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## **RAZNOCHINETS A.I. DOBROSMYSLOV – ON GUARD OF SOCIAL CONSCIENCE AND “CORRECT COLONIALISM”**

The article analyzes the activities of A.I. Dobrosmyslov, in the process of formation and development of the imperial veterinary service in the steppe, taking into account the peculiarities of regional development in the second half of the 19th century. Particular attention is paid to the social origin and socio-political views of A.I. Dobrosmyslov, who stood at the origins of the creation of the veterinary service in the Turgai region. Presented in the article activity and work of A.I. Dobrosmyslov viewed in line with the formation of the ideology of raznochinetss` intelligentsia, who puts productive hard work and social responsibility at the basis of its life and work. In this regard, it affected resolving the issue of organizing veterinary affairs in the steppe, as a project of “correct colonization”. His activities were often aimed at a critical attitude towards the conditions for fulfilling the assigned tasks and the veterinary service. Making attempts to “correctly” solve the request of the central government, based on his concern, caution, and attentiveness to his work, where due to the unfamiliarity or ignorance of the interested parties with the local conditions of cattle-breeding and livestock industry, could impede the further development of veterinary in the Steppe.

**Key words:** veterinary service, correct colonization, raznochintsy, intelligent, Turgai region.

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### **«Дұрыс отаршылдық» пен әлеуметтік ар-ұждан ұстанымын негіз еткен – разночинец А.И. Добросмыслов**

Мақалада XIX ғасырдың екінші жартысындағы аймақтық даму ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, дала өлкесіндегі империялық ветеринарлық қызметтің қалыптасуы мен дамуы барысындағы А.И. Добросмысловтың қызметі талданады. Торғай облысында ветеринарлық қызметтің құрылуы бастауында тұрған А.И. Добросмысловтың, әлеуметтік шығу тегі мен қоғамдық-саяси көзқарастарына ерекше назар аударылады. Мақалада келтірілген А.И. Добросмысловтың белсенділігі мен қызметі, жұмысы мен өмірінің негізін өнімді еңбек пен әлеуметтік жауапкершіліктен көретін, разночиндік интеллигенция идеологиясының қалыптасуы кезегінде қарастырылады. Сонымен бірге, ветеринарлық қызметке және ветеринарларға жүктелген міндеттердің, әсіресе мал тасымалының әл-ауқаты мен кең таралған аурулардан қорғалуы және қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету мақсаты сараланады. Осыған байланысты, бұл үрдіс «дұрыс отарлау» жобасы ретінде, дала өлкесіндегі ветеринарлық істі ұйымдастыру мәселесін шешуге өз ықпалын тигізді. Іс жүзінде А.И. Добросмыслов, жүктелген міндеттердің орындалу шарттары мен ветеринарлық қызметті атқару барысына сыни көзқараспен қарауға тырысты. Орталық биліктің сұранысын «дұрыс» шешу мақсатында, жұмысқа деген алаңдаушылығы, сақтығы мен мұқияттылығы тұрғысынан, мүдделі жақтардың мал және мал шаруашылығының жергілікті жағдайларын білмеуі, дала өлкесіндегі ветеринария ісінің одан әрі дамуына кедергі келтіру мүмкіндігі тікелей әсерін тигізеді деп түсінді.

**Түйін сөздер:** ветеринарлық қызмет, дұрыс отарлау, разночинец, интеллигент, Торғай облысы.

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### **Разночинец А.И. Добросмыслов – на страже социальной совести и «Правильного колониализма»**

В статье анализируется деятельность А.И. Добросмылова в процессе становления и развития имперской ветеринарной службы в степи, с учетом особенностей регионального развития во второй половине XIX века. Особое внимание уделено социальному происхождению и общественно-политическим взглядам А.И. Добросмылова, стоявшего у истоков создания ветеринарной службы в Тургайской области. Представленная в статье активная деятельность А.И. Добросмылова рассмотрена в русле формирования идеологии разночинной интеллигенции, ставящей в основу своей жизни и продуктивный тяжелый труд, и социальную ответственность. Кроме того, в статье будут рассмотрены вопросы организации ветеринарной службы и обязанности ветеринаров, обеспечения благополучия провоза животных и животноводческих продуктов по степи и сохранности степных земель от проблем, связанных с повальными болезнями. Все это вместе взятое послужило решению вопроса об организации ветеринарного дела в степи, как проекта «правильной колонизации». В действительности, деятельность самого А.И. Добросмылова зачастую была направлена на критическое отношение к условиям выполнения поставленных задач и ветеринарной службы. Предпринимая попытки «правильно» решить запрос центральной власти, исходя из своей обеспокоенности, осторожности и внимательности к своей работе, где из-за незнакомства или неосведомленности заинтересованных сторон с местными условиями скотоводства и скотопромышленности, могло возникнуть препятствия дальнейшему развитию ветеринарного дела в степи.

**Ключевые слова:** ветеринарная служба, правильная колонизация, разночинец, интеллигент, Тургайская область.

#### **Introduction**

«And raznochinty are not all bad ... even though he is a seminarian and now is not in favor, I bow», – one of the heroines of Leskov's chronicle lamented, about the excessive increase in the nobility in the second half of the 19th century, which was easily acquired by the smallest ranks. In turn, without diminishing the importance of their mental work, and the relative interest in the well-being of the population, she ended with the phrase, – «...because he deserves it» (Leskov, 1957: 125). In both spheres of government and military service, the existing subgroups of raznochinty responded to the special needs of government and society. In this regard, this article analyzes the activities of A.I. Dobrosmyslov, in organizing and creating a system of veterinary services in the Turgai region, as a project of "correct colonization" (Campbell, 2011: 423; Sunderland, 2004: 179-180). In particular, the article argues that despite the state's task of creating an imperial veterinary service in the Kazakh steppe, as an "instrument of the empire", Dobrosmyslov himself often held different opinions due to his own progressive views.

The issue of organizing and trying to establish a system of veterinary services in the Kazakh steppe

was of a protracted nature, and by the end of the 19th century, it was especially important. This was due to the increase in the number of resettlement livestock, the appearance of exchanging courts in limited areas, the expansion of the network of bazaars and fairs, cutting the tracts of the rutting cattle, thereby in attempts to protect and provide the well-being of its transportation and the safety of steppe lands from problems with common diseases, everything was directly associated with the activities of veterinarians. Thus, the relationship between veterinary activity and the state turned out to be mutually beneficial, which allowed the state to solve animal health problems, and veterinarians became decisive in the field of public health and food provision. All of this was perceived as a Government Issue requiring intervention and a growing government responsibility. In addition, the scale of state power was quite convincingly illustrated in the future rules and decrees on the precaution against animal death and various epizootics. Moreover, according to A.I. Dobrosmyslov, the correct formulation of the problem, the provision of animals in winter with food, the improvement of housing and their more or less rational breeding, could increase the supply of goods from the steppe several times.

## Materials and methods

The article is based on the recording workflow documents (deloproizvodstvennye dokumenty) of the Regional Board of the Turgai Region (Fond 25). Besides, due to the fact that the materials of expeditionary research, or a number of publicistic works, as well as scientific works of A.I. Dobrosmyslov, were created and used for official needs, such materials are also referred to as the type of primary sources as recording workflow documentation. The methodological basis of the article is the concept of “correct colonization” by W. Sunderland (2004), based on which the project of creating an imperial veterinary service in the Kazakh steppe is considered as part of the project of “correct” and needed transformation, as a “tool of empire”.

## Results and Discussion

### Service of the Podolsk veterinarian in the Turgai region

The formation of the state veterinary service in Russia took shape only in the second half of the 19th century. It stated in Decree of the 5th State Council of Russia of December 2, 1868, being only the first stage in the history of the formation and development of the imperial veterinary service (Nikitin, 2016: 5). Instead of a special committee, were organized the Central Veterinary Directorate and the Veterinary Committee under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the subordination of provincial and district veterinarians to it. And also the foundation was laid for the organization of livestock veterinary stations, the creation of zemstvo veterinary medicine in the provinces, which determined further prospects for the growth and development of the veterinary system. In the absence of legislative provisions defining the veterinary network and its legal status, the veterinary business in the Kazakh steppe was formed later. If according to the “Regulations of Control of Orenburg Kirghiz” of 1844, veterinary received from the point of view of the general imperial law, the right to exist, then by 1868, according to the “Provisional Regulations” of October 21, this right was canceled, and veterinary in the Kazakh steppe for a long the period remained outside the law and outside the state (Dusebayeva, 2021: 233). Meanwhile, in the Regulations of 1867 and 1868, a significant place was given to the issues of livestock, caravan trade and the establishment of fairs in the steppe (Kozhakin, 1949: 102). But concern for the epizootic state of the steppe and the growing interest in livestock and

trade activities, on the other hand, made it possible to take a step forward and begin a veterinary and sanitary study of Kazakh lands.

At this stage, A.I. Dobrosmyslov starts his activity and career, as the founder of the imperial veterinary service in the steppe, particular in the Turgai region. The Ministry of Internal Affairs suggested that the veterinary committee send a veterinary expedition for a detailed study of the veterinary and sanitary state of the steppe regions, the livestock industry and the procedure for moving livestock, as well as the conditions, causes and extent of the spread of diseases; care, maintenance and placement of livestock in the steppe. One of the participants in the last such expeditions was Dobrosmyslov himself, who were sent to such regions as Akmolá, Ural and Turgai. At the head of the latter, in part of the Turgai region, which was led by Dobrosmyslov, was not deprived of difficult conditions of stay, due to the epizootic state of the region. The specific task assigned to him and his associates was to eliminate “the infection in those plague-ridden areas that are now known to the administration”, along with this, they are instructed to submit all kinds of detailed and accurate data on the veterinary and sanitary state of the region (Dusebayeva, 2021: 234).

During the service of the expedition, the results of the complete cessation of the plague epizootic were achieved in less than a year and a half, at a cost of about 20 thousand rubles for the issuance of remuneration for the killed cattle, the purchase of disinfectants and other costs (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 123). Despite the presence of veterinary personnel in the person of 3 supernumerary veterinarians and additionally annually sending veterinarians by the ministry (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 121), and after the cessation of rinderpest, Dobrosmyslov had several important tasks. This is a systematic veterinary and sanitary expertize of some counties (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 123), as well as the development of rules: 1) on the prevention and termination of plague epizootics on local cattle in the Turgai region, on the basis of the law on June 3, 1879; 2) on the procedure and conditions for the movement of cattle within the region; and 3) on the procedure and conditions for the admission and transportation of animal products (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 115). Although the drawn up rules were not approved until 1891 and 1892, permanent staffs of veterinary supervision in the Turgai region were introduced in the same period. Thus, the veterinary expeditions served as a kind of impetus to the creation of an official, full-time veterinary organization in the steppe. After that, the participants

of these expeditions were assigned to the steppe for permanent management, precinct and sanitary work. As a result, sent on October 14, 1888, Podolsk provincial senior veterinarian A.I. Dobrosmyslov, in 1891 was left as the head of the veterinary department of the region (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 5. D. 52. L. 3ob).

### **By own views, beliefs**

Having assumed his new responsibilities as the head of the veterinary department, Dobrosmyslov faced many difficulties: first of all, the acute epizootic situation in the steppe, the vastness of the occupied space of the area entrusted to him for veterinary oversight, extremely heavy funding of veterinary activities and the maintenance of veterinary personnel, as well as other issues concerning the direct responsibilities of the header. When drawing up the same duties of the head of the veterinary department, the veterinary committee especially noted the importance of the “personal views of a specialist”, since the success of the implementation of the intentions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs directly depended on the leadership of the veterinary department, and even in the very attitude towards them from the side (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 136). This issue was related to the fact that despite the difficulties and differences of opinion, Dobrosmyslov managed to organize a veterinary service in the Turgai region. For example, in his opinion, the complexity of organizing veterinary affairs “did not depend on the inability to get down to business or the ignorance of the Kirghiz people, but on the misunderstanding by the district authorities of the importance of veterinary and police measures and their deeply rooted indifferent attitude towards the issues of public welfare” : 80). First of all, this could be facilitated by the presence of one’s own progressive views as a raznochinets-intelligent, which in turn manifested itself in “energy, education, conscientious performance of his responsibilities and sincere disposition towards the Kazakhs” (Duisebayeva, 2021: 238). According to his writings and statements in the reports, it can be assumed that his activities were not aimed at blindly following the instructions of the regional government or the district authorities; he openly expressed his opinion or attitude to the matter related to the organization of veterinary affairs in the steppe.

Recognizing him as a raznochinets, is important not in enrolling him as a social radical or political oppositionist, as was customary in the second half of the 19th century, in radical movement of raznochintsy and nihilists in the 1860s, but in an educated

person – an intellectual who could still have social conscience, to take an active interest in government reform and the welfare of the empire’s population. The intellectual worked for the betterment of society, regardless of whether these efforts served the needs of his or her family and the immediate community. Being smart did not require joining any particular political movement, but it did require a critical attitude towards conditions in society and government. Equally important, it implied a desire to change these conditions (Wirtschafter, 2006: 252).

According to E. Wirtschafter (2006: 251), regardless of how the raznochintsy were assessed, their presence in the minds of the educated classes of Russia contributed to the formation of another sociocultural identity – the intelligentsia. Although until the middle of the 18th century, and the emergence of the concept of “raznochintsy” as educated people of non-noble origin, at legislation it was used as the broadest term to denote the status of a stranger who did not belong either to the peasantry or to the city tax obligated community. After 1746, it acquired a new legal dimension: raznochintsy as commoners. This widespread use continued after the changes in 1755, when in the decree on the creation of Moscow University students of non-nobility origin were classified as raznochintsy (Wirtschafter, 2002: 207). This was the beginning of a new understanding of raznochintsy as educated commoners ascending the social ladder, which existed among the population, as well as in education and in statistics in the 19th century (Wirtschafter, 2002: 208). In everyday life, the raznochintsy were people of different ranks and grades, who received education, thanks to which they were excluded from the taxable estates, necessary to exist from their personal pursuits and mental labor. As the term itself indicates, the raznochintsy came from different statuses and professions, thus, there was no single category, but rather numerous groups of raznochintsy. The scope of application and the main meanings of the category of raznochintsy, arouses even more interest from the data of E. Wirtschafter (2002: 270-271). The main group of raznochintsy consisted of retired soldiers, their wives and children, and could also include small clerical employees who did not have ranks, lower court servants, foreigners, fugitive peasants, factory and artisans, doctors, teachers, artists, children of personal nobles, as well as those who lost contact with their own class and children of the same court-yard who did not serve, clergy, Cossacks, etc.

Born into a family of a representative of the white clergy – an archpriest who did not have a personal and family estate, Dobrosmyslov was edu-

cated and graduated in 1879 with a full course of sciences at the Kazan Veterinary Institute, where he was awarded the degree of a veterinarian. He began his career from 1879 to May 1880, worked at the school of veterinary paramedics at the Perm provincial zemstvo without the right to civil service. Then in 1880, he was appointed a supernumerary veterinarian at the Medical Department, with a secondment to the Minsk province to stop epizootic diseases. The next year he was appointed to the post of supernumerary veterinarian of Minsk province, and for the first time in 1885 by the Decree of the Government Council, he was approved to the rank of Collegiate Secretary of the 10th grade (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 5. D. 52. L. 1ob). A year later, by 1886, for the length of service he was promoted to Titular Counselors. By 1887, he was sent to the Voronezh province, and in 1888, he was appointed Podolsk senior provincial veterinarian. In the same year in September, by the Decree of the Government Senate, he was promoted to the Collegiate Assessors for length of service, and in October was sent to the Turgai region for anti-plague measures (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 5. D. 52. L. 2ob).

Working tirelessly for the benefit of himself, his profession, and the region, by 1890 he was promoted for long service to Court Counselors, and for a long 10 years was appointed head of the veterinary department in the Turgai region (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 5. D. 52. L. 3ob.). After activities in this area, according to the data found by B.E. Ergashev (2012), he was probably promoted to State Counselors during his service in the Turkestan, where, among the materials of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, was found a case “On the appointment of a retired State Counselor Dobrosmyslov to the post of Head of the Veterinary department of the civilian agency”.

A.I. Dobrosmyslov was a “structurally” suitable raznochinets and was a representative of the veterinary intelligentsia, undoubtedly putting a productive hard work and social responsibility at the basis of its life and work. In addition to scientific views, in which Dobrosmyslov was undoubtedly considered progressive, he also had his own views on the changes that were taking place in the steppe.

### **Worldview of A.I. Dobrosmyslov – on guard of social conscience and political consciousness**

D. Davis (2008: 266) notes, that one should not assume that the influence and legacy of any one “profession” will be uniform throughout the world. And on the example of the colonial veterinary medi-

cine of the French and British empires, she argues how the roles of these veterinarians in the implementation of imperial policy can radically differ from each other. Colony veterinarians in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco played a sustained, substantial and long-term role in the development and implementation of environmental policies, whereas they did not do so in British India. On the contrary, the main role of veterinarians was limited to breeding the best army horses, researching infectious diseases of horses and cattle, and efforts to limit the spread of these diseases. In the case of the Russian Empire, and the peculiarities of the organization of veterinary affairs in the steppe were close to the British, but also included the responsibility for fulfilling the imperial economic interest.

The responsibility of the imposed duties of the metropolitan government directly fell on Dobrosmyslov, who at the same time had a healthy interest of his own, manifested in serious concern, caution and attentiveness both in his work and in the activities of other veterinary workers. They repeatedly mentioned how, as a result of unfamiliarity or ignorance with the local conditions of cattle breeding and cattle industry, they hinder the further development of veterinary medicine. For example, the excessive correspondence in the case of ending the plague epizootic, which arose in August 1889, when the Orenburg governor, on the basis of a report from one of the posted veterinarians, informed the military governor that “that the reason for the existence of a plague epizootic in the Troitsk Uyezd is the Kirghiz migrations that have begun, when in fact the Kirghiz living in the Troitsk Uyezd and in its vicinity do not have the opportunity to roam, and on the other hand, the migrations in these places do not begin in August, but ends” (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 113). Or the next example, where, due to the fact that “the veterinary point of the Orenburg province, closest to the city of Orenburg, the Blagoslovenniy was actually located within the Turgai region, and the veterinary doctor in charge of this point, due to unfamiliarity with the local conditions of cattle breeding and industry, with the population and management, incited a mass of completely unnecessary correspondence, which led to endless altercations between neighboring administrations” (Dobrosmyslov, 1897: 124).

To avoid these misunderstandings in the future and to fully study the cattle-breeding case, he attempted to compile and publish materials personally collected by veterinarians, partly taken from the reports of the military governor and partly from the information available in the veterinary department

of the regional government. This essay was the fruit of almost two years of work of the entire veterinary part of the Turgai region, headed by Dobrosmyslov (Dobrosmyslov, 1895). The significance of this work is not only that it was presented to the attention of farmers, veterinarians, representatives of the administration, but also that it contained really important aspects of the Kazakhs' cattle-breeding economy. And despite the fact that the work is a kind of collective publication, we can trace in it the position of Dobrosmyslov himself.

The first attempt to collect materials began in 1892, with the issue of collecting information about Kazakh horse breeding, according to the attached form as "Programs for collecting information about the state of Kirghiz horse breeding in the Turgai region" (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. D. 4199. L. 49-50). This was followed by inquiries about sheep breeding (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. D. 4200. L. 2-3 ob.), Cattle (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. D. 4210. L. 3- 4.), goat breeding (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1.D. 4218. L. 2v-3.) and camel breeding (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. 4210. L. 3-3ob.). Each program consisted of more than 15 questions, which were designed with particular attention to the details of each economy. For example, the program of questions about horse breeding consisted of 18 points: a description of the appearance of kazakh horse; what horse breeds are found in the Turgai region; how kazakh horses are kept in winter and summer; whether stallions, mares and foals were kept in the same herds; at what age it is customary on the farm to let horses for mating; how horses are prepared for mating; how many queens are assigned to the stallion and at what time mating is performed; the beginning and end of the fertility period for foals; are there often twins; to whom, where and at what price kazakh horses and their products are sold; what kazakh products are received from the horse and for what concerns they are used; dairy production of horses; at what age the horse is castrated and how exactly; what live weight does lean and well-fed horses reach and what is the difference between them in the quality of meat; what diseases the horse is subject to; how great is the mortality of an adult horse and stallion; in what respect the local conditions of the kazakh steppes are especially favorable or unfavorable for horse breeding; what is your general opinion about kazakh horse breeding and measures for its further development; how does the kazakh relate to the measures taken by the rules to improve the kazakh horse breeding and whether the good consequences of these measures (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. D. 4199. L. 49-50). Later, were released several additional questions, includ-

ing: how the kazakh teach horses to ride; how the dressage of draft horses is carried out; whether horses are being trained; how kazakh horses are forged; information about carts and teams; truthful information about the attitude of the kazakh to the measures taken by state stud farms and the improvement of the breed; to what extent the breeding stables satisfy the purposes for which they were intended (TsGA RK F. 25. Op. 1. D. 4199. L. 156-156ob.).

The received information and answers were not only printed material, they also raised concerns about all sorts of issues, which he also separately commented, that "atmospheric phenomena can wipe out not only zootechnical improvements, but also livestock breeding itself. Is it possible, for example, to significantly improve and ennoble the stature of the Kirghiz horse, when all its vital energy should be directed to counteract conditions hostile to the life of the organism" (Dobrosmyslov, 1895: 158). Or, when discussing the issue of how successfully measures are being taken to improve kazakh horse breeding in state horse breeding farms in the Turgai region, he noted that over the indicated eight-year period, at significant costs, both from the Kazakhs, who ceded significant land plots for the stables of the state horse breeding, and on the part of the allocated sums from the state treasury, up to 120,000 rubles a year, did not give any tangible results and does not, apparently, achieve those good goals that were in mind when establishing stables in the Turgai region. Since "in fact, it is impossible to consider as satisfactory the results of covering 12,000-13,000 kirghiz dams with stud stallions for 8 years, of which, according to the stud breeders, who are interested in showing large numbers in their reports, not more than half of them gave birth, but from this the second half also died in the winter of 1891-92 from lack of forage and other unfavorable conditions and, consequently, as a result, we had improved offspring of kirghiz horses only up to 3000 heads" (Dobrosmyslov, 1895: 163).

In the process of performing veterinary oversight over the region, Dobrosmyslov did not miss the idea of the need for caution in the appropriate choice of actions, since he understood that any intervention would lead to an irreversible change in the existing mechanisms.

### Conclusion

The official activities of A.I. Dobrosmyslov, associated with the one of the most important periods in the development of veterinary science in the steppe. He made a tremendous contribution

to the formation and further development of the veterinary service in the Turgai region, which was of particular importance as a border area near the Orenburg province, which is a large economic region and located at the intersection of profitable trade routes, where later railways passing from Russia to the Middle Asia and back. In turn, veterinary “knowledge” played an important role in the creation of the colonial system, because it allowed the state to be responsible for the fight against diseases of livestock, regulate the activities of pastoralists and food producers, as well as checkpoints at the border. In this regard, the veterinarians had a great responsibility of the agents of the empire, in the production and fulfillment of their main role. But despite the state task of creating an imperial veterinary service in the Kazakh steppe, as an “instrument of the empire”, the activities of A.I. Dobrosmyslov was often aimed at a critical attitude towards the conditions for performing these tasks and his veterinary service, which is no less important, this implied a desire to change these conditions, and offer alternative ideas for improving a particular issue. Due to the fact, that

in the second half of the 19th century, the activity of raznochintsy began to increase, which included mainly educated people of non-noble origin, professionally engaged in intellectual activity, and gradually this concept was narrowed down to designating persons from this environment, liberal, democratically or revolutionary-minded individuals. They were perceived as carriers of a new ideology, liberal, democratic and progressive ideas. Recognizing Dobrosmyslov as a raznochinets is important not in enrolling him as a social radical or political opposition, but as an educated person – an intelligents, who could still have a social conscience, show an active interest in government reform and the well-being of the empire’s population. As a representative of the veterinary intelligentsia, he undoubtedly tried to implement the idea of “correct colonialism”, based on his concern, caution and attentiveness to his work, where due to the unfamiliarity or ignorance of the interested parties with the local conditions of cattle-breeding and livestock industry, in his opinion, impedes the further development of veterinary medicine.

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