

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРАЛІГІ  
ҒЫЛЫМ КОМИТЕТІ  
Ш.Ш. УӘЛИХАНОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХ ЖӘНЕ ЭТНОЛОГИЯ ИНСТИТУТЫ



«EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ»  
ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ



2024.11 (1)  
қаңтар-наурыз

ISSN 2710-3994

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Құрылтайшысы және баспагері:* Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Ғылыми журнал Қазақстан Республикасы Инвестициялар және даму министрлігінің Байланыс, ақпараттандыру және ақпарат комитетінде 2014 ж. 29 қазанында тіркелген. Тіркеу нөмірі № 14602-ИА. Жылына 4 рет жарияланады (электронды нұсқада).

Журналда тарих ғылымының *келесі бағыттары* бойынша ғылыми жұмыстар жарияланады: тарих (дүниежүзі және Қазақстан тарихы), деректану және тарихнама, археология, этнология, антропология.

*Жарияланым тілдері:* қазақ, орыс, ағылшын.

*Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:*

050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй

ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: [edu.history@bk.ru](mailto:edu.history@bk.ru)

Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы  
Тарих және этнология институты 2024  
© Авторлар ұжымы, 2024

**БАС РЕДАКТОР**

**Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұқанұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒКШ.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас директоры. (Қазақстан)

**РЕДАКЦИЯЛЫҚ АЛҚА**

**Аяған Бүркітбай Ғелманұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институты директорының орынбасары. (Қазақстан)

**Әлімбаев Нұрсан** — тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

**Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР БҒМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институтының директоры. (Қазақстан)

**Вернер Кунтһиа (Werner, Cynthia)** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Техас университеті. (АҚШ).

**Голден Кэти Стромайл (Kathie Stromile Golden)** — PhD, Миссисипи өңірлік мемлекеттік университеті (Mississippi Valley State University). (АҚШ)

**Кәрібаев Берекет Бақытжанұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Өл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, «Қазақстан тарихы» кафедрасының меңгерушісі. (Қазақстан)

**Қожамжарова Дария Пернешқызы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университетінің ректоры. (Қазақстан)

**Кожирова Светлана Басиевна** — саясаттану ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Фудан Университетінің Қытай және Орталық Азияны зерттеу орталығының мен «Астана» ХҒК бірлескен директоры. (Қазақстан)

**Дайнер Александр (Diener Alexander)** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Канзас университеті. (АҚШ)

**Көкебаева Гүлжауһар Кәкенқызы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті. (Қазақстан)

**Көмеков Болат Ешмұхамедұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Өл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті Халықаралық қышпақтану институтының директоры, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры. (Қазақстан)

**Матыжанов Кенжехан Ісләмжанұлы** — филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, М.О. Әуезов атындағы әдебиет және өнер институтының директоры. (Қазақстан)

**Моррисон Александр (Morrison Alexander)** — PhD, Оксфорд университетінің профессоры. (Ұлыбритания)

**Муминов Ашірбек Құрбанұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ислам тарихы, өнер және мәдениет ғылыми-зерттеу орталығының аға ғылыми қызметкері IRCICA – İslam Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi. (Түркия)

**Римантас Желвис (Želvys Rimantas)** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Вильнюс педагогикалық университеті. (Литва)

**Самашев Зайнолла Самашұлы** — археолог, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Герман археология институтының корр.-мүшесі. ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ә. Марғұлан атындағы Археология институты. (Қазақстан)

**Смағұлов Оразақ Смағұлұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Балон ғылым академиясының корр.-мүшесі, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы сыйлықтың лауреаты, ғылым мен техниканың еңбек сіңірген қайраткері, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры. (Қазақстан)

**Сыдықов Ерлан Бәтташұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің ректоры. (Қазақстан)

**Таймағамбетов Жәкен Қожахметұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, ҚР Ұлттық музейі. (Қазақстан)

**ЖАУАПТЫ РЕДАКТОР**

**Қаипбаева Айнагүл Толғанбайқызы** — тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының жетекші ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

**ҒЫЛЫМИ РЕДАКТОРЛАР**

**Қозыбаева Махаббат Мәлікқызы** — PhD, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының Астана қаласындағы филиалының директоры. (Қазақстан)

**Қапаева Айжан Тоқанқызы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының Бас ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

**Кубеев Рустем Жаулыбайұлы** — Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

**ТЕХНИКАЛЫҚ ХАТШЫ**

**Копеева Сания Жуматайқызы** — Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының қызметкері. (Қазақстан).

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Учредитель и издатель:* РГП на ПХВ «Институт истории и этнологии им.Ч.Ч. Валиханова»  
Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан

Научный журнал зарегистрирован в Комитете связи, информатизации и информации  
Министерства по инвестициям и развитию Республики Казахстан, свидетельство  
о регистрации:

№ 14602-ИА от 29.10.2014 г. Публикуется 4 раза в год (в электронном формате).

В журнале публикуются научные работы *по следующим направлениям* исторической науки:  
история (всемирная история и история Казахстана), источниковедение и историография,  
археология, этнология, антропология.

*Языки публикации:* казахский, русский, английский.

*Адрес редакции и издательства:*

050010 Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, д. 28

РГП на ПХВ Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: [edu.history@bk.ru](mailto:edu.history@bk.ru)

Сайт журнала: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Институт истории и этнологии  
имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2024  
© Коллектив авторов, 2024

**ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР**

**Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, генеральный директор Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

**РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ**

**Алимбай Нурсан** — кандидат исторических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

**Абиль Еркин Аманжолович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института истории государства КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

**Аяган Буркитбай Гелманович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, заместитель директора Института истории государства КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

**Вернер Синтия (Werner, Cynthia)** — доктор исторических наук, профессор. Техасский университет. (США)

**Голден Кэтти Стромайл (Kathie Stromile Golden)** — PhD, Государственный университет долины Миссисипи (Mississippi Valley State University). (США)

**Дайнер Александр (Diener Alexander)** — доктор исторических наук, профессор. Канзасский университет. (США)

**Исмагулов Оразак Исмагулович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, член-корр. Болонской академии наук, лауреат премии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, заслуженный деятель науки и техники, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

**Карibaев Берекет Бахытжанович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, заведующий кафедрой истории Казахстана, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби. (Казахстан)

**Кожамжарова Дария Пернешовна** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, ректор Южно-Казахстанского университета им. М. Ауэзова. (Казахстан)

**Кожирова Светлана Басиевна** — доктор политических наук, профессор, содиректор Центра исследования Китая и Центральной Азии Фуданьского Университета и МНК «Астана», руководитель Центра китайских и азиатских исследований. (Казахстан)

**Кокебаева Гульжаухар Какеновна** — доктор исторических наук, профессор Казахского национального педагогического университета имени Абая. (Казахстан)

**Кумеков Болат Ешмухамбетович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор Международного института кипчаковедения Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

**Матыжанов Кенжехан Слямжанович** — доктор филологических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Института литературы и искусства им. М. Ауэзова. (Казахстан)

**Моррисон Александр (Morrison Alexander)** — PhD, профессор Оксфордского университета. (Великобритания)

**Муминов Аширбек Курбанович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, старший научный сотрудник Исследовательского центра исламской истории, искусства и культуры. IRCICA – İslâm Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi. (Турция)

**Римантас Желвис (Zelvys Rimantas)** — доктор педагогических наук, профессор, Вильнюсский педагогический университет. (Литва)

**Самашев Зайнолла Самашевич** — археолог, доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. Германского археологического института. Институт археологии им. А. Маргулана КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

**Сыдыков Ерлан Батташевич** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, ректор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

**Таймагамбетов Жакен Кожакметович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, Национальный музей РК. (Казахстан)

**ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР**

**Каипбаева Айнагуль Толганбаевна** — кандидат исторических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

**НАУЧНЫЕ РЕДАКТОРЫ**

**Козыбаева Махаббат Маликовна** — PhD, директор филиала в г. Астана Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

**Капаева Айжан Токановна** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института истории этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

**Кубеев Рустем Джаулыбайулы** — научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

**ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ**

**Копеева Сания Жуматаевна** — сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Founder and publisher:* RSE on REM “Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology” of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The scientific journal is registered at the Committee for Communications, Informatization and Information of the Ministry for Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, registration certificate: No. 14602-IA dated October 29, 2014. The journal is published 4 times a year (in electronic format).

The journal publishes scientific works in the *following areas* of historical science: history (world history and history of Kazakhstan), source studies and historiography, archeology, ethnology, anthropology.

*Publication languages:* Kazakh, Russian, English.

*Editorial and publisher address:*

28 Shevchenko Str., 050010, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

RSE on REM Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology CS MSHE of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Tel.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: [edu.history@bk.ru](mailto:edu.history@bk.ru)

Journal website: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute  
of History and Ethnology, 2024  
© Group of authors, 2024

### EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**Kabuldinov Ziabek Ermukhanovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, General Director of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology SC MSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

### EDITORIAL BOARD

**Alimbay Nursan** — Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

**Abil Yerkin Amanzholovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Director of the Institute of History of the State CS MES RK. (Kazakhstan)

**Ayagan Burkitbai Gelmanovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Deputy Director of the Institute of History of the State SCMSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

**Werner, Cynthia** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Texas university. (USA)

**Golden Kathie Stromile** — PhD, Mississippi Valley State University. (USA)

**Ismagulov Orazak Ismagulovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Corresponding Member of Bologna Academy of Sciences, winner of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Award, Honored Worker of Science and Technology, Professor of L.N. Gumilyov University. (Kazakhstan)

**Karibayev Bereket Bakhytzhonovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Head of the Department of History of Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. (Kazakhstan)

**Kozhamzharova Daria Perneshovna** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the NAS of the Republic of Kazakhstan, rector of the M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University. (Kazakhstan)

**Kozhirova Svetlana Bassieva** — Doctor of Political Science, Professor, Co-Director of the Center for the Study of China and Central Asia of Fudan University and the International Scientific Complex of the National Company "Astana", Head of the Center for Chinese and Asian Studies. (Kazakhstan)

**Diener Alexander** — Doctor of Political Science, Professor, University of Kansas. (USA)

**Kokebayeva Gulzhaukhar Kakenovna** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University. (Kazakhstan)

**Kumekov Bolat Eshmukhambetovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of the International Institute of Kipchak Studies of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Professor at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. (Kazakhstan)

**Matyghanov Kenzhekhan Slyamzhanovich** — Doctor of Philology, Professor, Corresponding Member of the NAS RK, Director of M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art. (Kazakhstan)

**Morrison Alexander** — PhD, Professor, University of Oxford. (UK)

**Muminov Ashirbek Kurbanovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Senior Researcher at the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture. IRCICA (İslâm Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi). (Turkey)

**Rimantas Želvys** — Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Vilnius Pedagogical University. (Lithuania)

**Samashev Zainolla Samashevich** — archaeologist, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of German Archaeological Institute. A. Marghulan Institute of Archeology SC MSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

**Sydykov Erlan Battashevich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Rector of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. (Kazakhstan)

**Taimagambetov Zhaken Kozhakhmetovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (Kazakhstan)

### EXECUTIVE EDITOR

**Kaipbayeva Ainagul Tolganbayevna** — Candidate of Historical Sciences, leading researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology (Kazakhstan).

### ACADEMIC EDITOR

**Kozybayeva Makhabbat Malikovna** — PhD, Director of Astana branch of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

**Kapaeva Aizhan Tokanovna** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

**Kubeyev Rustem Dzhaulybayuly** — researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

### TECHNICAL SECRETARY

**Kopeyeva Saniya Zhumataevna** — researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

## ТАРИХ / ИСТОРИЯ / HISTORY


Published in the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 Edu.e-history.kz  
 Has been issued as a journal since 2014  
 ISSN 2710-3994.  
 Vol. 10. Is. 4, pp. 234–246, 2023  
 Journal homepage: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

FTAXP / МПНТИ / IRSTI 03.20.  
[https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994\\_2023\\_36\\_4\\_234-246](https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994_2023_36_4_234-246)

## THE RESETTLEMENT OF KAZAKHS FROM THE MANGISTAU REGION TO IRAN IN THE 1930-s FROM THE TIME OF REZA SHAH TO THE PRESENT DAY

*Mostafa Nouri*<sup>1</sup>, *Zhomart Zhengis*<sup>2\*</sup>, *Shiva Alizadeh*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Documents Research Institute in the Organization of Documents and National Library of Iran  
 (Mirdamad str. 356. 451758 Tehran, Iran)  
 Researcher, Director in charge of Ariapart publications  
 E-mail: [m\\_n\\_savadkouhi@yahoo.com](mailto:m_n_savadkouhi@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup>Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology  
 (28, Shevchenko Str., 050010 Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)  
 Candidate of Historical Sciences (History), Senior Researcher  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5194-6136>. E-mail: [zhzhengis@gmail.com](mailto:zhzhengis@gmail.com)  
 \*Correspondent author

<sup>3</sup>University of Tehran, Department of Regional Studies, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences  
 (487, Tadjrish Str., 451849 Tehran, Iran)  
 Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Assistant Professor  
 E-mail: [shiva\\_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir](mailto:shiva_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir)

**Abstract.** *Introduction.* This study is based on a brief overview of the relationship between Iran and the Kazakhs in past centuries, as well as an overview of the situation of the Kazakhs in the Soviet Union and the main reasons for their migration through historical documents, press reports and oral data. The main purpose of this study is to examine, on the basis of written and oral data, the migration and lifestyle of Kazakhs who immigrated to Iran during the reign of Reza Shah and received Iranian citizenship in the following decades. *Goals.* Since the study involves historical, geographical, political and economic aspects, many levels of analysis from international units to regional relations and international format, and overlapping analysis variables, it required the use of a historical approach, a descriptive approach. Political phenomena and the field of political science are flexible subjects that flow from all other sciences and modes of study. *Results.* The research work helps to understand the historical foundations of domestic demography and describes the stages of formation of the Kazakh diaspora in Iran. The article examines the Soviet period in the history of Kazakhstan and examines the difficult situation in which our people found themselves at this time. *Conclusions.* The research topic will introduce students and scholars of the history of the Motherland and world history to the views of Iranian historians on this issue.

**Keywords:** Iranian Kazakhs, Pahlavi period, migration, collectivization, Soviet Union, persecution, famine




**Acknowledgments.** The research for this article was conducted as part of the comprehensive scientific investigation titled "Historical Traditions of the Science Committee of Kazakh Statehood and Matters Concerning the Preservation of National Identity." This study is under the auspices of the Science Committee within the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**For citation:** Nouri M., Zhengis Zh., Alizade The resettlement of Kazakhs from the Mangistau region to Iran in the 1930-s from the time of Reza Shah to the present day // Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz". 2023. Vol. 10. No. 4. Pp. 234–246. (In Eng.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_234-246

## XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫҢ МАҢҒЫСТАУ ОБЛЫСЫНАН ИРАНҒА РЕЗА ШАХТАН БАСТАП БҮГІНГІ КҮНГЕ ДЕЙІН ҚОНЫС АУДАРУЫ

Мустафа Ноури<sup>1</sup>, Жеңіс Жомарт<sup>2\*</sup>, Ализаде<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Құжаттаманы ұйымдастыру институты және Иранның Ұлттық кітапханасы  
Ғылыми қызметкер, Агіарт басшысына жауапты директор  
(356-үй, Мирдамад көш., 451758 Тегеран, Иран)  
E-mail: [m\\_n\\_savadkouhi@yahoo.com](mailto:m_n_savadkouhi@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup>Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты  
(28-үй, Шевченко көш., 050010 Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)  
тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, жетекші ғылыми қызметкер  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5194-6136>. E-mail: [zhzhengis@gmail.com](mailto:zhzhengis@gmail.com)

\*Автор-корреспондент

<sup>3</sup>Тегеран университеті, Құқық және саяси ғылымдар факультетінің аймақтық зерттеулер кафедрасы  
(487-үй, 12 бөлме, Таджриш көш., 451849 Тегеран, Иран)  
Философия докторы (PhD), қауымдастырылған профессор  
E-mail: [shiva\\_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir](mailto:shiva_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir)

**Аңдатпа.** *Kіріспе.* Бұл зерттеу өткен ғасырлардағы Иран мен қазақтардың қарым-қатынасына қысқаша шолу жасауға, сондай-ақ қазақтардың Кеңес Одағындағы жағдайына және олардың көшіп-қонуының негізгі себептеріне тарихи құжаттарды, баспасөз хабарламаларын және ауызша деректер арқылы шолу жасауға негізделген. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Жазбаша және ауызша деректер негізінде Реза шах тұсында Иранға қоныс аударып, кейінгі онжылдықтарда Иран азаматтығын алған қазақтардың көші-қоны мен тұрмыс-тіршілігін қарастыру. Зерттеу тарихи, географиялық, саяси және экономикалық аспектілерді, халықаралық бірліктерден аймақтық қатынастарға халықаралық форматқа дейінгі талдау деңгейлерінің көптігін және талдау айнымалыларының қабаттасуын қамтитындықтан, ол тарихи тәсілді, сипаттамалық тәсілді қолдануды талап етті. Саяси құбылыстар мен саясаттану саласы барлық басқа ғылымдар мен білім тәсілдерінен алынған икемді пәндер болып табылады. *Нәтижелер.* Зерттеу жұмысы отандық демография ғылымының тарихи негізін тануға көмектесіп, Ирандағы қазақ ұлты диаспорасының қалыптасу кезеңдерін сипаттайды. Мақала Қазақстан тарихының кеңестік кезеңін қарастырып, осы уақыттағы халқымыздың басынан кешкен ауыр жағдайды зерделейді. *Қорытынды.* Зерттеу тақырыбы Отан тарихы және әлемдік тарихты оқитын студенттер мен ғалымдарға Иранның тарихшыларының аталмыш мәселеге көзқарасымен таныстырады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Иран қазақтары, Пехлеви кезеңі, көші-қон, ұжымдастыру, Кеңес Одағы, қуғын-сүргін, ашаршылық

**Алғыс.** Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің «Қазақ мемлекеттілігінің Ғылым комитетінің тарихи дәстүрлері және ұлттық бірегейлікті сақтау мәселелері» іргелі ғылыми зерттеуді жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: BR20280975).

**Дәйексөз үшін:** Ноури М., Жеңіс Ж., Ализаде. XX ғасырдың 30-жылдарында қазақтардың Маңғыстау облысынан Иранға Реза Шахтан бастап бүгінгі күнге дейін қоныс аударуы // «edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 4. 234–246 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_234-246

## ИРАНСКИЕ КАЗАХИ-ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦЫ 1930-Х ГОДОВ С МАНГЫСТАУ: СО ВРЕМЕН РЕЗА ШАХА ДО НАШИХ ДНЕЙ

*Мустафа Ноури<sup>1</sup>, Жеңіс Жомарт<sup>2\*</sup>, Ализаде<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Институт исследования документов при Организации документации и Национальная библиотека Ирана

(д. 356, ул. Мирдамад, 451758 Тегеран, Иран)


Научный сотрудник, директор, ответственный за публикации Ariapart

E-mail: [m\\_n\\_savadkouhi@yahoo.com](mailto:m_n_savadkouhi@yahoo.com)

<sup>2</sup>Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова

(д. 28, ул. Шевченко, 050010 Алматы, Республика Казахстан)

Кандидат исторических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5194-6136>. E-mail: [zhozhengis@gmail.com](mailto:zhozhengis@gmail.com)

\*Корреспондирующий автор

<sup>3</sup>Тегеранский университет, кафедра региональных исследований факультета права и политических наук

(д. 487, кв. 12, ул. Таджриш, 451849 Тегеран, Иран)

Доктор философии (PhD), ассоциированный профессор

E-mail: [shiva\\_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir](mailto:shiva_alizadeh@ut.ac.ir)

**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Данное исследование основано на кратком обзоре взаимоотношений между Ираном и казахами в прошлые века, а также на обзоре положения казахов в Советском Союзе и основных причин их миграции через исторические документы, сообщения прессы и устные данные. *Цель и задачи.* Основная цель данного исследования – на основе письменных и устных данных рассмотреть миграцию и образ жизни казахов, иммигрировавших в Иран в период правления Реза-шаха и получивших иранское гражданство в последующие десятилетия. Поскольку исследование включает в себя исторические, географические, политические и экономические аспекты, многие уровни анализа от международных единиц до региональных отношений и международного формата, а также перекрытие переменных анализа, оно потребовало использования исторического подхода, описательного подхода. Политические явления и область политологии представляют собой гибкие предметы, вытекающие из всех других наук и способов обучения. *Результаты.* Исследовательская работа помогает осознать исторические основы отечественной демографии и описывает этапы формирования диаспоры казахов в Иране. В статье рассматривается советский период истории

Казахстана и рассматривается тяжелое положение, в котором оказался наш народ в это время. *Выводы.* Тема исследования познакомит студентов и ученых, изучающих историю Отечества и всемирную историю, с взглядом историков Ирана на этот вопрос.

**Ключевые слова:** Иранские казахи, период Пехлеви, миграция, коллективизация, Советский Союз, преследования, голод

**Благодарность.** Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации фундаментального научного исследования «Исторические традиции казахской государственности и проблемы сохранения национальной идентичности» Комитет науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан (регистрационный номер: BR20280975)

**Для цитирования:** Ноури М., Жеңіс Ж., Ализаде. Иранские казахи-переселенцы 1930-х годов с мангыстау: со времен Реза Шаха до наших дней // Электронный научный журнал «edu.e-history.kz». 2023. Т. 10. № 4. С. 234–246. (На англ.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_234-246

### Introduction

After 1927, with the establishment of the Bolshevik regime in the Soviet Union and the decision of that government to divide the property of the people, many Muslim and non-Muslim residents of the Soviet Union began to migrate to neighboring countries. One of the main destinations of these immigrants was Iran. Although these immigrants mostly arrived in Iran illegally, their fortunes changed in the following years. Some of them immigrated from Iran and reached America, Australia and other countries, and some stayed in Iran. Among these permanent immigrants to Iran were Kazakhs, who migrated mainly from Mangyshlak. The peak of migration occurred between 1931 and 1935. During these years, the Iranian government approved special laws on the residence of immigrants in the country. During the second decade of Reza Shah's reign, through the 1931 Citizenship Law, many immigrants attempted to obtain citizenship from the Iranian government. The citizenship law became stricter during Dr. Mossadegh's rule in 1951, and violators were sentenced to five years' exile (Mendikulova, 2017: 25).

For almost a century of their presence in the region of Gorgan and Dasht, which today is called the Golestan province, the Kazakhs have had a remarkable history. The government's efforts to resettle these immigrants have seen many ups and downs. Over the next decades, these immigrants tried to stabilize their situation. Finding a business to maintain their livelihood was one of the most important activities of these people, which is associated with the allocation of land to these immigrants during the land reforms. In subsequent years, with the revolution of 1979, the life of Iranian Kazakhs also entered a new stage.

This study is based on a brief overview of the relations between Iran and the Kazakhs in past centuries, as well as a look at the position of the Kazakhs in the Soviet Union and the main reasons for their migration using historical documents, press reports and oral history (interview with Muamrin as well as Kazakh and Turkmen informants) to show how Kazakhs migrated to Iran during the era of Reza Shah. After this, it will be discussed how they settled and formed Kazakh neighborhoods in the three cities of Gorgan, Gonbad and Bandar Shah (Turkmen) in the first decades of their presence in Iran. Another part of this study is to study their livelihood and business situation during these years. After the occupation of Iran in September-August 1941, a new era began. The next chapter of this study is devoted to the period after land reform in Iran, that is, the years after 1963, and will focus on the vicissitudes of life of the Kazakhs during these years and their efforts to obtain Iranian citizenship. In this regard, the history of the allocation of land to the Kazakhs and the efforts of people such as Malakzak Talibul Alam are assessed (Mendikulova, 2017: 27).

Their life situation in the years after the 1979 revolution, the attempt to obtain land from the new state system and the events that occurred during the collapse of the Soviet Union; That is, the return of Kazakh families to Kazakhstan or their re-immigration to Iran is the final discussion

of the history of this people in Iran. After this, the changes in the customs of the Kazakhs of Iran, caused by environmental reasons and being away from the mainland, will be assessed in comparison with what exists in Kazakhstan, and finally, an attempt will be made to present the real picture of the situation in Iran. Kazakhs in recent decades. This study examines in detail Kazakh neighborhoods in the three cities of Gonbad, Gorgan and Bandar Turkmen.

The main purpose of this study is to consider the vicissitudes of migration and life of Kazakhs who immigrated to Iran during the reign of Reza Shah and received Iranian citizenship in the following decades.

### **Materials and research methods**

What makes this study more innovative and more detailed than the general words of the authors prior to this study is the extensive use of first-hand sources existing in the archives and libraries of Iran and possibly Kazakhstan. For example, by looking at historical documents, it is clear that Kazakh immigrants immigrated to Iran between 1932 and 1936; The accounts of these people described the reasons for their migration, their work, how they got to Iran, their living conditions in the early years; In 1949, they started talking about the resettlement of Kazakhs from Gorgan to the interior regions of Iran; Since 1951, Kazakhs were granted registration and citizenship; In 1962, Kazakhs widely became subjects of the Iranian government. In 1969, Talib-ul-Alam Aq-Kazakhi was expelled from the region on the direct orders of Mohammad Reza Shah; In those same years, the Chaybui area was considered as a settlement of Gonbad Kazakhs, and the government began its development (Akiner, 1988: 45).

Among the cases mentioned, as well as the reasons for the formation of a new Kazakh quarter in Gorgan, the water supply of the Kazakh quarters and the requests of the Kazakh representative Taj Mohammad Tag Niazi for the allocation of land to the Kazakhs in the years after the revolution of historical documents. It is noteworthy that it is widely used in the present study.

*Library:* review of books and articles written about the Kazakhs of Iran.

*Documents:* This section evaluates Iranian archival centers and documents related to the migration of Kazakhs and the life of these people in Iran. The archival centers are: 1. Documentation Organization and National Library of Iran 2. Documentation Center of the Islamic Council 3. Documentation Center of the Islamic Revolution 4. Institute for Research in Contemporary History 5. Documentation Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran 6. Center for Presidential Documents 7. Documents Center of the Institute of Culture Mirdamad Gorgan 8. National Document Center in Mazandaran.

*Press:* In this section, newspapers and periodicals 1. Ettelaat, 2. Iran, 4. Oyande, 5. Bahar, 6. Setareye Iran, 7. Saadat Bishr, 8. Shaheen, 9. Shafaq Sarkh, 10. Shahbaz, 11. Tajd, 14. Golestan Nou, 16. Sahra, 17. Golshan Mehr, 18. Makhtumagli Faragi, 19. Salim, 20. Golestan, 21. Estrabad, 22. Golshan Mehr and others are reviewed page by page and reports are extracted from them concerning the Cossacks in Iran.

*Oral History:* Interviews with Kazakhs and local informants about immigration from the Soviet Union to Iran and the living conditions of Kazakhs over the past 90 years in Golestan Province.

*Field research:* In this section, the Kazakh quarters of the three cities of Gorgan, Gonbad and Bandar-Turkmen are subjected to anthropological field research.

*Scientific methodology.* Because the research includes historical, geographic, political, and economic aspects, the multiplicity of levels of analysis from international units to regional relations to an international format, and the overlap of analysis variables, it required employing the historical approach, the descriptive approach, the case study approach, the inductive approach, and the comparative approach. Political phenomena and the field of political science are flexible subjects drawn from all other sciences and knowledge approaches.

**Key research questions.**

- What were the reasons for the resettlement of the Kazakhs to Iran during the time of Reza Shah?

- How did the migration of the Kazakhs take place during the period of Reza Shah?
- According to the citizenship law, how was the process of accepting Iranian citizenship for Kazakhs?
- What was the quality of the formation of Kazakh settlements in Gorgan, Gonbad and Bandar?
- What has been the work and livelihood of Kazakh migrants over the past 90 years?
- What changes occurred in the culture and customs of the Kazakh migrants under the influence of the new habitat?
- How was the independence of Kazakhstan and the return of Iranian Kazakhs to this country?
- How did the migration of Afghan Kazakhs to the Golestan province take place and what impact did it have on the Kazakh settlements?

### **Literature Review**

There is a lot of literature and research on this topic. We divided them into two parts according to the countries of the authors - Iranian and Kazakhstan. Kazakh authors include G. Mendikulova and Kazakh researcher from Iran Islam Zhemenei. Iranian authors also worked in this direction and published a significant number of studies:

The book by Haji Mohammad Shadkam, an Iranian Kazakh and scientist, "A Look at the History of the Kazakh People" (Gorgan, Makhtumagli Faragi, 1378) is dedicated to the history of the migration of the Mangistau Kazakhs to Iran in the 30s of the twentieth century.

And the monograph by Gholamreza Goli Zavare, "Historical and Political Geography of Central Asia" (Qom, Office of Islamic Propaganda, 1373) examines the political history of Central Asia. The author in this book also examines the political reasons for the migration of Kazakhs to Iran.

Prominent scientist Jameni Islam, former citizen of Iran and Iranian scientist Mansur Kiai in his books "Kazakhs in Iran, life, customs", "Kazakhs of Iran: a look at the customs of their life" explore the ethnographic side of the Kazakhs and the history of Iranian Kazakhs.

Iranian author Musa Jurjani, in his book "The Role of the Kazakhs in the Period of Holy Defense" (Gorgan, Raikhani, 2014) explores the participation of the Kazakhs in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In addition to these, sociological studies were conducted, in one of them Esmail Heydari conducted his research among Iranian Kazakhs and published the results in the book "Sociological study of the migration of Kazakhs from Kazakhstan to Iran."

### **Results**

In late 19<sup>th</sup> century after full annexation of Central Asia by Russia, a number of Iranians emigrated to these newly-captured regions of Tsarist Empire for different reasons. Some immigrants were merchants who played a key role in economic life of the region and some were those in search of work. Others included fugitives who rebelled against Iran's central government besides captives who were enslaved by Turkmen and Uzbek tribes. This was also the first wave of Iranian emigration to Kazakhstan. The second resettlement came in the 1930s. In late 1930s many Iranian residents of the South Caucasus were deported to Kazakhstan.

Deportations were repeated during 1940s and 1950s. Soviet Kazakhstan was also home to some communist activists who fled Iran. New immigrants faced harsh restrictions imposed by Soviet government. Since 1956 restrictions were lifted gradually. Hence, some Iranians left Kazakhstan and some stayed there until now. They are citizens of Kazakhstan republic now. Iranians living in Kazakhstan can play a prominent role in expanding the ties between Iran and Kazakhstan. Currently, some of the economic transactions and trade deals between the two countries are carried out by these people. They play the role of guides and translators while establishing business and economic relations between Iranian and Kazakh partners. In addition, after the collapse of the Soviet Union Kazakh people who found refuge in Iran during previous decades felt free to return to their homeland. In recent years

some Kazakh families who lived in cities like Gorgan and Bojnord have resided in Kazakhstan. Both mentioned groups – Iranians in Kazakhstan and Kazakhs in Iran – are remarkable assets on which the two nations can count on to bolster relations (Shadkam, 1999: 78).

Kazakhs who left their homeland for various reasons and live there can be found from all over the world. Among them, Kazakhs also went to Iran because of the left-wing policy of confiscating all the country's livestock under the pretext of collectivization of peasants in the Soviet system. In 1925, according to the data of the tax service, there were 26,641 cows in Aday district (mostly in Taisoygan, Saqiz, Oyil, Kazbek regions), 62,278 horses, 103,364 camels, and 916,846 sheep. If we take into account that the farms engaged in livestock breeding in the district are scattered, of course, this is not complete information, the livestock should be much more than that. Since 1851, the Mangistau region has been inundated several times. In the period of 1927–1929, the cattle were killed and deserted twice because of the plague. In Mangystau, where nature is less harsh, the confiscation of rich people began in 1929 (Zavareh, 1994: 49).

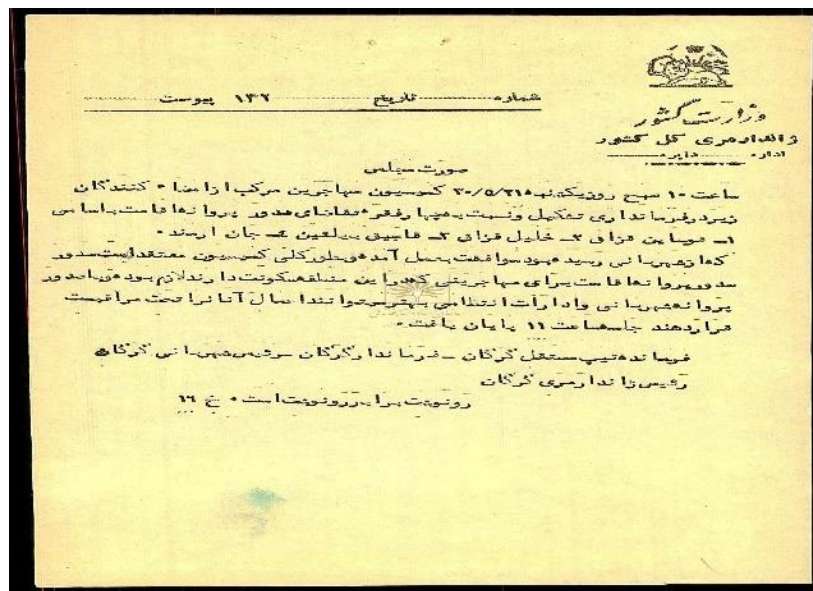


Fig. 1. Residence permits to four Kazakhs

The work in this direction was accelerated by the 19th letter of instruction of the Regional Executive Committee and the Regional Party Committee of Kazakhstan on December 9, 1930, which emphasized the tasks of re-election of village councils, confiscation of the property of the rich, creation of poor and mercenary groups, and the organization and settlement of herders in collective farms. According to the resolution of the Central Committee of the UAC of the Kazakh SSR dated March 12, 1932, "Plan for settlement of Kazakh workers' farms", 400 farms were settled in Mangistau that year, but grouping the previously nomadic and freely roaming country into one place was done with many mistakes. Due to the exaggeration during the confiscation of the rich, middle peasants were also included in this list. In the country, the wave of protests, hunger, running away, moving from one place to another with livestock has increased (1-fig.). Due to the cruelty of nature and politics, deserted villages without inhabitants appeared in the Mangistau region. Therefore, the government immediately sealed the border in 1935 and stopped migration outside of Kazakhstan (Kiaei, 2007: 56).

Iranian Kazakhs crossed from Mangistau through Turkmenistan to the territory of Iran during the "Kyzyl taban shubyrundy" of 1929–1933. Kazakhs first settled in the villages of Gomishan and Sallak on the northern border of Iran. All the inhabitants of this village were Turkmen. It was not easy for Kazakhs who moved to Iran to settle down. Because it was not possible to take care of livestock, do farming, and make a living. The first reason was that Iran did not know the official Persian language,

the second was not being familiar with the life of the new society, and the third was not being able to adapt to the bad weather. And the Kazakhs, who dreamed of the city of Mecca, endured many hardships and went all the way to the Persian Gulf. Maybe they didn't drink enough salt, the weather was bad, the sea was rough and stormy for weeks (Sanaei, 1999: 62).

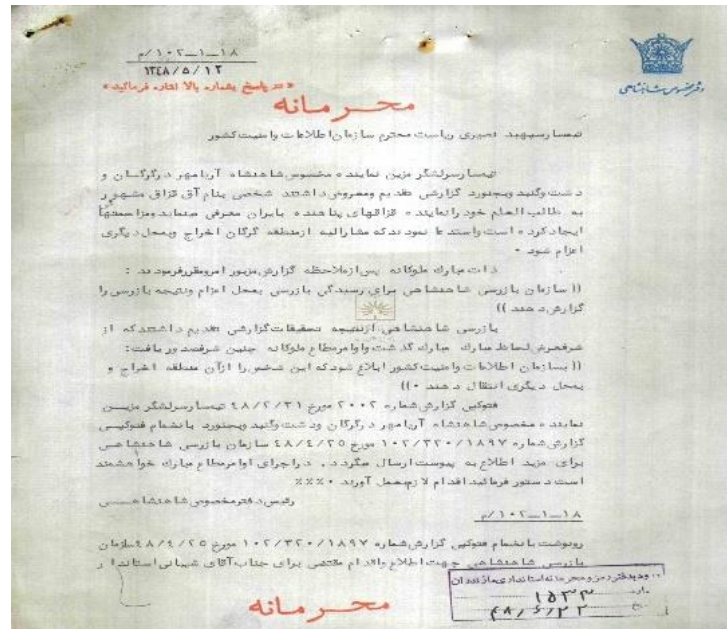


Fig. 2. A sheet from a detailed case file of a Kazakh nicknamed Talib al-Alam

Kazakhs living in the Persian Gulf could not stand the lack of work for a long time and had to return. So, he passed through the province of Sistan and Baluchistan and decided to live in one of the cities of Mashhad, Semnan or Shahrud in the province of Khorasan, located in the east and north-east of Iran, and went there. The Kazakhs, who knew that all the inhabitants there spoke Persian and were a country of the Shiite sect, felt that it was impossible to get along with them there quickly (2-fig.). After that, he went and consulted, and returned to the Turkmen Sahara to be close to the Turkmen, who share the same language, religion, and language. At the same time, at first he settled in the village of Nizamabad near the city of Bandar Turkmen, in the village of Shayboyi on the banks of the river in the city of Gumbaz, Kavus. But a group of Kazakhs moved to areas inhabited by Persians. A part of them were residents of Etrakchal and Sultanabad villages of Gorgan city (Jemeney, 2012: 68).

However, over time, in order to develop the economy, they had to engage in farming in addition to small livestock. Only because of that, it seemed that he got rid of the lack of life in his new place.

At the beginning, about five hundred families, according to some reports, ten thousand families crossed the border of Iran. When they came to Turkmen field for the second time, they started various jobs in the vicinity of Kurdkuy and Bandarshah cities of Gorgan city. In particular, he worked as a worker in the construction of the road and railway between the cities of Behshahar and Bandarshah. Kazakhs were praised by the local people for their road and building construction work and were especially appreciated by the Iranian government. However, the work was difficult. In the early years, the death rate among Kazakhs reached a very high level, unable to get used to the nature of the new environment. Six out of ten people were killed.

According to the elders, people, young and old, fell ill with massive malaria, their stomachs swelled, and they died after a few days. After some time, he could not get used to the new environment and suffered from environmental damage (3-fig.). So, he gave up the work around the city and moved to the cities of Gorgan, Bandarshah and Gumbez-Kauys and started to build "Kazakh neighborhood" villages (Jemeney).

Iran is a country that hosts various ethnic groups. One of these tribes who live in the Golestan province in the north of Iran are the Kazakhs. There are no accurate and official statistics about the population of Kazakhs in Iran. However, according to unofficial estimates, their number is about 6700 people (Kazakh in Iran). The Kazakhs of Iran live in Gorgan, Bandar Turkmen, and Gonbad Kavus (Kazakh mahalle,). The emigration of Kazakhs to Iran in the 1930s coincided with the strictness of the Soviet Union on religious issues and, more importantly, the great famine caused by the policy of collectivization and sedentarisation (Naimark, 2010: 176). They migrated from Turkmenistan to Iran and were welcomed by the Turkmen living in Iran. Later, they settled in different cities and entered a relationship with Iranian society. In Iran, due to a mistake in translation, Kazakhs are considered the same as Cossacks. Because of the negative actions of the latter in the contemporary history of Iran, there is a negative view of them in society (4-fig.). However, this issue has not impacted the relations between the Iranian society and the Kazakhs living in Iran. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kazakhs living in Iran have been invited three times to return to their ancestral homeland. As a result, some Kazakhs living in Iran have returned to their ancestral country.

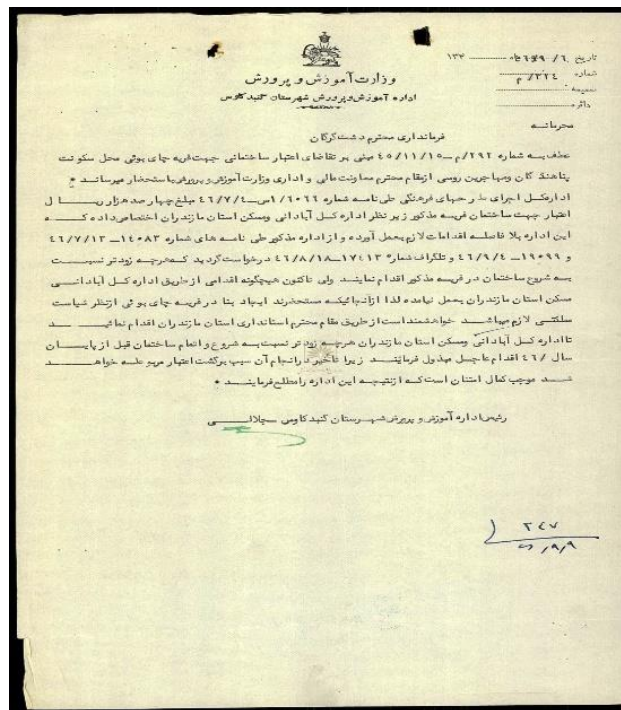


Fig. 3. A sheet from the case about giving Chaibuyeh a Kazakh settlement in Gonbad, building a school and improving them in the 1940s-60s

Currently, Kazakhs living in Iran have the same rights as other Iranian people and have a successful presence in Iran's social, economic, scientific, and cultural fields. Kazakhs are no different from other Iranian people in terms of education and employment, and some of them work in government offices or non-government institutions(4-fig.). In addition, Kazakh youths, like other Iranian youths, serve the conscription system and have also offered martyrdom during the Iran-Iraq war (Hojat). However, they prefer to have intra-ethnic marriages. In recent years, with the establishment of direct flights between the cities of Gorgan and Sari with Kazakhstan, they can easily travel to Kazakhstan to visit their relatives. The consulate general of Kazakhstan in Gorgan also takes care of their affairs. Finally, the most significant issue regarding the Kazakhs living in Iran is the lack of accurate information and the lack of scientific research on them (5–6-fig.).



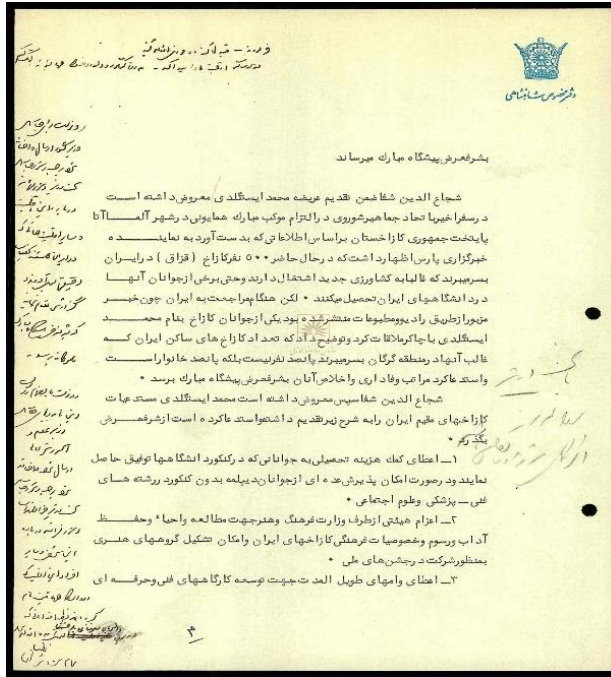


Fig. 4. The first page of a report on the situation of the Kazakhs in 1972 and a letter from one of the Kazakh students at the University of Tehran

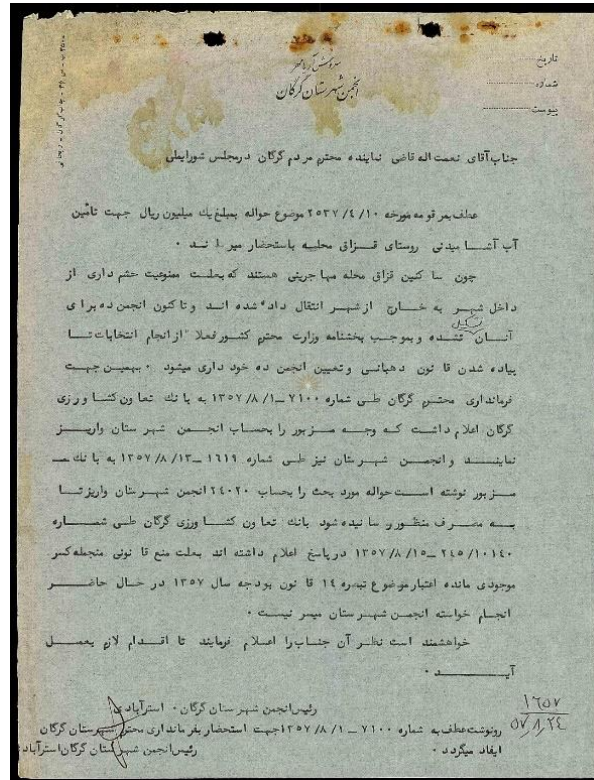


Fig. 5. On the provision of drinking water to the Kazakhs of the Gorgan region in 1979.

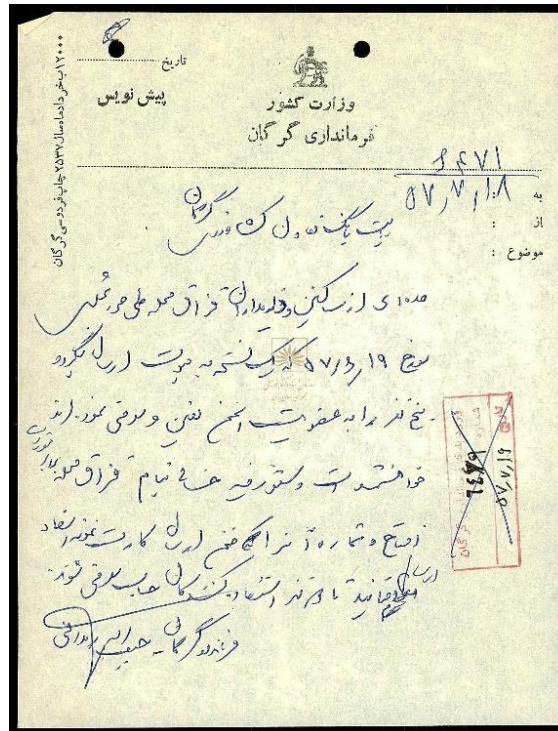


Fig. 6. Letter about the Kazakh neighborhood association of the Gorgan microdistrict

Most of Iranian Kazakhs returned to their homeland in 1995. The whole group that returned to the country settled in Aktau, the central city of Mangistau region. At the end of that year, almost half of Iranian Kazakhs returned to the country. Because they were two Kazakh villages in each of the cities of Gorgan, Bandar-Turkimen, and Gumbaz-Kavuys of Gulistan Province, which was later separated from the former Mazadiran province in the north of Iran. The Consulate General in Gorgan is working on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan to issue free three-year visas for Kazakhs staying in Iran. There is also a great opportunity to use the services of the newly opened Al-Farabi-Abay Center for learning the Kazakh language and culture.

One advantage of Iranian Kazakhs is that some of their brothers are located in Aktau and Zhanaozen. Therefore, he often communicates with them due to his participation in events such as weddings and charity events. Also, after returning to the country, Iranian-Kazakhs found their brothers and sisters living in Mangistau region, their ancestral home, and began to establish kinship relations with them. Now one advantage is that they are getting close to the local Kazakhs. And the main advantage of Iranian Kazakhs is that they are keeping their Kazakh traditions firmly. For example, from the year they moved to Iran until now, they have never left the drum in their hands, and they have never parted with their national clothes. At the same time, Iranian-Kazakhs attach great importance to education, science, art and technology. I will discuss this topic later. Therefore, those who stayed in Iran and returned to Kazakhstan have significant achievements in the above-mentioned fields. But compared to all the mentioned opportunities, there is no desire to learn and assimilate the Kazakh literary language. It is a fact that the trend of deep study of Kazakh literature and history has not been formed (Jemeney, 2012: 112).

The first generation of Kazakhs who took refuge in Iran knew how to transfer their longing for their native country to the next generation, i.e. us. Because the fire of ardent desire for their country in them continues to be alive every day, it will spread to the next generation. That's why he was passionate about his homeland, which we have never seen before, and tied his happiness and future to it.

Kazakhs also had an eldership institute. In recent years, the chairman of the council of elders, Haji Akmurat Rakhbayuly, with his authority, sharp tongue, and common sense, was able to protect those

young people from their misdeeds. Because the heads of the city administration institutions respected the elders. One word of his kind words and speech could be a guarantee that the idiots would not be imprisoned.

The 1980s, when the educated generation began to preserve the language and traditions of Kazakh identity, were also fruitful years for Kazakhs. Dozens of young people created the "Kazakh cultural society" to preserve the purity of the Kazakh language and develop its culture in a new field in Kazakhstan. Muhammed Eskeldi, Haji-muhammed Batyruly, Kamid Uzak-bai-uly, Izhan Korpe, Suleiman Baibish, Niyaz Tobysh, Gapur Bali, Gappar Bali, Mansur Wali, Gappar Kazakh, Abdolla Karzhu, Kushbek Kazakh, Orazbai Begei, Abdrahim Paviz, Abubakir Paviz, Kylysh-muhammed Eskeldi, Abdisary Kazakh, Agali Nurkozhauly, Iliyas Zhemeny, Toyzhan Babyk, Abzhan Babyk. Implementation of cultural activities of this society (Jemeney, 2012: 187).



*Fig. 7. Kazakh women of Iran*

The first Kazakh football team was created. The original members of the team: Mukish Zhemeny, Rakat Begei, Agali Nurkozhauly, Auezberdi Saduuli, Shaltai Kazakh, Shahmurat Kazakh, Ramazan Piltan, Abbas Tobysh, Yaghia Kosayuly, Isa Kosaiuly, Shapur Zayiruly, Vahab Tugelbayuly, Amanbai Eskeldi. Karim Akmuratuly, Akim Zhemeny, Zhappar Bali, Gappar Bali, Farhad Izhanuly, Kydyr Kara-balauly, Jakyp Zhari, Bukai Eskeldi, Rahim Eskeldi went to the football field. That year, our team won the first place among the eight teams that were selected in the competition of teams of the city of Gorgan. It was a historic day for Kazakhs. If I'm not mistaken, the year of that victory was 1980. Only thirteen players of our team were able to participate in competitions that year. Two of our players from our Kazakh village, numbering no more than two thousand, were local citizens like Said, who are Kazakhs. They joined the Kazakhs, learned Kazakh, and played in the Kazakh team thinking that I was Kazakh. One of them became a Kazakh, became a citizen of independent Kazakhstan, had children here, and died in Almaty (Jemeney, 2012: 113).

The royal system of Iran was abolished in December 1979, and after February 1980, the Islamic Republic of Iran was established. In 1980–1988, the Iran-Iraq war broke the peace of the whole country. At the same time, Kazakh was also under economic and social stress.

#### Iran – Kazakhstan Relations in the Post-Soviet Era.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the formation of the independent country of Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of Kazakhstan. It opened its embassy in this country (Rababete siasi). Considering the presence of Islam in Kazakhstan, the Islamic Republic of Iran had a favorable view towards forming a "Muslim" country in its northern neighborhood. The neighborhood of the two countries in the Caspian Sea has provided suitable cooperation grounds for them. Since Kazakhstan is landlocked, Iran can be a suitable route for transporting Kazakhstani products to world markets. Kazakhstan's significant capabilities in producing

agricultural products are a sound basis for trade between the two countries. In addition, the people of Iran consider today's Kazakhstan a part of the Iranian-Islamic historical civilization in the golden age of Central Asia. Despite these geographical coordinates, economic overlaps, and shared historical background, the level and depth of the relations between the two sides have not been favorable until now. The annual trade between the two countries has reached less than six hundred million dollars (Kazakhstan Exports to Iran). One of the reasons for this issue is the international sanctions against Iran. Kazakhstan's initiative to host Iran and P5+1 nuclear talks exemplifies this country's willingness to play a constructive role in solving Iran's problems. Finally, it is noteworthy that if Iran's problems with the international community are solved, the background is ready for both countries to expand their relations.

### Conclusion

Some Iranian Kazakhs were returning to their historical homeland. However, some of them still live in Northern Iran and associate their future lives with Iran. There is no pressure from Iran and the Iranian people and they are considered full citizens of Iran. There is a tendency to draw them into their historical homeland, a process that is considered logical and natural. However, despite this, it is necessary to continue research into their history, ethnography and social life in Iran.

### References

- Akiner, 1998 — *Akiner Sh. Gurukhai musulmon dar Ettehade Shouravi* [Muslim ethnic groups of the Soviet Union]. Tehran: Ilmi Farhani, 1988. 234 p. (In Pers.).
- Jemeney, 2012 — *Jemeney I. Iran men Iran qazaqtary* [Iran and Iranian Kazakhs: Documentary study]. Almaty: World Kazakh Association, 2012. 264 p. (16 pages of color pictures). (In Kaz.).
- Jemeney, 2020 — *Jemeney I. Iran qazaqtari* [Iranian Kazakhs]. <https://old.aqmeshit-aptalygy.kz/tanim/12013-iran-azatary>. (access date: 02.09.2023). (In Kaz.).
- Zavareh, 1994 — *Zavareh G.G. Gagrafiaye tarihi va siasie Asiai Markazi* [Historical and Political Geography of Central Asia]. Qom: Islamic Propaganda Office, 1994. 198 p. (In Pers.).
- Hojat, 2018 — *Hojat Sh.M. Mo inja chandim?* [How many of us were there? A survey of the presence of Iranian Kazakhs in Iran-Iraq's war]. Sooreh Mehr Publication. <http://ketabrah.ir/go/b40571> (access date: 22.02.2023). (In Pers.).
- Kak zhivot — Kak zhivot kazakhi Irana <https://www.centralasian.org/a/iranian-kazakhs/29654881.html> (access date: 03.07.2023). (In Russ.).
- Kazakh — Kazakh mahalle dar Goulestan [Kazakh mahalle in Goulestan]. <https://www.tasnimnews.com/fa/media/1399/01/02/2189523/%D9%82%D8%B2%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%84%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86%DA%AF%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86>. (access date: 03.02.2022). (In Pers.).
- Kazakh — Qazaqha dar Iran [Kazakh in Iran]. [https://joshuaproject.net/people\\_groups/12599/IR](https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/12599/IR) (In Pers.).
- Kazakhi — Kazakhi v irano-irakskoy voyne. <https://rus.azattyk.org/a/iran-iraq-voina-kazakhi-uchastniki/24647790.html>. (access date: 02.09.2022). (In Russ.).
- Qazaqstanning Iranga eksporty [Kazakhstan exports to Iran]. <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/exports/iran> (access date: 17.06.2023). (In Kaz.).
- Kiaei, 2007 — *Kiaei M. Qazaqhai Iran: negahi be adab va rasume anha* [The Kazakhs of Iran: A look at the customs of their way of life]. Tehran: Mansour Kiaei, 2007. 196 p. (In Pers.).
- Mendikulova, 2017 — *Mendikulova G.M. Istoricheskoe I sovremennoe razviviya kazakhskoi diaspori i irredenty* [Historical and modern development of the Kazakh diaspora and irredents (electronic textbook)]. Almaty: Kazak University, 2017. 109 p. (In Russ.).
- Naimark, 2010 — *Naimark M.N. Stalin's Genocides*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2011. 176 p. (In Eng.).
- Shadkam, 1999 — *Shadkam H.M. Negahi be tarihe qoume qazaq* [A look at the history of the Kazakh people]. Gorgan: Makhtoumaghli Faraghi, 1999. 215 p. (In Pers.).
- Sanaei, 1999 — *Sanaei M. Masire abur az rudhane, safari tavassote tarih, adab va farhange qazaqho va qerqizho* [The way across the river, a journey through the history, rituals and culture of the Kazakh and Kyrgyz people]. Tehran: Mehdi, 1999. 251 p. (In Pers.).
- Rababete siasi <https://almaty.mfa.gov.ir/portal/generalcategoryservices/12455> (access date: 02.03.2023). (In Pers.).

## МАЗМҰНЫ

### ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ӘДІСНАМА

<b>Ахметова Ж., Эгамбердиев М., Әбікей А.</b> ТҮРКІСТАННЫҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ-ТЕРРИТОРИЯЛЫҚ ТҮРҒЫДАН МЕЖЕЛЕНУ ТАРИХЫНАН.....	7
<b>Сәтбай Т.Я., Жолдасұлы Т.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАН КИНЕМАТОГРАФИСТЕР ОДАҒЫНЫҢ СОҒЫСТАН KEЙІНГІ ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚЫЗМЕТІ (1946–1970).....	24

### ТАРИХ

<b>Әбдікүлова Г., Төлєнова З.</b> КҮНДЕЛІКТІ ӨМІР ТАРИХЫНЫҢ КӨЗДЕРІ: ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ.....	37
<b>Бейсембаева А.Р.</b> XVII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ СОҢЫ – XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ОРТАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ-ЖОҢҒАР ҚАТЫНАСТАРДЫҢ KEЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ: АРХИВ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ.....	52
<b>Беркінбаев О.У.</b> АБЫЛАЙ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ОРТАСЫНДА МАНЬЧЖУР ӘУЛЕТІМЕН ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСЫ...67	
<b>Жұматай С.</b> ӘБІЛМӘМБЕТ ПЕН АБЫЛАЙДЫҢ РЕСЕЙ ПРОТЕКТОРАТЫН ҚАБЫЛДАУ ПРИНЦИПТЕРІ МЕН БАРЫСЫ (1740 Ж.) ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ САЛДАРЫ.....	83
<b>Қабылдинов З.Е.</b> СҰЛТАН СҰЛТАНМАМЕТТИҢ ӨМІРІ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ KEЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ (XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30–50 ЖЫЛДАРЫ).....	94
<b>Қали А.Б.</b> XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫНДА ЖЕТІСУ ЖЕРІНЕ ТАТАРЛАРДЫҢ ҚОНЫСТАНУ ТАРИХЫНАН.....	111
<b>Қуанбай О.</b> АБЫЛАЙ СҰЛТАННЫҢ ШЕКАРАЛЫҚ АЙМАҚТАҒЫ ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫ (XVIII ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30–40 жж.).....	124
<b>Қонырова А.М.</b> РЕСЕЙ ИМПЕРИЯСЫНЫҢ БІЛІМ БЕРУ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ОРЫСТАНДЫРУ САЯСАТЫ (XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫ).....	142
<b>Рахимова Қ.Д., Батырхан Б.Ш.</b> МҰХАММЕД ӘЛИ ФОРУГИДІҢ ИРАНДА ЖАҢА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛДЫ ОРТА ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУДАҒЫ РӨЛІ.....	154
<b>Рысқұлов Т.А.</b> ОРТА ЖҮЗ ҚАЗАҚТАРЫ МЕН РЕСЕЙ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ САУДА ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫНЫҢ ОРНАУЫ МЕН ДАМУЫНДАҒЫ АБЫЛАЙ ХАННЫҢ РӨЛІ (1730–1750 ЖЖ).....	169
<b>Тоқболат С.Т., Жүрсінбаев Б.А., Жұбаньшов Б.Т.</b> ДАЛА ЖОРЫҒЫ: 1839 ЖЫЛҒЫ РЕСЕЙ ИМПЕРИЯСЫНЫҢ ХИУА ЖОРЫҒЫНДАҒЫ КІШІ ЖҮЗ ҚАЗАҚТАРЫНЫҢ РӨЛІ.....	184
<b>Торайғыров Е.М.</b> ҚАЗАҚ-ЖОҢҒАР ДИПЛОМАТИЯЛЫҚ, ӘУЛЕТТІК ЖӘНЕ САУДА ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ.....	202
<b>Мұхатова О.Х., Досқараева А.А., Сисенбаева А.А.</b> ОТЫНШЫ ӘЛЖАНОВТЫҢ АҒАРТУШЫЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІ ЖӘНЕ КӨЗҚАРАСТАРЫ.....	218
<b>Ноури М., Жеңіс Ж., Ализәде</b> XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫҢ МАҢҒЫСТАУ ОБЛЫСЫНАН ИРАНҒА РЕЗА ШАХТАН БАСТАП БҮГІНГІ КҮНГЕ ДЕЙІН ҚОНЫС АУДАРУЫ.....	234

### АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

<b>Досымбетов Н.А.</b> ФОЛЬКЛОРЛЫҚ ДЕРЕКТЕРДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚТАРДЫҢ ЕГІНШІЛІК МӘДЕНИЕТІ (ЭТНОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР НӘТИЖЕСІМЕН).....	247
<b>Сейтхан Ш.</b> МОҢҒОЛДАРДЫҢ ЖЫЛҚЫҒА ҚОЛДАНАТЫН ТАҢБАЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ТАҢБАЛАУ ДӘСТҮРЛЕРІ.....	261

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

## ТЕОРИЯ И МЕТОДОЛОГИИ

<b>Ахметова Ж., Эгамбердиев М., Абикей А.</b> ИЗ ИСТОРИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОГО РАЗМЕЖЕВАНИЯ ТУРКЕСТАНА.....	7
<b>Сатбай Т.Я., Жолдасұлы Т.</b> ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СОЮЗА КИНЕМАТОГРАФИСТОВ КАЗАХСТАНА В ПОСЛЕВОЕННЫЕ ГОДЫ (1946–1970).....	24

## ИСТОРИЯ

<b>Абдыкулова Г., Толенова З.</b> МНОГОМЕРНЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ ИСТОРИИ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОСТИ: ОПЫТ КАЗАХСТАНСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ.....	37
<b>Бейсембаева А.Р.</b> НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ КАЗАХСКО-ДЖУНГАРСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В КОНЦЕ XVII – СЕРЕДИНЕ XVIII ВЕКОВ: НА ОСНОВЕ АРХИВНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ.....	52
<b>Беркинбаев О.У.</b> АБЫЛАЙ И ЕГО ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ С МАНЬЧЖУРСКОЙ ДИНАСТИЕЙ В СЕРЕДИНЕ XVIII ВЕКА.....	67
<b>Жуматай С.</b> ПРИНЦИПЫ И ХОД ПРИНЯТИЯ РОССИЙСКОГО ПРОТЕКТОРАТА АБУЛМАМБЕТОМ И АБЫЛАЕМ (1740 г.) И ЕГО ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ.....	83
<b>Кабульдинов З.Е.</b> НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИЗ ЖИЗНИ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СУЛТАНА СУЛТАНМАМЕТА (30–50 ГОДЫ XVIII ВЕКА).....	94
<b>Кали А.Б.</b> ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ЗАСЕЛЕНИЯ ТАТАР СЕМИРЕЧЬЯ ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIX ВЕКА.....	111
<b>Куанбай О.</b> ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА СУЛТАНА АБЛАЯ В ПРИГРАНИЧНОЙ ЗОНЕ (30–40-е годы XVIII ВЕКА).....	124
<b>Коньрова А.М.</b> ПОЛИТИКА РУСИФИКАЦИИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ (НАЧАЛО XX ВЕКА)....	142
<b>Рахимова К.Д., Батырхан Б.Ш.</b> РОЛЬ МУХАММЕДА АЛИ ФОРУГИ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НОВОЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЫ В ИРАНЕ.....	154
<b>Токболат С.Т., Джурсунбаев Б.А., Жубанышов Б.Т.</b> РОЛЬ АБЫЛАЯ В УСТАНОВЛЕНИИ И РАЗВИТИИ ТОРГОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ КАЗАХОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЖУЗА С РОССИЕЙ В 1730–1750-Х ГГ.....	169
<b>Токболат С.Т., Джурсунбаев Б.А., Жубанышов Б.Т.</b> ПОХОД ПО СТЕПИ: РОЛЬ КАЗАХОВ МЛАДШЕГО ЖУЗА В ХИВИНСКОМ ПОХОДЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ 1839 ГОДА.....	184
<b>Торайгыров Е.М.</b> КАЗАХСКО-ДЖУНГАРСКИЕ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИЕ, ДИНАСТИЙНЫЕ И ТОРГОВЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ.....	202
<b>Мухатова О.Х., Доскараева А.А., Сисенбаева А.А.</b> ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ И ВЗГЛЯДЫ ОТЫНШЫ АЛЖАНОВА.....	218
<b>Ноури М., Жеңіс Ж., Ализиде</b> ИРАНСКИЕ КАЗАХИ-ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЦЫ 1930-Х ГОДОВ С МАНГЫСТАУ: СО ВРЕМЕН РЕЗА ШАХА ДО НАШИХ ДНЕЙ.....	234

## АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

<b>Досымбетов Н.А.</b> КУЛЬТУРА ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ КАЗАХОВ В ФОЛЬКЛОРНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКАХ (ОПЫТ ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ).....	247
<b>Сейтхан Ш.</b> МОНГОЛЬСКИЕ КЛЕЙМА ДЛЯ ЛОЩАДЕЙ И ТРАДИЦИИ ДЕЛАТЬ КЛЕЙМА.....	261

## CONTENTS

## THEORY OF METHODOLOGY

<b>Akhmetova Zh., Egamberdiyev M., Abikey A.</b> FROM THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL-TERRITORIAL DEMARCATION OF TURKESTAN.....	7
<b>Satbay T., Zholdassuly T.</b> THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION OF CINEMATOGRAPHERS OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE POSTWAR YEARS (1946–1970).....	24

## HISTORY

<b>Abdykulova G., Tolenova Z.</b> MULTIFACETED SOURCES OF EVERYDAY HISTORY: THE EXPERIENCE OF KAZAKHSTANI RESEARCH.....	37
<b>Beisembayeva A.R.</b> CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE KAZAKH-DZUNGAR RELATIONS IN THE LATE XVII – MIDDLE XVIII CENTURIES: BASED ON ARCHIVAL SOURCES.....	52
<b>Berkinbayev O.U.</b> ABYLAI AND HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MANCHU DYNASTY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XVIII CENTURY.....	67
<b>Zhumatay S.</b> PRINCIPLES AND COURSE OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE BY ABULMAMBET AND ABYLAI (1740) AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.....	83
<b>Kabuldinov Z.E.</b> SOME ASPECTS OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF SULTAN SULTANMAMET (1730s–1750s).....	94
<b>Kali A.B.</b> FROM THE HISTORY OF THE TATAR SETTLEMENT TO ZHETYSU IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY.....	111
<b>Kuanbay O.</b> DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF SULTAN ABLAI IN THE BORDER AREA (1730s–1740s).....	124
<b>Konyrova A.</b> RUSSIFICATION POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION (EARLY 20th CENTURY).....	142
<b>Rakhimova K., Batyrkhan B.</b> THE ROLE OF MUHAMMAD ALI FOROUGI IN THE FORMATION OF A NEW INTELLECTUAL ENVIRONMENT IN IRAN.....	154
<b>Ryskulov T.</b> THE ROLE OF ABYLAI IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE KAZAKHS OF THE MIDDLE ZHUZ AND RUSSIA IN THE 1730S–1750S.....	169
<b>Tokbolat S., Dzhursunbayev, Zhubanyshov B.</b> CAMPAIGNING ACROSS THE STEPPE: THE VITAL ROLE OF THE JUNIOR ZHUZ KAZAKHS IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA'S 1839 KHIVA CAMPAIGN.....	184
<b>Toraigyrov Y.M.</b> KAZAKH-JUNGAR DIPLOMATIC, DYNASTY AND TRADE RELATIONS.....	202
<b>Mukhatova O. Kh., Doskarayeva A.A., Sisenbayeva A.A.</b> EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND VIEWS OF OTYNSHY ALZHANOV.....	218
<b>Nouri M., Zhengis Zh., Alizade</b> THE RESETTLEMENT OF KAZAKHS FROM THE MANGISTAU REGION TO IRAN IN THE 1930-s FROM THE TIME OF REZA SHAH TO THE PRESENT DAY.....	234

## ANTHROPOLOGY

<b>Dossymbetov N.A.</b> AGRICULTURAL CULTURE OF KAZAKHS IN FOLKLORE DATA (EXPERIENCE OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH).....	247
<b>Syeitkhan Sh.</b> TYPES OF BRANDS (TAMGA) USED BY MONGOLIANS ON HORSES AND THE BRANDING TRADITIONS.....	261

---

**EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ**

электрондық ғылыми

журналы 2024. 11 (1)

*Бас редактор:*  
*Қабылдинов З.Е.*

*Компьютерде беттеген:*  
Копеева С.Ж.

Жарияланған күні: 25.03.2024.  
Пішімі 70x100/16. Баспа табағы 21,125.

*Құрылтайшысы және баспагері:*  
Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым  
комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты  
ШЖҚ РМҚ

*Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:*  
050010, Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй  
ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ  
РМҚ Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: [edu.history@bk.ru](mailto:edu.history@bk.ru)  
Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТжЭИ басылған:  
050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй

---