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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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**ВЕСТНИК**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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*NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.*

*Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.*

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**Fedoseev R.V.<sup>1</sup>, Bogatyrev E.D.<sup>2</sup>, Mariskin O.I.<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Middle Volga Institute (branch) of the All-Russian State University of Justice (the Ministry of Justice  
Russia Law Academy), Saransk, Russia;

<sup>2</sup>National Research Mordovia N.P. Ogarev State University, Saransk, Russia.  
E-mail: fedoseevrv@gmail.com

**BASIC MODELS OF THE NOBILITY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY (ACCORDING TO  
THE MIDDLE VOLGA REGION DATA)**

**Abstract. Introduction.** In the second half of the 19th – early 20th century the development of industry in the nobility-owned farms of the Middle Volga region took place in the context of an active reform of the agricultural sector of the country's economy. This caused significant difficulties for the local nobility, which had received significant advantages in the implementation of commercial and industrial entrepreneurship in the pre-reform period. **Materials and methods.** The methodological basis of the study is the modernization paradigm, which ensured the consideration of various options for the correlation of traditional and innovative models of the nobility industry development using case study, chronological, comparative, historical and systematic methods. **Results.** The result of the study provided the analysis of the nobility-owned industry of each province of the studied region, as well as the reasons for the development of a particular branch of production among the local nobility. The survey also shows the volumes of production, based on the data of official statistics; identifies the factors that caused the crisis state of the nobility commercial and industrial entrepreneurship after the abolition of serfdom; provides multiple examples of the nobility-owned enterprises, indicating their owners, equipment, the number of workers and the volume of production. **Discussion.** As a result of the study, the conclusion is made that the nobility-owned industry of the Middle Volga region was closely associated either with the processing of agricultural products grown on the estates' farms, or with the use of resources located on the territory of their land, thereby causing the development of such branches of the nobility production as textiles (cloth), mill, distillation, glass and sawmill industries. **Conclusion.** Most of the local nobles focused on growing cereals, taking little care of the development of industry, which, if it was in the structure of their estates, was more of an auxiliary character, satisfying the needs of the economy itself and the needs of the surrounding population, therefore, within the framework of the noble farms, it was rarely possible to find large factories, with the exception of a few relatively large enterprises in the cloth, distillery and glass industries.

**Key words:** Commercial and industrial entrepreneurship, local nobility, Middle Volga region, textile (cloth) industry, distillery, factory, estate.

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**Introduction.** Acting as the establishment of the Russian Empire society for a long period of time, the nobility was almost exclusively engaged in public service. At the same time, it gradually acquired financial capital, land plots and other material resources, which could not be used only for the needs of personal consumption. This led the upper class to engage in commercial and industrial entrepreneurship, especially due to their substantial financial means.

The development of the nobility commercial and industrial entrepreneurship largely depended on the monarchy power, which viewed the nobility primarily as the service class, but nevertheless realized that the benefit could be obtained in the trade; that is why the authorities found it necessary to provide workforce and financial resources to the nobility that owned land, which would contribute to the development of agricultural production and manufacturing industry in the estates, and would also positively affect the development of trade, increasing competition between the merchants and the nobility.

**Materials and methods.** The research of the given issues was carried out using the modernization paradigm, which is increasingly implemented in the study of the Russian history in general, and the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries in particular. Such approach allows for various models of the transition from agrarian to industrial society, as well as for different options for the ratio of traditional and innovative methods of industrial development in various sectors of the economy, including agriculture. This predetermined the use of methods to identify the features of the nobility commercial and industrial entrepreneurship in the context of the economy under development. In particular, the case and chronological method allowed to determine the main economic adaptation stages of the nobility economy to capitalism; the comparative method was used in order to identify the modifications taking place in the main branches of the nobility industry over the period under consideration; the historical and systematic method provided the complete analysis of the specific historical situation, revealing the internal mechanisms of the considered economic sectors operation.

**Results.** Among the Middle Volga region nobility farms of the second half of the XIX century, the most developed industries were connected with the processing of agricultural produce. These included distilling, flour milling, starch and malt production. At the same time, one of the most significant branches of the nobility industry in the studied region was cloth production, which was represented by a fairly large number of enterprises, mostly owned by the nobility. This is confirmed by statistical data: for instance, in 1862 the Simbirsk province had 35 operating cloth factories, 31 of them belonged to the nobles and only 4 were owned by merchants [1, p. 26].

During the first years after the reform of 1861, there was a substantial share of the cloth industry in the Middle Volga region. For instance, in 1863 the total amount of production without excise tax (i.e., excluding distillery, beer-mead, sugar-beet and tobacco industries) in the four Central Volga provinces reached 11 399 113 rubles, while 33.88% (3 862 763 rubles) of the total production amount was manufactured at cloth factories. This was the most common industry in the Simbirsk province amounting to 84.3% of the total volume of excise-free non-taxable production (2,394,299 rubles out of 2,838,363 rubles); it also held a leading position in the Penza province – 55, 0% (1 043 538 rubles out of 1 897 189 rubles). It is obvious that the cloth production was one of the most common branches of the factory industry in these provinces and the key element in the structure of the nobility economy, along with the distillery. The two other Middle Volga provinces, Samara and Kazan, are in sharp contrast since the cloth industry was not a common industry type there: in the Samara province it reached only 12.5% of the total volume of excise-free production (348 677 rubles out of 2 781 177 rubles), and the Kazan area had a minimum share of only 2% (76,249 rubles out of 3,882,384 rubles) [2, p. 55].

As it was noted previously, prior to the agrarian reforms of the mid-19th century, most of the cloth factories belonged to the local nobility; this was conditioned by the practically free serf labor, the major reason being government's paternalistic policy in relation to the nobility. While placing orders for the delivery of cloth, the government guaranteed fixed prices, suppliers were given an advance payment for future deliveries, which provided factories with funds to be spent on running production costs. In addition, the progress of this industry was facilitated by an extensive river system, which allowed to use water as the main production force.

The reform of 1861 set a number of difficulties before the nobility economy, and it also negatively affected the cloth industry, which was in decline in the first decades after the reform. Founded mainly in the first half of the 19th century, the factories rapidly lost their competitiveness. Focusing on supplies for the state, relying on the cheapness of workforce and the material resources, the local nobility manufacturers, with rare exceptions, paid little attention to searching for alternative sales markets, improving the quality of goods and updating equipment. Under the conditions of serfdom, the main item of expenditure was associated with the purchase of equipment, obtained mainly in Moscow, St. Petersburg and abroad, while the annual cost of equipment repair and checkout hardly exceeded a few percent of the amount received from the sale of cloth to the state. Besides, the low cost of labor allowed not to worry about updating equipment, using outdated machinery for production [1, p. 30]. The dependence of the majority of the nobility-owned cloth factories on state orders led to the production of low-quality cloth. The manufactured products belonged mainly to low (coarse) grades and were intended for sewing "soldier's cloth" [1, p. 27-28].

Some manufacturers decided to restructure their production, reorienting it to market sales. For instance, the owner of a cloth factory located in the village Rumyantsevo, the Karsun district, the Simbirsk province, Major-General N.D. Seliverstov developed his enterprise, despite all the difficulties. By 1869, the factory operated two 75-horsepower steam engines, one 12-horsepower locomobile engine, six water wheels with the power range from 80 to 120 forces and a newly installed 25-horsepower cylinder. The enterprise was equipped with 8 scutching machines, 2 hem tools, 24 presses, 32 carding, 32 rolling, 35 wafer and 14 Belgian machines. In addition, the factory operated 52 hand spinning machines with 60 spindles each, 14 Belgian

"Mülgenes" – 7 in 300, 6 in 280 and 1 in 240 spindles (total 7 140 spindles). The enterprise had 300 hand-weaving mills, 13 mechanical, 9 fulling and 16 washing machines, 5 dyeing boilers, 54 summer and 54 winter drying frames, 5 lengthwise shearing machines, 10 transverse, 2 striking and 4 surges, 10 lever and 1 hydraulic types of press. Wool for processing (30 to 50 thousand poods) was purchased in the Orenburg, Simbirsk, Samara, Penza and Astrakhan provinces. The products were sold to the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Penza, Simbirsk, Nizhny Novgorod, Orenburg, Menzelinsk, the so-called "Kyrgyz steppe" and even to Persia [3, p. 99-100]. The governor of the Simbirsk province noted in his report for 1863: "The cloth of this factory was honoured to attract attention of the Sovereign Heir Nikolai Alexandrovich, during the stay of His Highness in the city of Simbirsk [4, doc. 6, p. 29].

In general, this given enterprise demonstrated the possibility of a fairly successful transition of cloth production to market conditions within the framework of the nobility economy. However, this case was a rare exception, since most of the cloth factories were based on the use of serf labor and became burdens for their owners. Some of the owners were forced to reduce production volumes. In particular, this reduction was carried out by the privy councilor A.N. Skrebitsky who owned enterprises located in the village Terenga and the village of Velyaminovka, the Simbirsk district, the Simbirsk province. In 1861 their volume of production was 60,000 rubles, but by 1862 it decreased to 49,500 rubles. The Active State Councilor I.P. Bobylev reduced the output at his Sengileevsky district cloth factory by 4 times, captain P.F. Durasov from Karsun district – by 2 times [1, p. 26].

The other nobles completely terminated the production process: for example, in 1872 I. A. Arapov was forced to stop his cloth factory in the village Andreevka of Nizhne-Lomovsky district of the Penza province [5, p. 7]. A similar fate befell the cloth factory of the Dukes Golitsyn, located in the village Terenga of the Simbirsk district of the Simbirsk province, opened back in 1769, the factory ceased to exist in the mid-1880s. [6, p. 442].

Many owners chose to lease their factories to merchants, some of these enterprises later became their property. For example, in 1869 the cloth factory of Count M.A. Shuvalov, located in the Gorodishchensky district of the Penza province, was leased to the merchant S.O. Kataev [5, p. 97]. Baroness Stremfeld also leased out her cloth factory that was located in the village Terenga, Sengileevsky district, Simbirsk province; under a contract from December 1, 1867 to December 1, 1874 the factory was leased by the Trading House owned by the widow of the merchant Akchurin and her sons [7, p. 101]. In 1863 Duke A.A. Dolgoruky rented out his cloth factory, located in the village Ignatovka, Sengileevsky district, to I.A. Vinogradov and his companion P. I. Kozlov; in 1872 after the death of the Duke, merchant I.A. Vinogradov bought it from his heirs [6, p. 400]. A fairly large Linevskaya cloth factory, located in the Simbirsk district, established back in 1816 and owned by a hereditary noblewoman V.A. Kokhanova, was leased to the Simbirsk merchant A.K. Shcherbakov; the enterprise employed 500 workers, produced 171 thousand arshins of cloth which cost 153 thousand rubles. The cloth factory owned by the titular councilor A.P. Yazykov was established in 1809 and located in the village Undory of the Simbirsk district; the enterprise was rented by the merchant of the 1st guild I.I. Aleev, the factory employed 346 people, produced 160 thousand arshins of cloth which cost 149 thousand rubles. [8, p. 89].

In general, the reasons for the closure and transfer of the nobility cloth factories to ownership of merchants were as follows: the shortage of funds; the inability to manage production processes in the transition to market relations; the decrease in orders from the state; underdevelopment of the domestic market; the shortage of paid workers. At the same time, these difficulties manifested not only in the cloth production; the other industries traditionally belonging to the nobility were also in decline – distillation, sugar refining, etc. The entire economy was in crisis, which affected the nobility production of a region, significantly slowing down the transition to new methods of entrepreneurial activity.

Nevertheless, despite all the losses, this branch of the nobility economy overcame the decline and provided considerable income to its owners. Despite the closure and transfer of many cloth factories under the ownership of merchants, a large number of enterprises continued to function in the nobility estates. Apart from the above-mentioned enterprises, it is necessary to mention the cloth factory of the major-general's widow E.N. Lermontova, located in the Bugulma district of the Samara province; in 1877 it produced 55 thousand arshins of cloth which cost 52 thousand rubles. [9, doc. 13, p. 107]. In 1869 the widow of the lieutenant E.V. Krotkova and the wife of the colonel A.I. Verevkina owned the Ishcheevskaya cloth factory, founded back in 1802 and located in the Simbirsky district; it employed 470 people and produced 165 thousand arshins of cloth which cost 147 450 rubles. [8, p. 88]. The hereditary nobleman M.Ya. Pribylovsky owned a cloth factory, located in the village Izmailovka, the Sengileevsky district, the Simbirsk province; the enterprise



employed 342 workers, producing 63 thousand arshins of cloth worth 53 thousand rubles. [8, p. 94-95]. Another cloth factory, founded in 1817 in the village Samaykino, the Syzran district of the Simbirsk province, belonged to the hereditary noblemen A. and D. Voeikov, it employed 508 workers, the annual production volume reached 200 thousand arshins of cloth worth 191 thousand rubles. [8, p. 96]. The court councilor K. N. Salkov owned the cloth factory which had been established in 1853 at the village Selidba, the Syzran district of the Simbirsk province. It was a factory with 330 workers which produced 86 thousand arshins of cloth worth 70 260 rubles. Back in 1805 in the village Ustren` (the Karsun district of the Simbirsk province) the cloth factory was established that was owned by the provincial secretary N.S. Krotkov; it employed 240 people and produced 60 thousand arshins of cloth worth 54 thousand rubles. [8, p. 97-98].

In general, the cloth industry of the Middle Volga region nobility economy continued to play an important role in the overall structure of the commercial and industrial activity of the gentry. In the pre-reform period, this industry almost exclusively belonged to the nobility; this was facilitated by the protective policy of the government, which placed substantial orders for the supply of cloth for the army. After the reforms of the mid-19th century, the industry was in decline since the abolition of serfdom and a significant reduction in orders from the state led to transferring of multiple nobility cloth factories under the merchants` ownership. This sector of the nobility economy was able to recover from these shocks only by the end of the 19th century, when the nobility commercial and industrial entrepreneurship began to be dominated by a new type of landowners who adapted to market mechanisms of management; they switched to the use of hired labor in their cloth factories and found independent markets for sale, which resulted in considerable income.

Distillation was another relatively developed type of the nobility commercial and industrial activity in the Middle Volga region. For a long time, it was one of the few production types that developed almost exclusively within the framework of the nobility economy, due to the will of the legislature and its close connection with agriculture. This type of industrial activity involved many local nobles who produced spirits, both for the needs of the state (which made most of its income from alcohol production) and for their own benefit. At the same time, the legal foundation of distillery production was closely related to the legal status of the upper class, since in the 18th – early 19th centuries the rights of the nobility were expanding and the landowners had a monopoly in this area. Later the monarchy took the path of reducing the nobility rights and advantages. Thus, distillation ceased to be affiliated with the upper class and became available to various owners.

The Regulation on Alcohol Tax, enacted in 1861 [10], abolished leasing of wine industries, which simultaneously disrupted the monopoly of the local nobility on distilling. According to Article 107, the right to engage in distilling was enjoyed by the following groups: 1) nobles and officials; 2) military personnel; 3) colonists and other settlers who possessed "special certificates"; 4) all persons who had the right to "factory and industrial activities". Moreover, the list of bodies who enjoyed the "right to distill" was not uniform: for instance, in Bessarabia, this right was also exercised by "non-nobles who own inhabited estates", but only "for those distilleries that they established before the issue of the Excise Regulations on November 23, 1843", and in "the provinces and regions of Siberia for all classes without exception" [10]. At the same time, by the middle of the 19th century, the industry faced the abnormal challenge - the distilleries possessed substantial capacities, but did not operate at maximum capacity [11, p. 100]. For example, in 1861 the Simbirsk province included 16 operating distilleries, which were able to produce 1,629,585 pure alcohol buckets, but in reality, only 805,899 buckets could be distilled [1, p. 115-116]. In the neighboring Samara province in 1859 there were 11 operating factories, which could theoretically produce 3,164,000 buckets, but the actual amount was 940,631 buckets [11, p. 100]. In this regard, a striking example was the Penza province, where in 1857 the existing 64 factories were able to produce only 3,583,674 buckets of pure alcohol [12, p. 12], while the capacity of the functioning distilleries, according to N.S. Leskov, allowed to produce 30,354,000 buckets [3, p. 421-422]. Thus, only 10% of the production capabilities were used. The reason for this issue was the underdevelopment of transportation lines. In the middle of the XIX century, this province was not yet connected by railway to the central areas of the Empire; the Penza region lacked large navigable waterways that would ensure the export of grain; therefore, the prices for grain were often half as much as in the neighboring Simbirsk and Samara provinces that could trade using the Volga basin. This situation caused more intensive development of the manufacturing industry, in comparison with the above-mentioned provinces, including the distillery production, which provided the processing of surplus grain. It was conditioned by the current trade and economic situation, not by the whim of wealthy landowners.

As a result of the reform, along with the fact that representatives of the other society classes gained access to the distilling industry, the government provided incentives to large enterprises and the owners gained the

right to the excise-free sale of a surplus of alcohol in excess of the legal output rate. Although the goal of those measures was to industrialize the distillation production, the result was a rapid reduction in the nobility distillation that possessed low-level equipment and was unable to compete with large factories. The local nobility, numerous in number, was surely able to cope with this situation, taking advantage of the opportunity to lease land or selling part of it, thereby supporting their enterprises, adjusting them to the current standards. However, most distilleries were small and based on the serf labor, which led to a rather significant reduction in the share of distillery production in the structure of the nobility economy. This negatively affected grain production - the main raw materials for distilling and animal husbandry. The latter developed because of the waste from distilleries that was suitable as forage for livestock.

The innovations negatively affected the distillery production of the Middle Volga provinces. The production significantly diminished from the 1862/63 fiscal year to the year 1863/64: from 2,520,908 buckets of alcohol to 2,315,462 buckets (by 8.2%); the consumption of flour as the main raw material decreased from 6 901 618 to 6 085 318 poods (by 11.9%) [2, p. 36-37].

Nevertheless, despite all the difficulties of the post-reform time, distillation remained an extremely effective branch of economic activity among the local nobility, that produced millions of liters of alcohol, which was a considerably profitable business. For example, the court councilor S.P. Shelashnikov owned a distillery factory located at his estate in the Bugulma district of the Samara province. In 1877 it produced 2,602,662 degrees of alcohol, the turnover reached 208,813 rubles, the enterprise owned 8 fermenting vats, 1 mash and 2 beer cubes and employed 35 workers [9, doc. 13, p. 56-57 vol.]. In 1882 the plant owned by Colonel D.S. Osorgin in the Buguruslansky district of the same province produced 153 thousand buckets of alcohol with the substantial turnover of 168,300 rubles. [9, doc. 22, p. 16].

It should be noted that distilleries were not the only industry developed by landowners, they usually established enterprises for the further processing of alcohol (vodka or beer brewery), organizing the sale of manufactured products and engaging in related industries, primarily flour and glass production. For example, the above-mentioned D.S. Osorgin, along with the distillery, had a vodka factory at his estate, which produced 5 thousand buckets of vodka a year worth 25,000 rubles. In addition, he owned a beer-honey brewery that produced 6 thousand buckets of beer per year worth 1,800 rubles [9, doc. 22, p. 16]. Guard-Colonel A.E. Pashkov possessed a similar production structure. He owned a vodka factory located in the city of Nikolaevsk of the eponymous district of the Samara province. In 1877, the distillery produced 10 thousand buckets of vodka worth 25,000 rubles, the alcohol was supplied from Pashkov's own enterprise located in the village Nikolskoye of the Syzran district in the Simbirsk province, where the enterprising landowner had a second, larger vodka factory, which produced 16 thousand buckets of vodka per year worth 70,000 rubles [9, doc. 13, p. 32-33, 35].

In general, distillation was one of the fundamental types of the processing industry in the Middle Volga region, it formed a system of raw material suppliers, reorienting their farms to service these plants. An increase in production in the distilling areas could have a positive effect on the development of commercial agriculture (an increase in potato sowing), animal husbandry (the fattening of livestock using the production waste), and the expansion of the scope of free hired labor. In addition, for a long-time period, distillation had a positive effect on the grain market of the Middle Volga provinces.

**Discussion.** In the second half of the 19th century, agriculture was the main branch of the economy in the studied region; almost the entire population was employed in this area. This predetermined the main occupations of the local nobility, that traditionally were mostly engaged in field cultivation. Consequently, even before the reform, most of the local noblemen acquired one or two mills, mainly for processing their own grain. This type of manufacturing of the nobility economy of the Middle Volga region was aimed at processing grain crops grown on the farms.

Over the post-reform period, agriculture was actively developing and gaining considerable profits to the owners. Moreover, mills were a characteristic phenomenon both for large and small landowners. For instance, Duke A.A. Bestuzhev in the village Repyevka, the Syzran district of the Simbirsk province, owned a mill that produced flour, millet and bran worth more than 150 thousand rubles per year [2, p. 445]. In the estate of the privy councilor D.P. Eremeev in the Sviyazhsky district of the Kazan province, there was a mill with an income of 2,600 rubles per year [13, doc. 676, p. 173v.]. In the village Elan of the Penza province, the landowner N.N. Ermolaev owned a flour mill that produced up to 6,000 poods of grain per year [14, p. 506].

One of the additional sources of income for the local nobility was the right of land owners to its subsoil, which allowed to use the minerals and springs found on the territory of the estates. In the second half of the 19th century, this served as the basis for the spread of the nobility glass factories of various sizes and volumes, but their total number was insignificant.

Large enterprises of this type included the glass factory established in 1877 in the village Nizhniy Shkaft, the Gorodishchensky district of the Penza province, owned by Count M.A. Shuvalov, which employed 119 workers. Since 1889 in the village Golitsyn, the Nizhne-Lomovsky district of the same province, the plant had been functioning, owned by Count S.M. Tolstoy and employing more than 300 workers [15, p. 97-99]; it was later inherited by Countess N.V. Tolstoy; at the beginning of the twentieth century this enterprise produced 8,000,000 bottles a year for the state monopoly [15, p. 498]. The glass factory, which belonged to the Zheltukhins family of hereditary nobles, was located in the village Voskresensky, the Tsarevokokshaisky district of the Kazan province; in 1863 the enterprise had a turnover of 89 350 rubles. [2, p. 72].

The largest enterprise of this industry in the Middle Volga region was undoubtedly the glass (crystal) plant, which belonged to the Bakhmetevs family and their heirs. It was located in the Gorodishchensky district of the Penza province. However, the plant was in decline during the post-reform period. The enterprise expanded its production in 1884 after the heir to the plant, Duke A.D. Obolensky, became its full owner. Since the 1890s the crystal factory showed the noticeable progress. In 1899 the production volume began to grow; the three operating ovens produced various types of dishes worth 350 thousand rubles; in the 1912/13 fiscal year the turnover reached 720 thousand rubles. [16, p. XXXI-XXXII].

The nobility estates had vast forests, and there was a constant demand for wood from the surrounding population; consequently, in the second half of the 19th century, it was common for the Middle Volga region landowners to own wood processing enterprises, i.e. sawmills. Basically, these were small-scale businesses, focused on the needs of their own economy, aimed to meet the demands of the peasantry living in the vicinity. For example, the chamberlain of His Majesty's court, State Councilor A.A. Lebedev owned a steam sawmill in the Kazan province, the Mamadysh district, which gained him 4,000 rubles of the annual profit [13, doc. 676, p. 203]. The Guard-Colonel I.V. Likhachev had a water sawmill in the Laishevsky district, which gained an income of 100 rubles a year; in Mamadyshsky district he owned a steam sawmill, which brought 1,000 rubles of the annual income [13, doc. 676, p. 189, 204]. In 1894 the collegiate secretary and district leader of the nobility A.F. Rzhnevsky established a sawmill in the Simbirsk province, the village of Pospelovka, the Syzran district. The enterprise employed 24 workers, and produced boards and beams worth 20 thousand rubles. [6, p. 447].

Other types of enterprises established on the estates' territories included: brick, resin and tar factories, tanneries, cheese dairies, malt houses, smithies, etc. However, they did not possess the significant market value and did not become common among the local nobility of the Middle Volga region; rather, they supplemented the main types of production, not being the key factor of the local economy.

**Conclusion.** The considered data allow us to draw a conclusion that the nobility industry of the Middle Volga region, like Russia as a whole, was closely associated either with the processing of agricultural products grown on the estates, or with the use of resources located on the territory of their land. This resulted in the development of the nobility industry in such branches as cloth and mill production, distillation, glass and sawmills. Large factories were rarely established within the framework of the nobility business, with the exception of a few relatively large enterprises in the cloth, distillery and glass industries. Most of the local noblemen focused on the cultivation of grain, with little concern for the development of industry, which mostly supplemented the needs of the economy and the demands of the local population. At the same time, the remnants of the past, distinguishing the main patterns of their economic activity, had a strong inhibiting effect on the development of the nobility industry.

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**Федосеев Р.В.<sup>1</sup>, Богатырев Э.Д.<sup>2</sup>, Марискин О.И.<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Бүкіл ресейлік мемлекеттік Әділет университетінің (Ресей Әділет министрлігінің РПА) Орта-Еділ институты (филиалы), Саранск, Ресей;

<sup>2</sup> Н.П. Огарев атындағы Мордва мемлекеттік ұлттық зерттеу университеті, Саранск, Ресей.  
E-mail: fedoseevrv@gmail.com

**XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫНДАҒЫ АҚСҮЙЕКТІК САУДА-ӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК  
КӘСІПКЕРЛІКТІҢ НЕГІЗГІ ҮЛГІЛЕРІ (ОРТА ЕДІЛ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ БОЙЫНША)**

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Федосеев Р.В.<sup>1</sup>, Богатырев Э.Д.<sup>2</sup>, Марискин О.И.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Средне-Волжский институт (филиал) Всероссийского государственного университета юстиции (РПА Минюста России), Саранск, Россия;

<sup>2</sup>Национальный исследовательский Мордовский государственный университет им. Н. П. Огарёва, Саранск, Россия.  
E-mail: fedoseevrv@gmail.com

## ОСНОВНЫЕ МОДЕЛИ ДВОРЯНСКОГО ТОРГОВО-ПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIX ВЕКА (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ СРЕДНЕГО ПОВОЛЖЬЯ)

**Аннотация. Введение.** Во второй половине XIX – начале XX века развитие промышленности в дворянских хозяйствах происходило в условиях активного реформирования аграрного сектора экономики страны, что предопределило значительные сложности для помещного дворянства, которое в дореформенный период получало значительные преференции при осуществлении торгового-промышленного предпринимательства. **Материалы и методы.** В качестве методологической основы исследования выступила модернизационная парадигма, позволившая рассмотреть различные варианты соотношения традиционных и инновационных моделей развития дворянской промышленности при помощи проблемно-хронологического, сравнительного и историко-системного методов. **Результаты.** В рамках исследования проанализировано состояние дворянской промышленности каждой губернии изучаемого региона, а также причины развития той или иной отрасли производства в среде помещного дворянства. На основании данных официальной статистики показаны объемы производимой продукции. Указываются факторы, предопределившие кризисное состояние дворянского торгового-промышленного предпринимательства после отмены крепостного права. Приведено большое количество конкретных примеров дворянских предприятий с указанием их владельцев, имеющегося оборудования, количества рабочих и объемов производимой продукции. **Обсуждение.** В результате исследования сделан вывод о том, что дворянская промышленность Среднего Поволжья была тесным образом связана либо с переработкой сельскохозяйственной продукции, выращиваемой в имениях, либо с использованием ресурсов, находящихся на территории их земельных владений, обусловив тем самым развитие таких отраслей дворянской промышленности как суконное и мельничное производство, винокурение, стекольная и лесопильная промышленность. **Заключение.** Большинство помещных дворян ориентировались на выращивание зерновых, слабо заботясь о развитии промышленности, которая, если и имела в структуре их имений, носила в большей степени вспомогательный характер, удовлетворяя потребности самой экономии и нужды окрестного населения, поэтому в рамках дворянских хозяйств редко можно было встретить крупные заводы, за исключением нескольких относительно больших предприятий в суконной, винокуренной и стекольной отраслях.

**Ключевые слова:** торгового-промышленное предпринимательство, помещное дворянство, Среднее Поволжье, суконная промышленность, винокуренное производство, фабрика, имение.

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### Information about authors:

**Fedoseev R.V.** – Doctor of History, Associate Professor, Head of the Research Department, Middle Volga Institute (branch) of the All-Russian State University of Justice (the Ministry of Justice Russia Law Academy), Saransk, Russia; fedoseevrv@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7752-4513>;

**Bogatyrev E.D.** – Doctor of History, Professor of the Department of Russian History, National Research Mordovia Ogarev N.P. State University, Saransk, Russia; edbog@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2613-4958>;

**Mariskin O.I.** – Doctor of History, Professor, Head of the Department of Economic History and Information Technologies, National Research Mordovia Ogarev N.P. State University, Saransk, Russia; mariskinoi@mail.ru, <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-1962-9725>.

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## ҚР ҰҒА АКАДЕМИКТЕРІНІҢ ЖЕТІСТІКТЕРІ

*Юбилей-70 лет*



# КОРИФЕЙ ФИЛОСОФСКОЙ НАУКИ

У казахского народа много достойных сынов и дочерей, которыми по праву можно гордиться. И один из них корифей философской науки, академик НАН РК Нур Серикович Кирабаев. В эти дни вся философская общественность Казахстана, России отмечает 70-летний юбилей выдающегося учёного и мыслителя, крупнейшего представителя евразийской философской мысли и общественно- педагогического деятеля Н.С. Кирабаева.

Я давно знаю и знаком с научными работами академика НАН РК, доктора философских наук, профессора Кирабаева Нура Сериковича. Он видный учёный, гордость философской науки. Он окончил философский факультет МГУ им. Ломоносова (1974). Трудовую деятельность начинал в качестве младшего научного сотрудника Института философии и права АН Казахская ССР. Окончил аспирантуру по кафедре истории зарубежной философии МГУ (1978). Работает в системе высшего образования около 40 лет (Российский университет дружбы народов РУДН). Начиная с 1979 г.: ассистентом (1979-1981), старшим преподавателем (1981-1982), доцентом (1982-1988), зав. кафедрой философии (1988 -1992), зав. кафедрой истории философии (1992-1993), с апреля по август 1993 года зав. отделением философии, с 1993 по 1994- зам. начальника управление Ближнего и Среднего Востока МИД Республики Казахстан, 1994 и по настоящее время зав. кафедрой история философии, с 1996 г. декан факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук, с 2006 г.- проректор РУДН по научной работе.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С.- известный, признанный специалист в мире по истории арабо-мусульманской философии. В области арабо-мусульманской философии он провел первое в российской, казахстанское и мировой историко-философской литературе комплексное исследование социальной философии мусульманского Средневековья, показав взаимосвязь философии и мусульманского права, раскрыв ключевую роль последнего в мусульманской идеологии. Мусульманское право при этом рассматривается как одна из первых форм теоретического знания, в рамках которого были сформулированы основные проблемы и методы гуманитарных наук на мусульманском Востоке. Большое внимание в своих научно-исследовательских работах он уделяет реконструкции парадигмы классической арабо-мусульманской философии, анализу формирования и функционирования политико-правовой культуры ислама, рассматривая мусульманское право как концепцию "сокральной" легитимности государства, показывая влияние политических доктрин на практику развития Арабского Халифата. В его работах дан развернутый и целостный научный анализ формирования и развития социальной философии восточного перипатетизма от учения о добродетельном городе аль-Фараби до концепции идеального государства Ибн-Рушда в духе идей "естественного права". Особое внимание при этом уделяется философии истории Ибн-Хальдуна и особенностям гуманистических традиций классической арабо-мусульманской философии. За последние годы им опубликованы работы по проблемам кросскультурного взаимодействия западных и восточных цивилизаций, в которых раскрываются проблемы открытости цивилизация к диалогу, вопросы устойчивости межкультурного диалога в процессе развития философского знания, а также по вопросам модернизации высшего образования в России, Евразии в контексте Болонского процесса.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. является одним из новаторов, пионеров, основоположников развития такого важного философского направления как философская компаративистика. В 1991 году на базе Российского университета дружбы народов, им был открыт Межвузовский центр по изучению

философии и культуры Востока, который в 2004 году был переименован Межвузовский центр гуманитарного образования по философской корпоративистике. В рамках этого центра было подготовлено более 30 кандидатов и докторов наук, около 50 монографий и сборников научных трудов и на его базе международных философских симпозиумах и методологических семинарах "Сагадиевские чтения" обсуждались проблемы философской компаративистики учёными более чем из 30 стран арабского Востока, Индии, ЮАР, стран Центральной Азии, Франции, Германии, США, Канады, Казахстана и ряда стран СНГ. Важное значение имеет его международная программа "Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад" в рамках которой проходят ежегодные конференции учёных России и Египта. За годы работы указанного центра по его инициативе и при личном участии было проведено 12 международных философских симпозиумов «Диалог цивилизации: Восток-Запад».

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. опубликовал более 200 научных и учебно-методических работ, включая 10 монографии, 10 учебных пособий и разделов в учебниках. Его научные труды получали высокую оценку среди научной общественности в мире. Он подготовил 17 кандидатов и 3 докторов философских наук.

Профессор Кирабаев Н.С. внёс большой вклад в создание творческого, дисциплинированного, дружного коллектива отделения философии и факультета гуманитарных и социальных наук. При его непосредственном и активном участии была проведена большая работа по открытию новых специальностей "Социология", "Международные отношения", "Политология", "Государственное и муниципальное управление", "Искусство и гуманитарные науки" в РУДН. По инициативе его и при непосредственном его участии реализуются совместные магистерские программы по гуманитарным и социальным наукам с ведущими университетами Франции, Великобритании, Германии, Китая.

Большую работу профессор Кирабаев Н.С. ведёт как проректор по научной работе. Не случайно Российский Университет дружбы народов последние 10 лет занимает 3-4 места в рейтингах среди вузов и университетов РФ, а также достойно представлен в международных рейтингах. Уделяя большое внимание международному научному сотрудничеству, подготовке кадров высшей квалификации, особое внимание им уделяется повышению научного авторитета РУДН. Учёные РУДН активно сотрудничают с ведущими вузами Казахстана в научно-образовательной деятельности.

Академик Н.С. Кирабаев является главным редактором журнала "Вестник РУДН. Серия философия", председателем докторского Совета по философии, членом экспортного совета по философии, социологии и культурологии ВАК РФ и т.д. Надо подчеркнуть, что он внёс выдающийся вклад в развитии философской науки.

За активную научную и общественно-педагогическую деятельность он награждён 4 орденом и медалью, нагрудными знаками СССР, России и Казахстана, почётный профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Гумилева.

В день 70-летнего юбилея хочется пожелать уважаемому Нуру Сериковичу крепкого здоровья, благополучия, счастья, дальнейших творческих успехов и всего наилучшего.

**Раушанбек Абсаттаров,  
член-корреспондент НАН РК, доктор философских наук, профессор**

# ПОДАРОК УЧЕНОГО ЮБИЛЕЮ РОДИНЫ

Недавно в Институте социальной экономики и финансов (г.Алматы) впервые в мировой науке был открыт новый научный Закон «О сохранении и комплексном развитии этносов посредством спасительной Гармонии на истинно духовной основе». Автором Открытия является академик Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан Ураз Баймуратов, который посвящает его 30-летию Независимости Республики Казахстан. Об этом им было заявлено на одной научно-практической конференции.

В свое время, в конце 80-х годов прошлого столетия, он был разработчиком политико-экономической триады о Независимости нашей страны и других республик Советского Союза, переходе к рыночным отношениям и о введении национальной валюты «тенге».

Современная действительность показывает успешность развития нашего суверенного государства.

**Координатор Института Г.Амирова**

**04.10.2021 г.**



## МАЗМҰНЫ

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