fair. The merchants had to election of fairs from their inside. These leads performed the commitment of trade, order and cleanliness, and

other tasks assigned by the Committee. In addition, Pavel Zakharov and Konstantin Dmitriev were appointed to work in the Committee. They followed yurts during the fair. A commission was established to monitor the accuracy of the activities of fee collectors from labels and shops, and Druzhinin was elected to its chairmanship.

The Audit Commission inspected the payment from the livestock market. In addition to the Committee a) to write passports and certificates; b) The fair was purchased and provided with the necessary book to inspect the exported animals and check their animal products. At the same time, a veterinarian was sent to the fair. For career service at the fair, the military scholar of the commerce rates was instructed to divide the military start of the Kazakh facility in the boundary to the Committee on the Committee on the Committee, 8 - [140, 3 p.].

At the Khan Bet Fair, the first place in cattle trade and came out of the cattle. Demand for the horse has increased due to the military situation in 1877. Especially in 1884, a large amount of camel hair was sold at the spring fair. The reason for him, first of all, was the better out of the burner and secondly, not to have sheep wool in trade. And the prices for products sold at the fair in Orda were as follows [141, p. 22].

Table 14 - Cost of livestock and goods sold at the fair in the Bukey Horde in 1864-1885 [141, s. 22]

	1864 year		1874 year		1884 year		1885 year	
	Spr ing	Autum n	Spr ing	Autum n	Spr ing	Autu mn	Spring	Aut umn
A cattle of the Russians	10-15 r.	6-20 r.	3-20 r.	6-30 r.	5-40r.	-	18-50r.	15-60r.
The cattle of the Kyrgyz	5p-20p	4p-15p	3p-20p	6p-30p	5p-40p	-	10p-40p	8p-40p
Sheep	5p-3p	1p-2p	1,5p-5p	1,5p-1,5p	3p-8p	3 p-7p	3p-6p	3p-6p
Horse	12p-50p	10p-40p	10p-70p	14p-100p	15p-150p	25p-100p	15p-80p	15p-80p
Camel	1 2p-35p	15p-30p	15p-40p	15p-50p	25p-50p	45p-60p	25p-100p	15p-100p
Camel fur	5p-5,5p	3p-4,5p	3,5p-4p	-	4p-5p	-	3p-6p	-
Sheep's wool	-	-	1,75 p-2,5p	1,75p-3p	-	-	-	-
Goat's fur	6p-	6,5p-	8,5p-	-	4p-	-	-	-

	7p	10p	9,5p		10p			
Horse skin	1p- 2,5p	1,5p- 3p	1,5p- 5p	1,4p	2p-6p	2p- 4,5p	3p- 5p	2p- 4,5p

According to this schedule, in 1864-1884 we will not be able to trade in sheep's wool at the fair, and in 1874-1884 there was a high price for horses and camels. 1874-1885 goat's hair was not traded. Manufactural products are sold at the same price:

Table 15 - The cost of goods sold at the fair in the Bukey Horde of 1864-1885 [141, p. 25]

	1864 year		1874 year		1884 year	
	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn
Silk materials	1/2-4/2 r	1/2-3 ½	1/2 -7 r	3/4 -5 r	90 τ-3r	-
Paper fabrics	8-35τ	12-50τ	8-50τ	5-60τ	10-30τ	12-50τ
The rope thread	20τ-1p	20τ-1p	15τ-1 ½ p	15τ-1 ½ p	10-30 τ	12-50 τ

These imported manufacturing goods were first sold to merchants at the fair at first, and then sold one by one. Many goods and products, including Bukharas, Hiwas, Persian carpets, and Russian products were brought to the fair.

In the second half of the XIX century, the Khan rate was 170 outlets, 51 of which were local laves, 35 small warehouses, 33 small lines, 27 red goods, 10 were baking seats. In 1889, the trade turnover of local merchants reached 100 thousand rubles. In addition, sales of seniors sold flour and millets for 15 thousand rubles. The skin sold, oil, and sections of Kazakhs amounted to 335 thousand rubles [79, s. 15].

The number of houses in the Bukey Horde exceeded 40,000 in the second half of the XIX century. Including the number of wooden houses in the Khan rate - 163, 87 Buildings - 87, basement houses - 163, basement - 5208 houses - 5213, basement houses Number - 2, land houses - 3416, basement houses - 3420, Number of wooden houses - 0, land - 5625, basement houses - 5639, in the department - 1, land houses - 4298, basement houses - 4302, in the Kamar-Samar branch - 0, land - 8574, basement houses - 8585, I districts - 0, land - 7533, basement houses - 1544, II District - 1 , lands - 7703, basement houses - 7706 [53, 166].

In 1875, 1950 Shelek vodka, 500 buckets of beer and 200 buckets of honey, and 1800 bottles of bottles were sold. In 1889, 645 buckets of vodka

and 36 buckets were sold at Khan rate and 160 buckets of beer. During the period of trading, during this "saith", the Kazakhs sold their animals in winter and trade-in winter during November. According to the veterinary: January 1, 1888, and September 8, 1889 - 77512, horses - 3072, camels - 3072, sheep - 84937 and 1890: cow skin - 24912, horse skin - 1828, camel's skin - 1891, sheepskins - 15355 and goats - 14450, 380309 in 2 years was launched for sale in 2 years. Most of the skin is produced in February and January. The skin was released to 55 fairs of Tsarcin, Saratov, Astrakhan, Nizhny Novgorod and October, Penza, Voronezh, Kursk provinces. Sold to neighboring villages and Zhanaozen, Samara provinces from the mesh, Kamysh-Samar, Talovka departments. In 1880, the number of visitors to the fair in Orda was up to 2000 and Kazakhs formed most of the visitors. In the '70s, the number of visitors reached 30 thousand people [79, s. 18].

The number of animals brought to the fair was different. For example, 1873-1874, 1875-1876 and 1875-1876, and 1879-1880 were strong, so the fair decreased to the fair.

In the fairs in Orda, trade-in 1890 was very high compared to last years. At the spring fair, the trade turnover reached 724,380 rubles, and in the autumn fair reached 509,710 rubles. The total cost of the turnover at the fair was 1,234,100 rubles in 1890 [79, p. 18].

Now, if we pay attention to the table below for the trading ceremony in the 1980s:

Table 16 - the cost of livestock and goods of fair in 1890 in Bukey Horde [79, c. 20]

Cattle, sheep, horses, camels	Imported			Sold		
	Spring	Autumn	Overall	Spring	Autumn	Overall
	94500	154500	249000	32460	60602	93062
Animal products	183000	19885	15285	361180	19885	80065
Asian goods	16500	27500	44000	3850	4350	8300
Manufacture and other imported goods	24132	182425	673747	68619	37181	105750
Overall	540942	679592	92584	183447	180118	313560

According to the indicator in this table, the trade was very high in the spring fair.

At the end of the 19th century, the trade turnover at the Orda fair was still high compared to other fairs in Kazakhstan. In 1891, the trade turnover in the

spring fair was 177,476 soms, including 51808 soms. The information provided by the responsible persons reflects the highest level of the fairs in the horde. Special fencing covered by special fencing of various products in the yard and all types of social-cultural switches to the population were fully powerful in the fair. And the sale of livestock and hay is a girl outside the yard. Kazakhs have sold each Punch to this year's 70 tiyn 80 tiyn. The fair was attended by 5,000 people, including 1,000 Russian and 15 people, and the rest of the Kazakh and Tatar, including traders. Trade agreements are made in a very large area and large amounts [53, 187].

The cost of animals imported to the fair was as follows: 1,767 Bastyr - 53010 rubles - 53010 rubles - 15-30 rubles, 7497 cattle - 149940 rubles - 2-4 rubles - 2-4 soms 40493 sheep - 121479 rubles, camels - 25-50 rubles, 303 main camels - 9090 rubles. And now the selling cost is: 1235 heads - 37050 rubles - 37050 rubles - 4028 heads - 80560 rubles - 11460 soms - 114630 soms - 96 heads - 96 ns [53, 189].

Comparing the trade turnover of the spring and autumn fair, trade was at a high level of trade at the spring fair. The trade and commercial movement of the Bukey horde and the mass migration of the Kazakh residents was mainly related to fairs. The existence of Kazakhs to be related to the fair and collected the food stocks needed to live. The fair produced all raw materials from Kazakhs and animal husbandry.

In addition, the balls have also sold their cattle to Astrakhan, except for his, cattle Khan bet fair. The chairman of the interim Kazakh Ordas management holds the deputies of the deputy Bake Saumenovich, deputy by the Kazakhs, said:

"I could not find instructions on the procedure for fulfilling the general business obligations to meet the documents of my jurisdiction and the documents of the workplace from my name. According to the Scriptures of the Department of the II District Department, the Minister of Internal Affairs ordered the head of the Central Asian provinces to strictly protect the interests of the Kazakhs to the Orahide leadership on the proposal of his Astrakhan province on December 1, 1882. The main task of the deputies is to oversee the fact that they do not oppress any parties in their relations with other peoples. "[142, 28].

In addition, according to the Kazakhs of the Kazakhs, deputies Bakei Saumenovich, the Kazakhs are in control of their rights in the relations with different nationalities in Astrakhan: "Kazakhs are often victims of oppression, coercion, deceiving and temptation. First of all, some unknown people won the livestock to the livestock market in Astrakhan or the Kalmykazaz market in Astrakhan district, and they were bought and sold his livestock. The money of the animals to the Kazakh will be expected to come later. Since Kazakhs from the background are not allowed to be husbands, they will have no more money or return to the village without money, or without money. The above intermediaries benefit from such trade: 3 or 4 coins per head, 15 or 20 tiyns

from a cattle, 15 or 20 tiyn, 1 ruble from the horse and camels "[142, 29 p.].

A page of several facts is opened above the above archival documents. First, the Russian government clearly reflects that the Ministry of Internal Affairs is aware of various scandals during the trades and submitting the necessary instructions to local gubernia. Second, there is an increase in fraud from representatives of other nationalities that aims to make honest employment of Kazakh peasants. Third, it is felt that the legal regulation of the intermediary service, the claims of the parties to the parties to the parties. Thus, the Kazakhs and whom they were deceived by intermediaries and were deceived by the Kazakhs who came to the Kalmak market in Astrakhan district.

In 1899, the trade was at a high level at the fair at the Khan rate. Local Orientals sold their animals in the following grade: 39 rubles, horses - 21 rubles, sheep - 4 rubles - 4 rubles - up to 5 rubles - 5 rubles, hay - 2 rubles 50 tiyn. The trade turnover at the fair was 136,159 rubles 71 coins [143, p. 12].

The introduction of the element of capitalist relations in the Bukey Horde made great changes in the social structure in the late nineteenth century. In 1897 the number of Kazakhs was 25,5820 people (130167 men, 12055 women), which was 25% of all the population in Astrakhan province. The new professions have grown in the ranks of rented workers. 607 people were engaged in trade in the Bukey horde [53, p. 202].

During this period, a new social group appeared in the western region of Kazakhstan. The role of such merchants in society, which is representative of the bourgeoisie, has become more important. The guild organization of merchants was determined depending on their trade charter. In order to enter them, they had to pay a contribution to the size of the merchant Charter. Guilds were identified in three dimensions. The size of the membership fee at the time of enrollment was set as follows: in the case of 10 thousand to 50 thousand som. Financial owners of 5 thousand to 10 thousand rubles have been obliged to have 2 to guilds, and from 1 thousand to 5 thousand rubles to become more than 3 guilds.

Now, if we analyze the socio-economic location of society in society. The most and second guild levels have played an important role, due to a large amount of money. The number of many guilds later was reduced to two. Accordingly, now the former first and second guild merchants were attributed to the level of the first guild, and the former 3-guild merchants were given to the merchants of the 2nd guild. This allowed reducing the number of payments for the long-term human gild. Accordingly, merchants had the opportunity to buy Russian and foreign goods on wholesale trade. Most guild merchants were able to deal with only small trade. They made trades by buying third and fourth category certificates.

In 1852, the trade in the horde decreased due to the beginning of the place. However, it was a temporary phenomenon. Because the repetition of a natural rest was not a long time for the local population. In 1863, the trade

rate at Khan Bets began to rise again. Kazakhs, Russians, and Tatars traded at this fair. In 1863, the Temporary Council acquired the right to use income from the khan's heirs from the Fair Palace. Since then, he held a meeting of the fair. The work of this body was directly dependent on the policy of the Russian Empire, and the instructions given by the upper power were strictly performed. In 1867, a treasury to the Astrakhan Chamber of the Astrakhan will be opened 1867. This was regulated by the commodity relations at the fair at the Treasury Khan rate. In 1890, the trade turnover was at a very high level at the fair near Khan Bet.

2.2 Development of fairs as the center of trade and economic relations

There were fairs in the components of the determining factors of economic development of Western Kazakhstan. In the second half of the XIX century, they performed intermediary tasks between the nomadic countries. Let's get some examples.

First of all, the largest trade links between the markets of the market with livestock and livestock products are Kazakhs and trade among them. Second, it is clear that there are adequate acquaintances of nomads with the requirements of the established traditions of fair trade, and it is clear that during this period. Third, the fair was one of the only places to buy their daily consumer goods.

When studying the nature of merchants to the fair, you can divide trade items into the following categories: livestock, raw materials, locally processed animal products - skin, sheep, wool, felt, etc. In addition, European goods - wooden dishes, flour, tea, sugar, wax, soap porcelain, and iron products. Asian goods - riots, carpets, silk and cotton-fabrics, solids, dried fruits.

It should be noted that when the fairs of the fairs are rare, they are rare to meet the current start and end of their activities. It was due to overcoming factors and mainly due to the circumstances of the winter and after wintering [67, s. 315].

In the second half of the XIX century, the trade in the Orda was conducted in the new October, Talovka, Ahun settlements. In these places, Kazakhs spend animals and their products and buying their daily necessities. Some part of which one took part in money and now replaced it.

Khan bets are located at 60 Verssts from Vladimirovsky Slobod Tsarev County, 60 Verssts from Elton Lake to Northeast. In the 1850s there were 46 stores, 19 stores at Khan's rate. The population of the Khan Horde has reached 500 people in winter, and regular traders were 29 people. In 1867, a treasury was opened to the Khan rate to the Astrakhan Chamber. He regulated the trade turnover at the fair. In 1889, 6084 rubles in the collection office under this treasury were 36 contributors with 17 coins.

In 1877, there were 109 trees and 163 earthquakes at Khan's rate, and

then their number increased to 404 trees and 535 lands. In addition, the Russian church, a mosque, hospital, school, etc. was built. Most Kazakhs were engaged in the meat trade, and in the summer they started selling.

The trade turnover at the Horde Fair was so much that in 1872, the Temporary Council raised the issue of taxation taxes, and the Orda raised the level of Posad. From January 1, 1881, the Khan bet was attributed to the 5th Tax Place for Tax Payment for Trade and Profitualization [144, c. 5].

During the "Sogym", during the "sapper", the Kazakhs sold their animals as winter food, and the skin itself has reached 400 thousand. The skins were sent to Tsarcin, Saratov, Astrakhan, the Nizhny Novgorod Fair, and the new October, the small amount of Penza, Kursk, and Voronezh province. Sold to neighboring villages and the city of Novoguzen and Samara province, part of the grind, Talov, Kamar-Samar, and Naryn departments to the neighboring villages and Samara and Samara.[145, p. 2].

According to local veterinar, from January 1, 1888 to September 8, 1889, 7,7512 pieces, horse skin - 23,231 pieces – 3072pcs, sheepskin - 13,4121 sheepskin. And in 1890 cattle - 24912 units, horse skin - 1828 pcs- 1,891pcs, sheepskins - 15355 pieces, goat skin - 14,450 pcs - 14,450 pcs.[145,p.185].

The shopping centers in the Bukey horde after Khan's bet were new boilers and talovka settlements. Both of these two towns had fortified Russian-Kazaks. Urals Cossacks, who jealously jealous of young and big rivers, have built Karmanovsky, Talovsky, Verbovsky, Mochrinsky, Glovedin fortresses along the sand. But there are frequent conflicts between the Kazakhs and the Ural Cossacks who did not want to easily lose them. This controversy, which supported Kazakhs with enthusiasm, made this dispute in favor of the Kazakhs due to the emergency reception. After the royal decree, the fortresses were destroyed, and first of all, a new boiler and Talovka appeared. Now, without waiting for the fair season, the Kazakhs also came and spent their animals and their products at fair prices, buying themselves the necessary grain, sugar, tea, and various fabrics.

180 vaccines are located in the Kamar-Samar part of the Zhastury and in the border area with the Uralsk region. In 1871, the lands between the domestic Orda and the Ural Cossack army were destroyed, and had to leave the Cossacks Glininsk.

According to the Orenburg General and Governor's Guide, the family of 32 Tatar merchants was moved to the ruler of the Kamyshty-Samar branch. Because of the absence of local residents and registered with the gubericanians , they were banned or used for land acquisition or use. By the 1880s, the new October gradually became a significant trade center. About 80 houses were built here and the number of people reached 700, of which 360 were Kazakhs. In 1889, the new October was 190 operating and 106 vacant warehouses, as well as a mosque and a Russian school. Russians and Tatars were traded here, and Kazakhs served as an intermediary between traders and buyers and were engaged in other businesses [79, s. 20].

In 1885, the trade turnover at the new October fair was at a high level. In this year, according to the average cost of livestock at the fair: a horse - 35-80 rubles, cattle - 15-50 rubles, camels - 40-70 rubles - 6-11 soms. And sheepskins - 50 T-1 rust, 7-8 rubles, goats - 20-25 rubles - 4-7 rubles, yurts - 7-7 rubles - 35-50 soms.

And Russians and Tatars brought this fair in large quantities of grain, manufactural, and galleries. And their value was sold for grain - 30-80 tiyn, Russian dish - 29-30 coins, cereals - 30-70 tiyn. Silk fabrics at this fair - 40 t - 8 rubles, satin fabrics - 60 T -9 rubles - 2 tons - 5 rubles - 12-13 rubles, coffee - 30-50 coins, tobacco - 1C-2. The sale in the new boiler fair has passed a special veterinary examination. In 1885 the number of traders who came to this fair reached 30 thousand [21, p. 119].

It is impossible to accurately say the volume of trade turnover in the new October, but the trade turnover is 300,000 rubles, half of which amounted to livestock products of the Kazakhs. In 1889, their cost is: sheepskin - 2 rubles, horse skin - 3 rubles - 4 rubles - 6 rubles. The new Kazan fair was sold in daily trading and its products. The trading on the ground was on the right of fair [79, c. 21].

The new job fair time was held two seasons a year. There were no special documents at the fair, as the Council gave merchants the right to trade in order to develop trade.

From the new October, 25 verticals were located in 25 verticals, where the Glininsk Cossack village is located in the north there is 100 verticals in the north, Karmanovsky outposts in the northeast, and 60 vertices. Thus, a relatively small space in a relatively small space of shopping centers, which can be said of the intersection of three major to the north-east of Guryev to Alexandrov-Guy.

There are several settlements in the Uralese military place in the Uralese military place in the Uralese military place in the next order in the Uralsk region in the following order - 25 versts - Glininsky, 6 Verst - Borodinsky, 6 vacuums in the east. In Mukhorda 60 Versst - Karmainkov - Kalmykov. These settlements are the most densely populated point in the Uralese military place, located on the trade route to the north of the South.

2000,000 rubles from fishing from these nearby Kamys-Samar lakes. Residents of this area are mixed: Kazakhs, Cossacks, Russians, Tatars, and Kalmyks, which rented Cossacks. And the population of the new October was about 3,000 people. All construction was built of raw brick, only two or three wooden households. Residents of the new October were mainly engaged in the sale and purchase of raw materials, fishing, fish, small trading [79, s. 22].

As for local professionals in the new October territory, it was mainly related to skin processing (sheep, goats, cattle, cattle) and large quantities to khan fairs, to the Khan Fair, to Clomihinsky, Alexandrov-Guy, and the new river. Urbach-Alexandrov-Guy railway transported to Russia was delivered to Russia

and then shipped through the Ryazan-Uralsk railway. After the involvement of the above-mentioned railway line, a large part of the goods was delivered directly to Alexandrov-Guy, where local fish will be transported to the Russian Russian Inland Queries.

Part of the goods will be imported to the new October from the Nizhny Novgorod fair. From nearby stations, Uralsk Cossacks brought their own raw materials to the new October and received the grain they needed.

The goods arrived in the new October changed, and its total volume has also increased. According to official data, the trade significance of this settlement also increased. From Saratov, grain imported by Alexandrov-Guy reduced the cost of rails and local grain.

The caravan from here was the shortest route to the railway line, which passes through the southern part of the Uralsk railway from Uralsk to Saratov. Kazakhs Kamys-Samar, Kalyov, and Kazakhs came to trade to the fair at the new October fair.

In addition, a new October - one side of the Eastern Horde, on the other hand between Alexandrov-Guy, on the other hand, was the only trade and vocational trade center at the crossroads of the Ordan. In addition, through the new October, there will be a trade movement from the Ural region to the Bukey Horde.

Talovka is located on 180 Versst River in the middle of the Orda. It was founded that in 1871 as a trade point, as a trade point, was found to be known as a trade point in 1871. Even after the destruction of the versions, a number of Tatar merchants remained in the former places. In 1895, Russians visited Tatars and neighboring Samara province in order to trade. At the same time, Kazakhs also began to resist. Among them, there were some types of crafts (carpentry, boots, wooden skills). The Russian Church, Russian-Kyrgyz School, and many Russian stores were opened in Talovka. The population was 907 people: including Russians - 546, Tatars - 301, Kazakhs - 60.

Many merchants from neighboring provinces, Khan's bet, were hot sales from neighboring provinces and Khan bets.

From 1871 to 1885 to 1871-1885 rubles - 15-40 rubles - 2-6 rubles - 20-100 soms, camels - 15-80 rubles - 4-6 soms; goat The bottom - 6-10 soms, sheepskin - 1 rust, the cattle - up to 2-5 rubles. At this fair, ORDA Kazakhs sold 9,720 camels, 12821 head horses, 16,410 heads of cattle, 67,780 sheep, livestock, and other animal products [79, s. 26].

In 1880, manufacturers were imported to the Talovka fair 1880 and amounted to 205951 soms, and sold for 690 rubles. The goats were imported to 354 rubles and were sold for 2124 rubles, and 5025 rubles in rubles and sold for 18978 soms [21, s. 204].

In addition, it should be noted that in the second seashore of the Bukey Horde, Bekmukhamedov winner, near the Caspian coast, where he was close to Zhambay on the Caspian coast, there were several Kazakh shops.

In addition, settlements of Nikolsk (Zhambay), Kozbay), Kolbay, Kolbin, Kobyovo, Kotevo, Ganyushkino, Kotlevo, Safronovo, which have expanded the Kazakh trading space.

Kazakhs also bought drills from the fairs in Orda to Kalmykazan in Chapchinsky and Astrakhan. Most of the animals were taken to Savinca in the following neighborhoods and November 1, Novoguz-Gai on October 1, Alexandrov-Guyo - October 1, to Kalmykov - May 1, Kalmykov - on October 1, Guryev - October 1, Guryev - Guryev - October 1, Guryev - October 1, Guryev - Guryev - October 1, Guryev - October 1, Guryev. Kazakh horses were sold through Kamyshin and Saratov to Balandinsky and Karpov and other fairs.

The issue of relocation of the fair in the Buskey Horde was observed due to depressions of the necessary construction buildings and other reasons, the issue of transfer to Ahun Hotor, located 35 Versst. In 1870, a palace of 12 buildings was built 1870 in 1870, which is divided from the treasury. He had a long number of trade lines in the buildings. However, the newly selected place was not comfortable with trade. The architect of the Turgai regional department is surprised why Academician University arrived at the fair in 1872. Because there is no water, there is no water, there was no fuel, the earth's crust was in a nor other than the clay there was no building material. In the summer, the darkness of dust that rises here was so impossible to see the land of one Saj. Recommending to transfer the fair to another land, Academician Web, as a convenient place, showed the Turgai River and Karasu. However, the Fair will be replaced by the fair. In order to stop rain and snow in 1885, damage in 1885 was erected 1885, one of the main inconveniences of the fair was destroyed [89, s. 13].

The fair in the Ahun, 35 Versh places from the Khan Horde was held twice a year: on May 9 and 25, on May 14 and 25 in the fall. The second fair would be like a continuation of the first. Because most of the goods sold at the spring fair were from the autumn in bets.

Trade turnover in these fairs was more than a million rubles [146, p. 2].

In addition, the traders who have never had to hold this fair to the fair left their goods in renting and resigned in winter. The fair was 7,000 in the fair, most of which were local Kazakhs. An average of 12400 rubles in 1863-1873 from rented facilities in 1863-1873, in 1874-1884 received income from 12308 to 12308 soms [79, s. 27].

At the same time, Kazakhs brought cattle. They received tea, grain, sugar, and other accessories from the traders who have sold them from them.

Kazakhs brought to the fair large amounts of livestock and its products. In 1875 - 216000 heads, horses - 248000 heads, sheep and goats - more than 1 million, camels - 62000 heads, and in 1880 - 9000 heads - 41000 heads - 500000 heads - 59 200 brought up. And in 1885 - 141,000 heads, horses - 78000 heads, sheep - 502000 heads, camels - 52210 heads and sold.

The average value of the cattle in this fair in 1864 - 15-20 rubles - 2 rubles - 30-40 rubles - 30-40 rubles - 20-40 rubles - 4-5 rubles, goats - 6-10

soms, cow Skin - 3 rubles, sheepskins - 1 rust, cattle in 1875 - 15-20 rubles - 2-3 rubles - 40-50 soms, camels - 20-50 soms - 3-5 soms, Goat's bottom - 6-8, cow skin - 2-3 rubles, sheepskins - 1 som. And in 1880 - 20-30 soms - 2-3 rubles - 2-3 rubles - 40-50 soms, camels - 20-50 rubles - 3-5 rubles - 6-8 rubles, cow skin - 2-3 rubles, sheepskins - 1 rust, and in 1885 - 15-20 rubles - 2-20 rubles - 30-50 soms, camels - 30-70 rubles - 3- 5 rubles, cow skin - 3-4 rubles, sheepskins - 1 rug. [21, s. 116].

All animals brought to the fair were given a veterinary examination and a reference to the hands of animal owners. If infectious diseases are released from animals, it is prohibited to pump them to the fair. In addition, at the fairs, the special market deputy reported who, how many livestock were raised. This report is submitted to the Temporary Council.

The course of the trade at this Ahun is as follows:

Table 17 - Trade turnover of the autumn fair in the August 1864-1874 at the Ahun, Bukey Horde [19, p. 22]

Household items	Autumn fair					
	Ruble					
	1864 year			1874 year		
	Imported	Sold out	Trade turnover	Imported	Sold out	Trade turnover
The cattle of Russian and Kyrgyz breeds	118200	15900	134100	31140	18436	49576
Camel and sheep's wool, goats bottom, horse	3270	1315	4585	1000	1000	2000
Skin: horses, camels and goats, sheep	5680	2570	8250	17860	14886	32746
Conclusion	127150	19785	146935	50000	34322	84322
Manufacture drap, tricole, woolen materials,	34400	16500	50900	29980	6010	35990

felt, silk fabrics, atlas, velvet						
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We will see in this table:

1. In 1864, the fair brought more than 1874 cattle from Russian and Kazakhs.

2. In 1874, the fair brought a large number of horses, camels, goats, and sheep.

3. In 1864, Manufacturing Machakturic and gallery substances were brought more than in 1874.

This table shows goods sold at the fair in the Ahun in 1864-1874. At the same time, wooden products, manufacturers, yurts, hiwa carpets are also sold. In 1864, the trade turnover was at a high level.

Table 18 - trade turnover at the autumn fair in the August 1884-1885 at the Ahun, Bukey Horde [19, p. 24]

Household items	Autumn fair					
	Ruble					
	1884 year			1885 year		
	Imported	Sold out	Trade turnover	Imported	Sold out	Trade turnover
The cattle of Russian and Kyrgyz breeds	26000	16285	42285	150000	81600	231600
Camel and sheep's wool, goats bottom, horse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin: horses, camels and goats, sheep	7817	4325	12142	10000	6300	16300
Conclusion	33817	20610	54427	160000	87900	247900
Manufacture drap, tricole, woolen materials, felt, silk fabrics, atlas, velvet	122800	32050	154850	92000	38500	130500

In 1884-1885, 1884-1885 shows the trade turnover of the autumn fair at the Ahun. In these years, large amounts of cattle, livestock, manufactures

substances, leaves, and hiwa carpets are sold. And the camel, sheep's wool, goats, and horses were not released at all. The trade turnover at the autumn fair at Ahun was lower than in the spring fair.

At this fair, most foreign traders bought their products at the wholesale price and returned to Kazakhs at a much more expensive price. Among the products received by the fairs of Bukhar, Hiua, and Persian carpets were allocated from Russia's factories, factories [79, s. 6],

Trade at the fair was in cash and exchange [147, 1 p.] In addition, traders borrowed their goods in a large percentage of Kazakhs [148, 5]. Thus, in the third half of the XIX century, the borrowing relationships in the II century did not stop.

Trading of small products required by Kazakhs is carried out in several outlets located on the coast and fields [149, p. 2]. Zhambai carried out stores of Tanashev and Abelev's shops, TV and three shops (7th shops), two stores in Bedbark and seconds, 10 stalls in Shymbat, and one shop in №13 Starting. These points were seated for the sampling of goods in terms of consumer demands. On the contrary, it was necessary to leave the county line for Kazakhs to export the goods. Each family sent his spokesman to the fair in the Khan Horde, especially in the raids of the Khan Horde (in the II district). To these fairs, Kazakhs sold a lot of livestock [150, 66].

Kazakhs in the county in the Bukey Horde were also traded and had their own clauses. For example, in the II Tengiz district - 4, №2 starts - 4, №6 - 2, №7 - 2, and №8 Started - 1 Kazakh trade. Due to the intersection of trade relations between Kazakhs and Russians, the Kazakhs are exempted from trade tax [151, s. 130].

Played in 100 Versters from Khan Horde, where there were 10 shops selling manufactural goods. Previously, Chavechaid was a salt business opened by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Chapchai residents have reached 100 people. They were mostly Tatars and Kazakhs. Most of them were engaged in trade.

Part of the northern districts to Petropavlovka village, Savinka, the new river, and Alexandrov-Guy, sold to the fairs in the Khan Horde to the Talovka and New Kazan villages.

Russian merchants in the Kazakh steppe have introduced a new type of trade - fair trade-in Kazakhstan. It is clear that the organization of fairs in the region, where residents rarely live and live in a nomadic life of the region. The prosperity of the fair opened the way to revive the traditional caravan trade in Kazakh.

It is clear that the fairs were the main factor in the strengthening of economic relations between the Kazakh and Russian people. However, the fairs could not meet the needs of the patriarchal-natural agriculture, which began to decompose in connection with the season, not a place to commercially, but to serve in connection with seasonal [58, 113].

In general, fair trade has had a positive impact on the development of

Kazakhstan's economy. During this period, the local population produced livestock and livestock products. Therefore, most of the products sold at the fairs can be seen in raw materials.

Although trade prosperity in Kazakhstan does not change the basis of the material production of the Kazakh farm, he helped further accession of money relations. Among the Kazakhs, there were merchants organized by special trade unions [58, p. 114].

In conclusion, in half of the XIX century, the number of fairs in the Bukey horde has increased. In addition to Khan Bets Fair, new boards from Kazan, Talovka, and Ahun were opened. The percentage of trade turnover in four at the end of the century was the majority of funds in the Astrakhan province fairs.

This shows that the fairs in Orda still did not destroy it in the last century. These fairs played an important role in strengthening economic, trade, money relations with neighboring countries, increasing the welfare of the population, developing national art and culture. And the tax on the organization and conduct of fairs has made it possible to a certain level of systematic operation of the loan committee created in Horde in 1854.

2.3 The role of entrepreneurship in socio-economic life

In the second half of the XIX century, the number of occupations at the Bukey horde increased, and overtaking other works increased in the field of fishing, salt production, and transportation.

Kazakhs were given access to Kazakh access and a certain period of time to work. Due to the seasonal nature of the services in the field of field services, the hiring Kazakhs were able to perform this work at the same time. Therefore, tickets were sold and permitted to increase the cost of time in the period of time for the spreading Kazakhs, allowed each ticket. The fish farm was divided into 4 groups, and a lot of Kazakh workers have been hired by a large number of Kazakh workers depending on labor nature. In the fields of salt production and fishing, Kazakhs were paid less than dedicated to representatives of other nationalities.

In the harvesting of Kazakhs in the fields of fish, it is widely used to be used in the field of Kazakh exploitation. For example, it is said that the fishing occurrence in large, small rivers and Kamar-Samar lakes in the second half of the Bukhty-Samara, and in the second half of the XIX century it is said that Kazakh Kazaks were not closed to this area [53, 156]. That is, GE According to Kharabalin, we hope that the royal government is well thought out to give the most popular places to the good of the Cossacks, keeping in full control of the Volga-Caspian region. This is the fact that it is allowed to only hire the Kazakhs where the fish in fish in any reservoirs are only allowed. Even with the presence of Kazaks to fishing devices, the cost of rented lands is a full reason to conclude that the local population has become more

difficult at that time.

In the internal provinces of the Empire, an increase in the demand for fish, the interests of the sales tickets and land leases were interested in the interests of the people of the Russian settlements, Russian settlements, the lake, river banks. In the fall of 1878, Kazakhs rented several seasons from the sea far, and the total number of Kazakhs hired to work on the field of fish will reach 4,200 people [53, 158].

Kazakhs, where Zhambai gently and migrated, in 1854 will create fisheries on the coast of the Caspian Sea. They allow the Governor of the Astrakhan to build and establish land in their neighborhood. Later, on November 10, 1878, the Kazakh horde leases lands on the sea flower. He also employs other fish farms there. [60, p.71].

In 1889, Kazakhs paid 105 plots from the seashore and paid 1807 rubles for fishing, and this year the 77 tickets paid 308 rubles. At the lake of Kamar-Samar, 18 Kazakh fishing was hunted in №2 and 3 scholars. In the fall of 1889, 750 Kazakhs were hunted for 10-12 rubles each year. In 1896, Kazakh workers were hired in 53 of the 89 fish farms at the sea [53, p. 157].

The gap of labor discipline, including employment, allowed to explore the labor of Kazakhs. However, since fishing is much more successful than the others, there are no reduced Kazakhs, if the number of Kazakhs will not increase. Special tickets were given to the field. In 1889, the number of tickets to the Kazakhs in Orda earned the income was as follows:

Table 19 to 1889 The number of tickets to the Kazakhs to earn money [79, p. 2]

Sections	Tickets				
	Per year	½ year	2 months	1 month	overall
Kalmak	137	161	320	995	1613
Torgyn	143	159	387	840	1529
Talovka	106	165	179	480	930
Kamysty-Samar	102	180	482	451	915
Naryn	71	6	91	738	969
Il county	144	123	344	1639	2250
Il county	170	139	808	902	2019
Overall	873	996	2311	6045	10 115

This indicator provides the following information:

1. Many Kazakhs had to leave other places for a living,
2. The first Kazakh tribute to the first sections received a lot of tickets.
 - A. to the field of fish on the sea. Polenov describes it as follows:

"Thousands of workers come to fish on the Caspian Sea. In addition, the closeness of the fish market in Astrakhan is also difficult to engage in the population with a very effective fish farm. As for the residents of the fish farm, there are representatives of each nationality. These are mainly Russians, Kazakhs, and Kalmaks. These workers are residents from Astrakhan, Kazan, Saratov, Penza, Tambov province. According to statistics, their national composition is about: Russians - 80%, other peoples - 40%, Kazakhs - 25%, kalmaks - 15%, the rest of the Tatar peoples "[152, p.1].

Every year, fish business entrepreneurs sent their people to Russian villages, Kazakh, Kalmyk villages, but they have accumulated directly with their retailers, in every village and village. After the rivers rid up the ice, entrepreneurs sent boats to the designated points. During the spring of 70 thousand people in the river in the field of fish on the river, about 30 thousand workers and leaders worked in the autumn about 30 thousand and winter.

Not to calculate a small group of regular employees, all workers were hired for a certain period of time. MAIN TERMS: in spring - February 15, March 15, April 15, and May 15; in autumn - from September 1 to December 1; In winter - from December 6 to March 1 [152, s. 2].

"The workers' businesses and later returns were one of the worst sides of the fish farm in the Volga-Caspian region. This is because this case was not inept for the pre-organized and did not create any conditions for the worker. People gather people like no disable, bushel fish, "he said Ivanin [16, s. 92]. "Redfish", which is not a lot of employees in the fields of sturgeon. After all, work was performed by 5-6 regular men. The body of work in the field of fields was Russian, Kazakh, Kalmyk, and Tatars. From the I and II coastal districts of the Kazakhs, which border directly with those fields, Russian workers came from the village of Tsarev County. All commercials prepared in the fields were sent to Astrakhan [152, s. 3].

Only Kazakhs worked in Guryev fish, and most of them gather for a certain period of time for a period of fishing and gather in the autumn in autumn and in the early spring, after March 14, winter, winter. He returned home. Initially, in the past, the number of staffers in these areas began to increase in recent years [152,p. 5].

Even in Guryev, all fields are concentrated in 15 Versts from the city. The number of working Kazakhs in the seashore (Plotovin market) has reached 3,000 people, and the share of bottles has not exceeded 100 people here. They were coming from the first sea district. Since most Kazakhs are located in Guryev, the bottles are constantly working with them.

They are difficult to find the number of Kazakhs to fish for the sea and fall in spring and autumn because they have not entered into any account. Because they want to sell themselves, not the waters of the Cossack to sell their owners in the "Admission" boats, and they are always in their own sea.

Thus, from the Bukey Horde was the longest flow of Kazakhs to Guryev's spring and autumn fishing season. The access points of Kazakh workers are

different in each stage depending on the condition of the road. When all other roads closed and only waterways (boats), Kazakhs came through the Bogatinsk settlement on the border of 12-16 Verst lands from the Buskey Horde border and then reached Guryev. This shows that due to the fact that the population of the Caspian littoral residents grows quickly, apart fields and settlements have rapidly built. All this did not affect the economic situation and lives of the local population, which are adjacent to the fish rich in fish, and they are closer to the business of fish, and their sight of fish to fish began to achieve a living [152,p. 7].

In addition, the Caspian coast was filled with trade and commercial points and established regular contacts with the main markets - Astrakhan and Guryev. Demand for new labor with the development of fish farms has increased, so there must have been the flow of Russian leaders to the Caspian region.

On the eve of the spring and autumn fishing campaign in the Caspian Sea, thousands of Kazakhs of different districts of the village, especially those of I, II, and the regions of the II, III, and the residents of II, and the regions of II, especially II, and the residents of the II, III, and the residents of I, II, and the residents of I, II, especially the residents of I, II, and the residents of the II, and the regions of the II, and the regions of the II, especially the residents of I, II, will leave for hiring work in fish farms. Repeated their visits every year and repeated their visits in a particular direction, they often travel to the south-west, Zhalel district (Krasnoyarsk district), along with Atyrau fields, along with Atyrau fields.

I, II Tengiz districts have made it a habit to go to the Volga coast of the Kazakh and Kazakh units, which provide work with work. The Kazakhs of the market are found in all the above fields, but most of them went to the field of fish on the seafood.

The fishing occupation was mainly part of the Kazakhs and the Kazakhs of Kamgarian-Samari. Kazakhs of the third sea district hired up to 4,000 fish fields. Every year from the Naryn section hire fish farms from March 1 to May 15 in the spring.

The mass movement of the population in the II sea district was mostly associated with fish farms. Fish mining has begun to replace animal husbandry, soil, almost all lands in the seashore districts of the sea. The Kazakhs themselves were engaged in fishing and hired their fields. Fishermen often winter on the seashore, which was to heal the fish and spent their fields. Among the Kazakhs were large fish entrepreneurs [152, p. 10].

In addition to mobile workers, there was a permanent staff of workers and employees called "Annual" among the population of fish production facilities. For annual employees: the administration of production facilities (supervisors, their assistants), servants, ships, ships, cars, drivers, car papers, drivers, guardians, carpenters, black workers, and more [60, p.12].

The total number of Kazakhs, who worked as a shepherd, who worked as

a shepherd and shepherds of the Caspian Sea, reached 20 thousand, including a male and shepherd. Only one Emba worked at 200 of the Kazakhs in fishing. Most Kazakhs, who searched for income, worked in fishing fields and hired wasted residents along the scale [125, p.68].

The salaries of employees were known only at the end of June. And it was impossible to predict the "thousand" salaries. This group of fishermen called "thousands" hired by the salary. Their work is marked according to the number of fish held. That is, each thousand fish received a certain amount of salaries. There were no fewer cases when the fish is badly healed. There are too rare conditions that make a lot of money from the worker in the industry. He carried out food and other necessary things at their own expense. Payments were paid in advance on a recent basis. Most of them have been buying only bread only.

There were times of "thousands of thousands" with mixed requirements. For example, some entrepreneurs paid 8-10 rubles in case of disappointment in fishing and paying for each thousand fish. The largest citizens of the "thousands" are most populated with many citizens [60, p.80].

Chairman of the "Temporary Council" for the development of the commercial office of the Kazakhs to fishing from the rivers of Krasnoyarsk County. Novitsky sent a message to the governor of Astrakhan. The message says that the owners of the fishing company will hand over the Kazakhs to contractors, and their payments will be paid half of their pockets and put half in their pockets. In addition, the wage for employees was paid separately depending on their nationality. The highest salary was given to Russians, follow-up and the minimum fees. Moreover, 8 Kazakhs were detained in each group instead of 12 people to be part of the fishermen group. Then, if the hosts of their wages were killed by half of the wages, the families of the sore were killed by 12 people, and they were able to cope with 8 people, and they were able to die. Kazakhs, who are not tolerant of such a reason, were forced to flee thousands of works and run away from the top team. He was not useful to both sides. Works to stop working for production plugs and were in the real campaign, Kazakhs have lost their insignificant success. This situation has not been taken into account by the Temporary Council, which manages the Bukey Horde at Khan's rate. General N. Novitsky deliberately identified a commission and identify the above cases and deliberately significantly strengthened the governor in the future of the Kazakh fishing company to hire a fishing company in the future:

1. Remuneration of the same amount of money, regardless of the difference between industrial and living conditions. Or to ensure the same occupation of Russians and Kazakhs.

2. The owners of the field are not interested in the Kazakhs, but to conclude an agreement with the district right of the Order. Then the Pravitel's find out how many people they work and send deputies to their fields, and the above unfamiliarity is not allowed.

3. Payment of labor fees of hired Kazakhs. An interrupted prohibition to calculate through the goods. Creating conditions for them to buy themselves only for their money.

4. Submit to the head of Krasnoyarsk County police chief by strengthening the staff of the above adversity to prevent it from being repeated.

5. If there are enough people in the group, instead of working to work 8 people instead of 12 people, they pay them in full wages to 12 people.

Of course, there was no doubt that such a concrete event will give a successful result the next time [153, p.6].

In addition, Kazakhs sat for sale to Astrakhan. After they found the buyer of their fish, the merchants deceived that I will buy all the whole Kazakh fish and made much "unfit". Eventually, 2-3 fish bought 2-3 fish and sold it again to others. Poor kazakh was forced to hold a small coast and had to return to the village [142, p.3].

At the same time, about ten thousand Kazakhs are hired by about ten thousand Kazakhs to fishing to fishing entrepreneurs of Astrakhan, Astrakhan district. On average, each idol is agreed on 20 rubles per person. Their total salaries will reach half a million rubles a year. However, in the future, there was a risk of loss of these payments. In addition, the state treasury was at a risk of 6,000 rubles from tickets and documents. The reasons for this were as follows: Kazakhs were often hired as delivery contractors for the owners of the fish. They receive an annual fee at the beginning of December when they finished spring and summer fishing. Then he took one part of the poet in advance for winter fishing and agreed to find a person for the spring fishing work with his owners in December. To do this, they also receive 1, 2, or 3 rubles for each person as a part of the poet. With this money, they return to Horde. Returns to a certain period promise to bring workers together with their documents. Then the Kazakhs return to their owners and receive documents for their owners in February and receive documents to the institutions of fish entrepreneurs and receive contracts and receive a contract for each worker. And this is two-thirds of the salary of one worker in the spring fishing, which will last from March 1 to May 15. When working hours from March 1, some people are hired, not workers who have passed some of the documents. Most of these are units or unbelievable people. They often ran away from work and show different negative behavior. Two-three people have built a large team of 200 people, and the whole team left for the villages and leaving their villages. Some contractors wanted to take only one small part of the workers who took their fees and promised workers, and some will flee their masters without bringing any workers. All this is huge damage to the interests of fish entrepreneurs. They can't sue the contractors, because they do not know where they find them, or not to produce any fees, but they do not go to depreciate [142, p.4].

In general, the main reason for this is the entrepreneur entrepreneurs hire

poor, insecure people as a contractor. No one is a guarantee for them. The Astrakhan city police department has repeatedly warned of this situation to the Orda Manager, his assistants, and the Orda deputies. This warning was registered in April 1884 in number 1036. In addition, according to the order of the Temporary Council for the Management of the Office of the Temporary Council in February 1884, Orda Kazakhs must first notify local authorities or local deputies before signing any contract with individuals. Only then must sign the contract with the participation of these persons. But this order was not fulfilled. Their self, as well as local governments, were guilty of this. Because they gave the contractor a testimony and passport without checking the responsibility of the scribe and their property. Instead, it was necessary to put two or three wealthy Kazakhs in response to him.

As a result of such scandals, fisheries' faith in Kazakhs decreased [142, p.5].

The deputy here was as follows:

1) When concluding a contract with fisheries of Kazakhs, the interests of their interests should not be entered into the contract, that is, the interests that do not correspond to the interests of the Kazakhs.

2) In case of violation of the contracts of Kazakhs, the local deputy cannot help farm entrepreneurs. For this purpose, there is no guide to his hands. It is also necessary to find unanswered grievances and workers, and do not want to search for workers. In addition, the deputies include only the protection of the interests of Kazakhs. For such reasons, fish trees do not want to call deputies to enter into a contract with the contractor [142, p.7].

Thus, the deputies of the Kazakh Horde Bakei Samenov asked him to instruct the following guidelines in his report:

"Kazakhstan needs to rescue Kazakhs from Astrakhan, which transports fish and other goods to the city and other places of cars. If for some reason it is impossible to do so, it is necessary to encourage these intermediaries to practice lawfully through local guidance. If they interact with Kazakhs in any contract, it will primarily provide his / her certificate to the local deputy. Only then would the deputy knew his name, degrees, accidents, and if necessary, they could have drawn him to a certain responsibility." [142, p.9].

In addition, B. Samenov also recommends that they warn local starts before concluding contracts with any individuals who want to hire contractors or land to find two or three persons who guarantee themselves before concluding contracts. In case of discovery of entrepreneurs who engage in cherries involves incentives for participation in entrepreneurs, it advises not to enter into any contracts without giving the above warranties. In addition, it will not be better to publish this annually, because it has left the workplaces, and then it is longer to come again. B. Saumenov believes that it is necessary to instruct Astrakhanian intermediaries to easily address this issue easily.

One of them emphasizes that Kazakhs should not sign any contract until they have the above guarantees [142, p.9].

Another deputy of the Kazakh Horde is B. Sakenovich's request to the Council: "Due to the importance of this case, you will collect all the fish entrepreneurs of Astrakhan and his districts, and in connection with the large number of people who come to them in the same meeting, and their consent. If you offer special Kazakh police due to violations of the Treaty, without complying with the terms of the contract. Remember, such special police broke out near Baskunshak lake, wherein 1884, the same reasons for the development were created in 1884. Also, if you give me your own instructions to me," said [142, p.12].

The fishing industry has formed two areas such as the production and processing of fish production at the end of the XIX century. That is, as a result of the development of fish business, we see that the sale of the production profession first, the sale of fish to the near and far from the other hand is carried out by individual large production owners in the near and far market [60, p. 33].

However, fishing has opened a way to establish various relationships in the tradition of occupation. Some of them have the potential to hire dozens and even hundreds of fishermen. Now he held a fish by a group of fishermen himself and maintained independent independence. Fishing from the sea is especially dangerous and paid very much. Tengiz has a place where the production facilities for processing redfish mainly, and the rivers have a place to clean the flakes on the banks of the rivers [60, p. 32].

In 1899, Russian fishermen said that the fisherman moved to the governor's name, where 400 sidewalks of the Kazakhs were declared and returned to the governor, and asked him to relocate the Kazakhs. 400 Kazakh deposits and a state commission set a state commission to enter the Governor, which is a very responsible official, which threatened by the conflict between 500 Russian peasants and threatening to conflict. This commissioned the state commission to investigate the work of both parties and instructed them to take immediate action. The composition of the commission was as follows:

1. Chairman of the Temporary Council, which manages the Bukey Horde A.Yu. Volfeddc.
2. P.O. Zubovich.
3. Senior official on special tasks of the governor of Astrakhan V.F.Suskov
4. police officer of Krasnoyarsk County S.V. Rogovenko.
5. Head of the Department of land management of Krasnoyarsk District II Ponomarev.

Earth Measurer of the Volga-Caspian Fish and Tullial Hatch E.T.Moldavantsev [153, p.7].

The full staff of the State Commission and the Governor Sholov of the II

coastal district and Shyntemirov followed the start of the Kalmyk branch and arrived in the village of Zhanbay (Nikolsk) and the truest representative of the Russian side. The situation was as follows when you call Isakov and Kazakhs from the Kazakhsakov and Kazakhs when they searched and investigate Baltabekovs:

The controversial part of the Russian Association in Zhanbay village has undergone contracts with the Board of the Volga-Caspian basin and used 755 rubles a year. 400 fishermen from Naryn and landed on the Caspian coast and have been used to use half of the Russian farms and have been used to use half of the Russian farms until \$ 525 risks. The term of the contract has expired and no longer had to release our land, and did not move on the Kazakhs, and they did not move. The commission checked the situation and the commission reached the dispute, which could not completely solve the dispute and resisted. Because first of all, the demands of the Russians of Zhambay village were legal. This settlement is their land for a long time under a contractual agreement. Kazakhs have developed a contract with them and have had to do so. Second, 400 houses did not have a vacant place on the adjacent islands that place Kazakhs [153, p.9].

Thus, the members of the commission will solve this work as follows: the lands of the North Caspian Sea and the Temporary Council bought them at the government's funds and installed Kazakhs. Thus, 400 houses were released by Kazakhs to 23 islands of the Caspian Sea. They are the islands:

1. Mlyhalsk Island - 30 houses
2. Chechenny Island - 20 houses
3. The Island of Sukhoi - 20 houses
4. Beluziya Island - 15 houses
5. Kokreevsky Island - 30 houses
6. Mlyhalsk Island - 30 houses
7. Popperchny Island - 30 houses
8. Altynzhar Island - 30 houses
9. Yuluna Island - 30 houses
10. Zyudova Island - 40 houses
11. Botakhan Isaly - 30 houses
12. Islands of 20 houses.

This list will continue to continue. Some of them are still preserved in the Kurmangazy district of the Atyrau region. Did you fully be fully accommodated by the Coastal Coastal Coastal Council Shorten, Bilyash Sholtrov, and the Klagrai Shower of the Coastal Council for the future of the people of the interim of the people?

Kazakhs hired work in the Urals, Astrakhan fish farms and received 5-8 rubles in the month in the Karaozen, Ural, Zhail, and Kamys-Samar lakes. This will be reported in 1876 in the report of the temporary council who led the Bukey Horde [154, p.16]. In addition, Kazakhs also take place in the fish farm with the healing of fish to the fair [155].

At the end of the 19th century, among the Kazakhs, entrepreneurs who are engaged in fish farms. For example, Utegali Tanashev, "Druzhinsky", "Karachi", "Potanaysky", "Mikhailovsky", "Mikhailovsky", "Berek Ibragimov", Sais Ibragimov was the owners of Barovsky, "Barovsky". Initially, Kazakh entrepreneurs, who started with small businesses, gradually organized birds of fish and organized a large shipyard to fish. Thus, it became a large capital owner. They were labor force to fish farm [156].

However, how many of the cases of exploitation of Kazakhs can be seen. For example, when hiring workers, the highest wages were paid to the midgets, the average salary, and the minimum fee was paid to Kazakh workers. The main reason for this was that the fishermen were not an ancestral profession. With the lack of law governing this issue, it is difficult to ensure that salaries never pay for cash, often in the form of food products [157, p.6].

Professional owners used ships and barges in the delivery of workers to the shore. There was no case with such water cars at all. For example, adults, teenagers, and even young babies have to scale in such narrow and cold barges. Upon expiration of the hiring period in the field, the return of workers was not easy. First of all, it was necessary to wait a while due to the timely transfer of wages. Then the difficulty was to take place in the ship and forced to wait at least two weeks to work on workers.

The most important places for workers were the most important places. Such locations are mainly located in high areas. At the same time, hospitals were drowned when water was lifted. There was a very narrow body, even beds of some beds have no place to enter the air. Two-three furnaces were built in two furnaces to heat the beds. When women and men have separate situations, sometimes when the workers have increased, they had everyone in one lie.

The workers' food was made of fish, black bread, and tea from tea. It should be noted that a small amount of fish is due to a large amount of all caught fish. For example, each worker came from one fish per day. The black bread has sold 3 pounds to the human head, and for how much he wants to eat in some fields. White bread was rarely eaten by workers. During the fish, the workers used only bread and tea.

Most companies are located in a low and clay. As a result of the sea, the risk of water rinsing enterprises was always preserved. Without it, it was psychologically difficult to work hard workers.

The fields engaged in fish were asked to find a comfortable place in the military department, but they did not pay attention to it. After all, if there is a flood, entrepreneurs will have to move from one place to another, of course, this was effective on the board.

In addition to Prorva near the sea, the Zhylaya Kosa settlement is characterized by good salting of fish. The Raksha settlement consists of 25 farms, including the farms of Nizhgyod, Penzesky, Tambovsky, Saratov,

Astrakhan, and Ryazan province. The number of employees is about 100 [152, p. 215].

Zhylaya In Kosela, the field in 1874 was developed 1874. However, Zhylaya Kosa is the largest settlement located on the north-east coast of the Caspian Sea. The village Kosa village has more than 400 small enterprises, but in recent years the number of Kyrgyz families has been growing here, and several families added their own fish.

Jiaya Kosada from March 15 to May 15, at the time of fish, the number of fishing people reach 10,000 people, including 7,000 Kazakhs. The Kyrgyz were their own hospitals. Zhylaya Koskey's bodies occupied by the Kazakh locker worker [79, p.26].

Entrepreneurs often relied on the help of many contractors. In particular, entrepreneurs accounted for their trustees, contractors to contractors, and published employment contracts for seasonal salaries. Leaving workers immediately registered and handed over their passports to the reliable people of the fish entrepreneurs. It should be noted that pre-salary was paid to them [152, p.208].

Fishing was summer and diverged in winter. Summer fishing stretches from March 15 to November 15 and river and river waters were leased. The winter fishing covered the period from November 15 to March 15.

The fish caught near the sea was primarily delivered to the coastal plant. Then fishermen sell it to entrepreneurs at wholesale prices [158, 86].

The caught products were processed in local fish fields and were traded on entrepreneurs from Astarchande. Thus, the fish farm in the Caspian region benefited from Russia's treasury [77, p.57]

Fishermen arrived in work for the work, and then their owners were able to deliver them to their lands. The bottom places of the ship were very bad. [152, p.118].

Kazakh traders also began to understand that the business profession is useful. After coming, it was enough to take care of the presence of existing residents on the sea.

In the field of fish farms of the Bukey Horde, the market of Naryn, Kamys-Samar, and the Kazakhs of the first and second sea districts were dominated. At the end of the XIX century, only the number of Kazakh fishermen in the second sea district was 1232. In addition, fishermen's inequality between their property increased, and the largest entrepreneurs or contractors began to go out. The majority of all caught fish was taken to the Astrakhan to the majority of the Bukey Horde and Guryev district [16, p. 92].

In the past, if they try not to stay after the sale and raised the village, while they were at a temporary occupation, professional Kazakh fishermen continued to be formed for several generations.

The Kazakh fishermen destroyed the Kazakhs and moved to the life of the sedentary peoples, and from among them, rich people came out them. Thus, the Kazakhs began to exchange production of products with the

Russian people, actively involve their fishing [159].

At the end of the 19th century, most of them were the second and third generations of Kazakhs who came to life in a fisherman family, the first of which was fishing.

In addition, Kazakhs of the Kazakhs were engaged in salt production. These are the prosperity, Eli, Elton, and salt production facilities. However, these places were in the power of Russian professionals. Bukkey's Kazakhs were hired to this salt. Kazakhs in southern Bokey's horde are hired to fish enterprises on the Caspian littoral, Western and negative slurry were hired in the production of world-renowned salt in the resolution and quality in adjacent Astrakhan province. This salt is paid in low charge of workers who hired in the field of salt. According to the report of the Temporary Council for 1876, Kazakhs hired in these salt fields received 1000 idols for salt [53, p.153] As a means of production, they used only heavy honey and shovels. The Kazakhs of the salt were considered thousands of Kazakhs in 1891 in 1891, in 1891, the total number of Kazakhs worked in the field of salt production. Among them were more than 1,000 people from Kalmyk and 1,500 Kamgarians, 1,000 people from Talovka, even from the II Sea Coast County №13, №14. [53, p.22]. They worked in the salt production company for 12-14 hours per day. There were even those who drove down their low-rise to his families here. The work lasted from June 1 to October 1. The workers were hired and contracted by the contractors appointed by the Kazakhs on the lake. Before the start of work, the working Kazakhs moved to the lake with their families and healthy animals. At the same time, they were due to a certain amount of money to receive food and depending on the amount of salt.

Due to the development of fish, the productivity of salt production has also increased. The largest business was Lake Lake. 19.3 km long, 10.2 km wide pillars of salt, 6,000 pootes salts during 10 hours of operation, with 2-3 cars, which will compete with 6,000 pootes salt and houses. In the II half of the XIX century, 1810 salt jails, 1013 salt carriers, 770 seats were employed and 1149 camels were used [16, p.20].

In the beginning, Kazakhs worked in the public, mainly the Kazakhs, the first and second districts. Also, both the government and the local administration did not interfere in their deeds, never became involved in his deeds, never government control allowed to get rich in profit from workers.

The number and national composition of seasonal workers working in the salt industry were different.

The salt lake was taken by the Giants, which aims to gain a lot of losses from the government to a role to gain a lot of losses and make a lot of profit and welcomed the Kazakhs in the hands of Kokuev , Sapozhnikov, Titkov. During his work, he was cared for the salt of the lake and cleaned it with cars after cleansing and washed with a hammer and washed in a mountain. As the oxen losing the horses, which was losing the horses in the horses, which was losing the horses in the horses, which was not buried in the horses,

which was not buried in the horses. The Kazakhs of the salted Kazakhs and their salt were considered thousands of times. And in the production of this salt, Kazakhs are prohibited to buy salt for their benefit [160, p.2].

Buy Kazakhs also worked in the entrance. Until the second half of the nineteenth century, the carriage of trucks in the carriage also knew that the carriage of carts to the car did not become skilled, but also increased pregnancy. Later, it is a lot of product that is productive than the carpenter to the camera, creating a product organized, creating a caravan with two-wheeled carts, and started transporting trucks. They shipped the boundaries to Astrakhan and took fish to Tsarcin, and they were returned to Astrakhan. The second direction of the caravan was taken to Guryev, where he traveled to Guryev, took a tree back to Balakovo, Rovnoi, and returned to Rovnoi, and returned to Rovnoye, returns to Rovnoye. [161]. At first, a small number of people turned into a useful profession at the end of the XIX century, and thousands of people were involved in this type of business [55, p. 30].

People with the cattle that perform a car in their hands were earned by using his power. They had grain or horses, increasing grain, salt, fish, skin. Here the distance of the load and the distance of the area to be transported was determinant. Each idle is paid in 15-30 soms for delivery. It is widely used by such a service in the khans and that Kazakhs also widely used the additional vehicles created by him. For example, in 1880, the Kazakhs of the Kalmyk will deliver fish to Tsaritsyn, added to 80 tiyn, and 90 tiyn for each idol, and produced 90 tiyns to Guryev and made \$ 5-15 per capita. In addition, such a type of business has improved the second type of business indirectly. The demand for products of carpenters is also strengthened in the jacket [53, p.154].

Also, the Kazakhs in the I-II district were hired to mow her to Astrakhan and Krasnoyarsk district. In 1889 his cost was up to 50 tiyn from 50 tiyn. 1,000 people hired for 8 soms. In 1879-1880 in 1879-1880, after the winter, there were a lot of Kazakhs. He went to Astrakhan, taking a cameret, and takes fish and takes fish in winter when winter and part of the narken part. He went to 1,750 people in 1889. Costs up to 50 tiyns up to 1 som. Pounds had 5 coins. Net income has reached 5-15 soms in one month. From the Talovka department, graves grain to Balkaquka and was put in a wooden tree. Kyrgyz in the Kamyshty-Samar branch carry out cargo from Kazanka to Novouzivsk and in 1880 to 30 tiyn, to Guryev, and 79 tiynov to Saratov [79, p.12]. Kazakhs are also a caravan from Guryev to Samara Caravin from Guryev and a caravan from Astrakhan to maternity to maternity to mentors to Russians in the Eastern Lands, which did not have a relatively large number of people who go to this work [162].

Kazakhs come to Astrakhan to the upper place of the Orda, and take fish and other goods from Astrakhan, and travel to Tsaritsi and other places with camels [163]. For example, in the winter of 1885, it came to 4,000 smoke. If it does not supply the goods on time, the Kazakhs themselves will suffer, as

the hosts will reduce the lead for each day of delayed. Thus, the Kazakhs were often living in the ordinary when they could not get anything to work. All this is like shortcomings during freight [142, p.9].

According to allektorov: "The carriage of organs through the adoptive buildings is one of the most useful professions for Kazakhs, especially in the village, especially in the Volga. Most of the goods sold in it, which are imported, as well as the goods sold there, are transported through 15 or 18 potted cargoes. In the winter, the camels are often rolled into sleds. In this case, each camel can transport from 40 to 70 and even heavy cargo. Transportation fee, distance, varies depending on the number of roads, the number of customers and the season. It will make up a fee up to 8-10 rubles from rubles to each camera "[89, p.5].

Two-scale camels' baktiran was grown in the Bukey Horde. The camel needs, including meat and milk, have now increased their importance as a car in trade, as well as the demand for camel wool and has increased. On the camel, it would increase up to 16-18 idols and increase 40-50 kilometers per day [53, p. 167].

The Caucasian head of the Orenburg asks the Caucasian head of the Caucasian body to rent 1500 camels from nomads to supply food for the corps. It is said in the sense of sense from the dangers of Astrakhan province from the distance from the distance from the distance from the sun, which is paid 10 silver rubles a month. Therefore, Serbyakov must be delivered to the settlement. The baggage is loaded there.

According to the military minister, he applied to the Kazakh heads of the Kazakh Orda directly contacting the heads of the Caucasian houses and collecting the necessary camels. That is why I beg to instruct the Kazakh Horde to rent 750 camels. If this instruction can be completed at the time of the camels and the camels can be delivered to July 1, then please tell the number of camels and let me know the head of the Caucasian Corps [164,p.1].

Thus, the Orenburg governor submits an application for hiring for the work of Kazakhs in the Bukey Horde.

The number of Kazakh artisans in Orda is unknown. The Naryn section was up to 222 craftsmen [79, p.13]. Various artisans in the Orda are oven developers, carpenters, silver jewelers, boots, etc. The work of Kazakh craftsmen has always been conducted on the order [165, p.12]. Many craftsmen drove their products to the fairs in the horde. In addition, there was two leather processing plant in the horde.

A craft profession also took place in the Kazakh economy. Kazakh masters made a lot of wood and tools from wood. Yurts, textbooks, household appliances, canteen tools, battlefields. (a spear, shoakpar, slaughter, bow, etc.)Yurt, household appliances (Shetpe-filter, yurt, pads, shea, etc.). In addition, the carpets are clearly made of metal products and tools. And the work of jewelers has its own field, which has developed a lot of skill. These specialties have been learned and learned to have been used for many

years.

Armies have gone, such as the artists, as they were formed as one social mobility, have gone, and sewed the shoes of the whole village. Similar craftsmen did things from a diverse, livestock, wool, clothing, clothing, clothing, clothing.

In addition, the demand for the products of carpenters is also strengthened in the khan. To make a cart, its different parts: togyn, kushpek, etc. The creation of a lot is expanded.

In addition, various craftsmen have taken place in the economy of the Kazakhs. The treatment of skin tanning, ammunition, painting, the ornamentation on wood and bones, metal and wool treatment.

The lifestyle of the Kazakhs has created the early formation of masters of the yurt. Such masters stood near the largest feudal villages. The carpenter took a special place. Kazakhs have learned to smelt copper. Different substances were created and labor tools, such as intra-removable remedies, have been developed from imported iron and labor tools such as soldiers. Jewelry made of silver. All types of cold weapons, guns were prepared. Kazakh women have trained domestic products such as felt, citing, margin, carpet, table, textile, as well as felt caps, tone, guts, shoes.

Kazakhs sold one in the XIX century in the inner Kazakh market. The Orenburg border commission states: "Kyrgyz said that they made their pieces of stuff like tabs, textile, camel wool, ropes, ropes, as well as iron and silver products [125, p.69].

If in the XIX century in the XIX century, the first-year was a domestic nature of the housing in the middle of the XIX century, some crafts were separated from agriculture and start specialized in private areas of handicrafts. There were masters like a neckler, a carpenter, and a carpenter, and only the poorer part of the Kazakhs was done.

However, handicrafts were mainly created to meet the needs of farms produced by those things. Crafts were still in the nature of home production, and the products made as a result of industrial labor have fallen only among the Kazakh tribes. The Kazakhs have not enough extent to fully compensate for the growing demands of the Kazakhs (good fabrics, utensils, other items used in homes) [125, p.69].

The business majority in the Bukey housing has a big room for determining the level of economic development as a basis for handicraft production. He played a great role in the development of small and common occupations. Along with ensuring the needs of the house, the household entity began to produce goods to the domestic market in the second half of the XIX century [79, p.15].

In addition, hiring in the northern and western areas in the northern and western territories has increased livestock. Kazakhs hired in this type of work received a monthly up to 200 billion tenges per year [166, p.15].

People with the cattle that perform a car in their hands were earned by

using his power. Camel or horses are growing grain, salt, fish, and skin. The amount of salary was determined by the weight of the cargo and the distance of the place to be transported. The money was paid between 15-30 soms for the delivery of each page. At the same time, the Kazakhs of the sink zone were hired by Tsarev districts to tear the land of houses. Residents of the 1st and II districts went to the Astrakhan and Krasnoyarsk districts [79, p.15]. These mowed herbs were traded on fairs [167, p.265].

In addition, the suffocates also crossed the crop. However, the royal government did not allow the searchers to invest. The fields were always in the khanate. Although it does not contribute that to the economic development of the khanate, it testifies to the Kazakh steppes to leave the Kazakh steppes inefficiently to leave for the "shepherd", which provides "shepherd". This is 1857 by the governor AA A.A. Katenin has openly confessed to a policy that supports decisions and crops between Kazakhs [53,p. 185].

In the 50s of the XIX century in the 50s of the XIX century, the product of very small wheat crops near the talovka outpost was insignificant due to the geographical location of the territory and the structure of the soil structure. The highest product was collected once every 4-5 years, and each of the products of wheat reached 60 idols from arable to 60 idols, and all the products have been to their needs.

In the second half of the XIX century, the lives of Kazakhs began to play an important role in farming [168, p.162].

If there was a valid land, Kazakhs would have opportunities to get a good product. It was celebrated by the Orenburg Governorian Chinovines. In the 1860s he served as Chairman of the Temporary Council L. Plotnikov: "Although the boiler, wheat, wheat, and leaching were not yet known, the need for highly developed Russian people, the need for rational management, old-en moment, struck, is not more important, but it is not enough. In fact, despite the fact that there is little progress in Russian agriculture, there is no progress in the development of Russian farming, the sowing "straw" (two-wheeled old socks), " Voluntary "also noted that when it comes to the need to replace the tools in which the corners will be replaced by the new types, but when it comes to new types, it will test the rapid development of agriculture in Russia. Russia emphasizes the low level of agricultural development in Russia, and the desire of the Kazakh horde for him to do so [53, p. 185].

In the last quarter of the XIX century, there was progress in sowing in the Talov section, which is considered valid for farming. In 1885, 5,400 tithes were vaccinated in the land of 5,400 tithes, where only 2,660 desiratin were planted with their equipment, and the remaining 2,660 tithes sowing the territories to Russian farmers. As per product yield, the summer was very hot, lack of rain for a long time, and due to the fact that in the Talov section, the product was very low. All collected products: 88.5 quarter wheat, 75 quarterly rye, and 37 quarter potatoes were obtained. Despite the stronger expenses

of droughts, the number of efforts to engage in farming among the Kazakhs, despite the fact that productivity is low [53, p.186].

At the end of the XIX century, the number of entrepreneurs from the Kazakhs increased. One of them is MS Babacanov can be said.

The following service series to the compatriots of Babazhanov is the process of building, adjustment, cultivation of a garden. Specially familiar with the experience of gardening in the villages and cities of the Volga, where he was called "Turgai" in the north-east of the public, in two years, 1200 apple and pear tree, 1000 original raspberries planted with currants. They were sewn two special wells to irrigate. By this occupation by m.s. Babacanov expands its own business activity, proving that private farms that appear in the second quarter of the XIX century are viable phenomena. The best of the growing horses were bought for the horses for the work for the army and the rest of the villagers to the people along the Volga. By showing great healing of koumiss on human health, he proposes to build sidewalks and arranged forces to build commissions and to organize a lot of water to Russia's internal provinces and build a large number of boilers. Even in the same period, the increase in treatment with a very important koumiss for the general population. According to Babazhanov, on one side, he shows that he has moved a very important and useful case, but on the other hand, which is widely conducted by private entrepreneurship by selling and selling the product of its economy [53, p.175].

Thus, the entrepreneur from the Kazakhs MS Babacanov was the only Kazakh entrepreneur who had the mechanism of gardening through neighboring settlements, exchanging experiences, and engaged in personal farms. He organized a sale not only for horticulture but also for the sale of livestock products to neighboring countries and works several types of entrepreneurship. In this regard, it is not considered that it is scientifically mastered by economic life. It is evidenced by an ethnographer scientist who published in the periodicals in that time.

Thus, he actually became an example for others as a reformer of a unique entrepreneur from Kazakhstan. This is evidenced by the fact that in other regions in other regions of the city, Kazakh entrepreneurs began to receive benefits.

The gardening was mainly engaged in the Kazakhs of the south-west territory with the construction of gardening. In 1894, the Kazakhs of the Il-sea district № 8 Kulzhapapov raised a large amount of watermelon and Kazakhs in the Northern Zhuldyz Zhamyzzhanov, who raised fruit garden on the Karasu River [169, p.105]. In half of the XIX century, representatives of local nationalities have had a lot of impact on such businesses.

Especially studying the experience of horticulture of settlements throughout the Volga. M. S. Babacanov said that in the north-east of the Scientific farm and landed 100-year-old fruit trees using 2 years of household water. By proving that it is a viable phenomenon of private farms throughout

the XIX century through this occupation, proving its own business activities, proving its own business activities [53, p.175]. Thus, in the second half of the XIX century, the expansion of trading [170]. In general, in Kazakhstan, trade, and entrepreneurship in the western territory have taken a special field [171].

In conclusion, in the second half of the XIX century, the socio-economic situation of the Kazakhs increased as much as the most complicated and as a healing, fishing, salt production, transportation, and other work on transportation and other works. Such salt, Kazakhs hired in the fish farms were paid less. Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde worked on the field of fish on the sea fish, as well as in the field of Salta, Elton, Elette. Kazakhs were given special tickets to hire fish farms, which were valid for a certain period of time.

CONCLUSION

Achieving sovereign independence of the country it is usual to get interested in the history and to fulfill the historical gaps in the development of the country. In this context, the state in which first and foremost thing is to look back the ability of economic and political development history which plays an important role in the country structure.

The evolution of the development of the Bukey Horde, which was part of the Russian state, can be divided into several stages. Its first period covers the years 1801-1823. During this period, the socio-demographic structure of the Bukey Horde was formed on the basis of the migration of the Kazakhs of the Lesser Zhuz between the Volga and the Urals. In 1806 the territorial territory of the Bukey Horde was determined. According to the decree of the tsarist government, the Kazakhs ruled by Bukey were allowed to move from the river to the Bogda Mountains and to the settlements of Shapshagyl, Dudatsk, Telepnev. The territory of the Bukey Horde in the first half of the XIX century was 6 million. more than a dozen, it was constantly changing in the second half of the XIX century . Bukey sultan tried to strengthen his political prestige among the nomadic Kazakhs and demanded khanate power among the Kazakh tribes. On November 11, 1811, Alexander I issued a decree appointing Bukey as khan of the Lesser Horde. On May 1, 1812, a special diploma was issued in connection with this event, and in June 1812, Bukey was awarded the title of khan. After Bukey's death, he left his heir Zhangir in his place. But at that time Zhangir was still young, and instead the sultan of Shygai held the khanate power in his hands.

Trade has a special place in the socio-economic development of the Bukey Horde. The development of trade here has gone through several stages. It was the opening of transportation trade, permanent trade outlets, fairs. In the first years of Bukey Horde there were no real outlets. The trade took place mainly in neighboring Russian villages, on the border with the Bukey Horde, and at outposts. Ural Cossacks, Tatars and Russians were the first to trade with Bukey Kazakhs here. Bukey Kazakhs traded cattle and

livestock products. These products were exchanged for Ural Cossacks and Russian manufactures and daily necessities. In 1816, the Ural Cossacks made the Glininsk outpost the main trading point for trade. Here Kazakhs from Bukey exchanged their products. In addition, trade initially took place in the Kalmyk market, in the city of Astrakhan, on the banks of the river, near Lake Elton, and Sultan Bukey sent to these markets to monitor the trade of Kazakhs.

Bukey Kazakhs traded with both Russians and Khiva. Initially, trade took place in the lower reaches of the Volga, in the settlements of Baidak, Akmeshit, and on the shores of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhs traded here with Khiva traders. Besides, Kazakhs from Bukey took cattle and their products to fairs in neighboring Astrakhan, Orenburg and Samara provinces.

Gradually, trade took place within the Horde. Transport trade developed in Bukey Horde until 1832. The Horde was visited by Russians and Tatar traders and exchanged. Russian traders brought various household goods and metal products to the Horde. Kazakhs acted as intermediaries in this trade. There were even a number of merchants among the Kazakhs who traded at their own expense.

In 1820, the average price of cattle sold by the Kazakhs of the Khanate at fairs in the neighboring area was 50 soms for horses, 40 soms for cows, 10 soms for sheep and 5 soms for goats. The proximity of Bukey Khanate to the territory of Russia allowed traders to trade directly. In 1814, 41,242 horses, 16,302 head of cattle, 277,100 sheep and 14,066 goats were sold to Russia.

Trade relations of Bukey Horde with Russia developed especially in the 1920s. The tsarist government gradually turned the Bukey Horde into a cheap source of raw materials. Every year, more than a thousand sheep, horses, cattle and animal products such as wool, fur and skin are sold to Russia.

The second stage in the evolution of Bukey Horde covers the period from 1824 to 1845. This period includes the coming to power of Zhangir Khan in the Bukey Horde and the formation of the socio-economic and cultural situation of nomadic peoples. On June 24, 1824, with the participation of the Orenburg Border Department, Zhangir Sultan received the title of "Khan". During this period, the political and economic situation of Bukey Khanate further developed. In 1824, the adviser of the Orenburg Boundary Commission A. D. Kuznetsov informs Zhangir Khan that the Kazakhs of Bukey Horde would allocate a certain amount of land from the Horde to trade with Russian merchants. Because the merchants and merchants who came to the Horde did not have a well-known place of trade, they had to visit the Horde, and the Kazakhs had to move their cattle from one place to another and sell them. This wasted time and caused various inconveniences. As a result, in 1825, permanent trade outlets were opened in Uyaly and Shopshagyl settlements, where many merchants came and exchanged. In addition, Zhangir appointed Russian-speaking sultans to

maintain order here.

In 1832, Zhangir Khan applied to the Orenburg Boundary Commission to open a fair near the Khan's settlement in Bukey Horde. With the permission of the Orenburg frontier commission, in 1832 a fair was opened at the Khan's settlement. Due to the opening of the fair, transportation was banned. Now traders and merchants have an opportunity to come to this fair and trade without visiting the Horde. The fair was held twice a year: in spring and autumn. In 1836, Zhangir Khan approved the rules of the fair to control the order of the fair. According to the rules, the fair settlements near the Khan's settlement and trading outside the fair was prohibited. Merchants and merchants from foreign regions rented special yurts at the fair. If there were some disagreements in the trade and complaints were received from both parties during the trade, a fair verbal decision was made and the claim of the injured party was settled on the same day. If during the fair there were big incidents, such as theft, fights, murders, robberies, beatings, criminal cases, the culprits were detained, guarded and brought to the head of the cordon. The perpetrator was not released from custody until the investigator arrived.

At the same time, the Kazakhs of the Horde were detained for a certain period of time for minor hooliganism, deception, petty riots. The name of the perpetrator and the punishment for which he was punished were recorded in a special journal and handed over to the khan after the fair. The Astrakhan administration banned Karakalpaks from entering the fair in the Bukey Horde and trading at the fair.

Documents and tickets of merchants, traders and workers who came to the fair were registered in a special book at the settlement. In addition, the goods were certified at the fair. Legal certificates were issued from the office for purchased livestock, skins and other goods of the capital. The age, color of the animal to be sold or exchanged, who sold it to whom, the characteristics of the animal were registered in a special journal. All traders were given labels to avoid suspicion that the animals bought or exchanged at the fair were later stolen. In trade, the accuracy of traders' scales, scales, gauges were monitored. If counterfeit scales or gauze were found in the possession of traders, it was forbidden to inspect the legal mark in front of witnesses, and if it was found to be counterfeit, to remove the scales or gauze and reuse it. If the merchant cheated on the scales or by the scales, he returned three times the value of the goods in favor of the deceived person and paid a fine. At the same time, in the case of the sale of bulky goods at the fair, such as bread, butter, wool, etc., to add weight, sand, and other heavy items, if the culprit is a Kazakh, he will be punished, and if Russian merchants are caught with such guilt, he will be warned or taken to court. In order to prevent theft and riots at the fair, two armed Cossacks on horseback were placed on guard during the fair to protect merchants and traders. They had the right to arrest anyone who violated the order at night.

Due to the large number of cattle brought for sale during the fair at the khan's settlement, they were entrusted to the care of trusted Kazakhs in order not to disappear, for which the horseman was paid 5 tiyn per horse in summer and 10 tiyn in autumn. The Kazakh, who agreed to take care of the animals, gave a written guarantee to the book signed by the sultan or elder of his tribe. No herdsmen were allowed to graze without guarantees.

Merchants from abroad brought their low-quality products to the khan's fair and sold them at high prices. They exchanged these low-quality goods for Kazakhs for livestock or livestock products. Russian factories specially exported low-quality goods abroad. Merchants brought these goods to the Horde and sold them at very high prices, even twice as expensive. These low-quality goods quickly became obsolete and had to be repurchased.

During and after the fair, according to the traders, a special record was given to the khan about how many traders came to the fair, where they came from, how much each of them brought, how much was sold or exchanged, how many different animals were sold or exchanged.

The number of merchants and traders who came to the fair at the khan's settlement increased from year to year. They made a lot of money through barter and opened their own shops and warehouses at the khan's settlement. Most of the inhabitants of the Khan's settlement were also engaged in trade. Merchants, traders, and speculators shipped large quantities of livestock and livestock products to the Russian domestic market. According to the khan's office, in 1839, 4,122 head of cattle, 68,498 sheep, 6,419 pounds of cargo, and 3,009 hides and skins were brought for sale. Those foreign traders of various goods fair 2 420 237 1 700 rubles from them, which led to 400 ruble goods sold. In 1833, 562,971 thousand head of cattle were brought for sale and sold for 339,174 rubles. In 1834, goods worth 597,603 rubles were imported and sold for 268,775 rubles. In 1835 goods were imported for 691,628 rubles and sold for 379,548 rubles. In 1836 the trade turnover of the fair amounted to 2 mln. rubles.

In 1844-1845 the trade turnover at the fair reached a very high level. During these years, a large number of foreign traders came to the fair at the Khan's settlement. In 1845, merchants, burghers, peasants and other people from Saratov, Voronezh, Penza, Tambov, Moscow, Astrakhan province, Nizhny Novgorod, Simbirsk, Kazan, Yaroslavl came to trade at the Khan's settlement fair. During these years, 280 head of Kazakh cattle were sold to these traders for 6,000 rubles, and various raw materials - 820 pieces - for 870 rubles. In 1845, the average price of cattle sold at the spring fair at the Khan's settlement was 21 soms 42 tiyn for horses, 7 soms 95 tiyn for cattle, 7 soms 95 tiyn for camels and 1 som 94 tiyn for sheep. The autumn fair was at a much higher level than this one. After all, there were some differences in the spring, depending on the condition of the animals at the spring fair. Livestock was sold in large quantities at the autumn fair. In 1845, 87 of the merchants and merchants who came to the fair at the Khan's settlement were

merchants of the I and II guilds. This year the fair was attended by representatives of various nationalities, including Russians, Tatars, Armenians and Kalmyks.

Thus, in 1845, the Khan's settlement became a permanent place of trade for merchants. Of the 89 houses built at the Khan's settlement during these years, 31 were merchants' houses and 46 were stalls.

The third stage of development of Bukey Horde covers the period from 1846 to 1855. During this period, the khanate was legally abolished in the Bukey Horde. Provisional Soviet power was established in Bukey Horde. The Provisional Council took control of trade at the fair and approved the rules of the fair. During this period, trade further expanded and trade turnover reached a high level.

In 1849-1852 there was a decline in trade in the khanate. Because during these years there was a famine in the Kazakh steppes. But in the 50s of the XIX century a new stage of trade development began. During these years, more than 100 thousand sheep were brought to the Khan's fair. In addition, foreign traders imported and sold large quantities of grain products.

The fourth stage of development of Bukey Horde covers the period from 1856 to 1900. During this period, the process of administrative-territorial and economic integration of the Bukey Horde in Russia was carried out on a large scale. In the 60s of the XIX century, trade turnover in the Bukey Horde remained at a high level. During these years, a lot of fabrics and carpets were brought to the fair. In 1863, the Provisional Soviet bought from the heirs of the khan the right to use the proceeds from the fair settlement for 110,000 rubles. From then on, the Provisional Council took over the control of trade. In 1867, a treasury (treasury) subordinated to the Astrakhan Chamber of Commerce was opened at the Khan's settlement. The treasury regulated the turnover of goods at the fair. From 1885, in addition to the Khan's settlement, fairs were opened in Talovka, Zhana Kazan, Torgyn, Akhun settlements. These fairs were held in the spring from April 15 to May 15 and in the autumn from September 15 to October 15. At the end of the XIX century, the turnover at these fairs was much higher than at fairs elsewhere in Kazakhstan. At the Khan settlement there were 170 outlets. Of these, 51 were local shops, 33 were small shops, and 27 were warehouses for valuables. At the fairs in the Horde in 1890, trade reached a very high level, the turnover at the spring fair reached 724,380 rubles, and at the autumn fair - 509,710 rubles. The total value of trade turnover at the fair in 1890 was 1,234,100 rubles.

Trade in the Bukey Horde was colonial. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, due to the lack of monetary equivalents, unequal, unfair trade became widespread. Initially, a part of the Kazakh society, which was not yet ready for market relations and had no experience, became a victim of deep market relations, and borrowing became widespread in the Bukey Horde. From 1805 there were records of merchants lending goods. The main

creditors were foreign traders and merchants. Debt in the khanate increased in the 1920s. At that time, many merchants wrote the names of debtors in their loan books. Lending merchants used the khan's office and elders as a link, fearing that the debtors would not repay their debts. Lenders had their own ledgers or letters of credit. Debtor Kazakhs paid their debts in cash or in kind. In this case, too, unequal trade is widespread. It was skillfully used by merchants. The end of the debt was followed by endless complaints and disputes. Even the traders demanded that if the Kazakhs did not repay their debts, one of their families would have to pay them off, or they and their families would have to live in poverty. Information about this can be found in several documents in the archives. In 1822, the Sultan of Chigai sent a letter to the Orenburg frontier commission stating that he could not repay the debts of the Kazakhs under his jurisdiction because their condition was very poor. The Orenburg Border Commission ordered Chigai not to take part in the repayment of the Kazakhs' debts, to keep them with the merchants, and in the future the Kazakhs would only exchange money with the merchants and stop lending goods. But it was impossible to stop the debt relationship. There were many similar shortcomings in the exchange trade in Bukey Horde. Foreign traders sold their goods three times more expensive and their goods were of poor quality. Goods that did not pass through the Russian domestic market were transported to the Horde.

The beginning of the Kazakhs' involvement in market relations, the deepening of commodity-money relations in the Kazakh steppes opened the way for the development of feudal relations, full of contradictions. Social relations have become increasingly tense, and public discontent has intensified. The peasant uprising led by Isatai Taimanov was caused by similar socio-economic reasons.

The rich feudal lords of the Bukey Horde established contacts with the largest merchants of Russia and took control of trade in the Bukey Horde. In particular, large wealthy feudal lords such as Karaulkozha Babazhanov and Princess Bagration traded together.

Grain trade in Bukey Horde was profitable for merchants. Astrakhan merchants Sveshnikov and Makarov bought land from Bezborodko landlords to sell grain to Kazakhs, where they traded bread. He forbade other traders to import grain and raised the price of bread. Kazakhs were forced to buy bread at high prices because they could not afford to buy grain elsewhere.

The role of rich feudal lords in the development of trade in the XIX century increased. The emergence of private ownership of land and the exploitation of the rich led to impoverishment and scattering of people in search of livelihoods. Thus, in the XIX century, the role of entrepreneurship in the socio-economic life of Bukey Khanate increased and many professions appeared. Kazakh peasants began to engage in such trades as fishing, salt, transportation, handicrafts. From the first quarter of the XIX century, the search for a job abroad became widespread. Wages in various professions

were very low. Each fishery worker was given a special ticket. Some Kazakhs were hired for the Baskunchak salt mine. In addition, several people from the Kamysh-Samara units were hired to fish on the shores of the Caspian Sea. Workers are hired for this fishing twice a year: in the spring for 14 rubles and in the summer for 30 rubles.

In Talovka, Kamysty-Samara and Kalmykia the area under crops increased. In the second quarter of the XIX century, winter wheat and rye, oats and millet were grown in these sections. Along with agriculture, horticulture was started in these departments.

The jewelry industry has also developed as a separate industry. Craftsmen sold their handicrafts at fairs. At the same time, domestic fishing has played an important role in determining the level of economic development as the basis of handicraft production.

Thus, the development of trade in the Bukey Horde in the XIX century went through several stages. Initially, trade took place in the border areas of the khanate, and there was a development of transportation within the khanate. In 1832, a fair was opened at the Khan's settlement of the Bukey Horde, which played an important role in the development of relations between different nationalities. This fair was one of the first fairs in Kazakhstan. It has a special place in the relations between the peoples of Kazakhstan and the Eurasian states. In addition to socio-economic achievements, the importance of cultural integration has increased. This, in turn, increased the number of vivid manifestations of the achievements of the Kazakh people in the path of civilization.

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