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EVERYDAY LIFE HISTORY IN VIRGIN LANDS OF THE NORTH KAZAKHSTAN


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Abstract. *Introduction.* The article characterizes the daily life of the population of the virgin regions of Northern Kazakhstan. Conclusions are drawn about the impact of demographic processes on the daily life of indigenous peoples. For the first time, on the basis of archival sources, a social portrait of the first virgin lands is determined. As part of the development of virgin lands as a historical event, a decisive role is assigned to man. The rise of virgin and fallow lands is still perceived today as one of the few heroic pages, when not only new lands were introduced into agricultural circulation and new state farms were created, but also a special group of the population was formed. It was an association of people with different lifestyles, levels of education, upbringing, culture and national character, formed in a relatively short historical period in a new place of residence. *Goals and objectives.* To analyze everyday life history in virgin lands of the North Kazakhstan. On the basis of sources, characterize the daily life of different nationalities in the virgin regions of the region. *Materials and methods.* For Northern Kazakhstan, virgin lands are a milestone in the history of the region, since after the start of the virgin lands as a kind of artificial community in a given territory is a necessary element of the restoration of objective history. The source base for the study was archival materials collected in the archives of the RK and published as part of various collections of documents. The first group consists of materials from the funds of the State Archive of the North Kazakhstan oblast (hereinafter referred to as GA SKO), relating to the designated period. The second group included published documents. These are Memoirs of N.S. Khrushchev. The methodological basis of the work was formed by such basic principles of scientific and historical knowledge as objectivity, historicism, consistency and concreteness, as well as the civilizational approach used in historical

research. *Results.* More than 89,000 families were resettled in collective farms and state farms of the republic in 1956–1960. *Conclusions.* All resettled from the regions of the USSR had an impact on the daily life of the inhabitants of northern Kazakhstan. The basis of the state policy in the implementation of the project of development of virgin and deposited land was primarily the need to solve the grain problem. Therefore, the satisfaction of the material and everyday component of everyday life of the primary-graders took place on a residual principle.

Keywords: everyday life, demographic processes, North Kazakhstan, virgin lands, social portrait, migration, regions


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СОЛТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ТЫҢ ИГЕРУ АУДАНДАРЫНЫҢ КҮНДЕЛІКТІ ӨМІР ТАРИХЫ

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Аңдатпа. *Kipicne.* Мақалада Солтүстік Қазақстанның тың игеру аудандарындағы тұрғындарға сипаттама беріліп, олардың күнделікті өмірі сипатталады. Демографиялық үдерістердің жергілікті халықтың күнделікті өміріне ықпалы туралы пайымдамалар жасалды. Архив деректері негізінде алғашқы тың игерудің әлеуметтік портреті айқындалды. Тарихи оқиға ретінде тың игеру аясында айқындаушы роль адам болып табылады. Тың және тыңайған жерлерді игеру ауыл шаруашылығына жаңа жерлер қосылып, жаңа совхоздар құрылумен қатар тұрғындардың ерекше топтары да құрылғанын көрсетті. Бұл қысқа бір тарихи кезеңде жаңа мекен-жайда қалыптасқан өмір салты, білім деңгейі, тәрбиесі, мәдениеті және ұлттық болмысы әр түрлі адамдардың бірлестігі болды. *Мақаланың мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Солтүстік Қазақстанның тың игеру аудандарындағы күнделікті өмірді көрсету. Деректер негізінде аймақтың тың игеру аудандарындағы түрлі ұлттардың күнделікті өміріне сипаттама жасау. Мақаланың деректік негізіне ҚР архив қорлары мен жарияланған түрлі құжаттар жинағы алынды. Бірінші тобына осы кезеңге қатысты Солтүстік Қазақстан облысының Мемлекеттік архиві (СҚО МА) материалдары. Екінші тобына жарияланған материалдар алынды. Ол Н.С. Хрущевтың мемуарлары. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Солтүстік Қазақстан үшін тың игеру

аймақтың тарихындағы ерекше кезең, өйткені тың игеру науқанында аймақты іс жүзінде игеру басталды. Сондықтан қандай да бір жасанды қауымдастық ретінде алғашқы тың игерушілердің күнделікті өмірі объективті өмірді көрсетудегі қажетті элемент болып табылады. Жұмыстың методологиялық негізіне объективтілік, тарихилық, жүйелілік, нақтылық сияқты ғылыми-тарихи танымның негізгі принциптері, сонымен қатар өркениетті тұрғыдан тарихи зерттеулерге сипаттама жасау тәсілі алынды. *Нәтижелері.* 1956–1960 жж. республиканың колхоздары мен совхоздарына 89 мыңнан аса отбасы орналастырылды. КСРО аудандарынан көшекендер солтүстік Қазақстан тұрғындарының күнделікті өміріне ықпалы болды. *Қорытынды.* Тың және тыңайған жерлерді игеру бойынша мемлекеттік саясатты жүзеге асыру негізінде астық мәселесін шешу қажеттігі жатты. Сондықтан алғашқы тың игерушілердің материалдық-тұрмыстық қажеттілігін қанағаттандыру қалдық принципі бойынша жүрді.

Түйін сөздер: күнделікті өмір, демографиялық үдерістер, Солтүстік Қазақстан, тың игерген жерлер, әлеуметтік портрет, көш-қон, аймақтар


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ИСТОРИЯ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЙ ЖИЗНИ В ЦЕЛИННЫХ РАЙОНАХ СЕВЕРНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье характеризуется повседневная жизнь населения целинных районов Северного Казахстана. Сделаны выводы о влиянии демографических процессов на повседневную жизнь коренного населения. Впервые на основе архивных источников определяется социальный портрет первой целины. В рамках освоения целины как исторического события определяющая роль отводится человеку. Подъем целинных и залежных земель и сегодня воспринимается как одна из немногих героических страниц, когда вводились в сельскохозяйственный оборот не только новые земли и создавались новые совхозы, но и образовалась особая группа населения. Это было объединение людей разного образа жизни, уровня образования, воспитания, культуры и национального характера, сформировавшееся в относительно короткий исторический период на новом месте жительства. *Цели и задачи.* Показать повседневную жизнь в целинных районах Северного Казахстана. На основе

источников охарактеризовать повседневную жизнь разных национальностей в целинных районах региона. Источниковой базой исследования послужили архивные материалы, собранные в фондах архива РК и опубликованные в составе различных сборников документов. Первую группу составляют материалы фондов Государственного Архива Северо-Казахстанской области (далее ГА СКО), касающиеся обозначенного периода. Во вторую группу вошли опубликованные документы. Это Мемуары Н.С. Хрущева. *Материалы и методы*. Для Северного Казахстана целина — рубежный момент в истории области, поскольку после начала целинной кампании произошло фактическое освоение всего региона. Поэтому воссоздание повседневных аспектов жизни первоцелинников как некоего искусственного сообщества на данной территории есть необходимый элемент восстановления объективной истории. Методологическую основу работы составили такие основные принципы научно-исторического познания, как объективность, историзм, системность и конкретность, а также применяемый в исторических исследованиях цивилизационный подход. *Результаты*. В 1956–1960 годах в колхозы и совхозы республики было расселено более 89 тысяч семей. Все переселившиеся из районов СССР оказали влияние на повседневную жизнь жителей северного Казахстана. *Выводы*. В основе государственной политики при реализации проекта освоения целинных и залежных земель, прежде всего, лежала необходимость решения зерновой проблемы. Поэтому удовлетворение материально-бытовой составляющей повседневной жизни первоцелинников происходило по остаточному принципу.

Ключевые слова: повседневная жизнь, демографические процессы, Северный Казахстан, целинные земли, социальный портрет, миграция, регионы

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Introduction

The demographic features of the changes in virgin territories are directly related to state transformations that began in 1954 and are known in history as the development of virgin lands. The goal set by the party and the government to develop virgin and fallow lands was actively realized by attracting representatives from various sectors of the population from all over the country. Significant migration processes have occurred, which undoubtedly affected the demographic, socio-economic, domestic and cultural environment in the virgin lands.

A serious change in the political and economic life of this region became possible only in 1954, when N.S. Khrushchev began his first major adventure in the country's agriculture — the development of virgin and fallow lands. The purpose of this campaign was both the justified need to increase grain production in the country, and an attempt to demonstrate the capabilities of the USSR in competition with the European advanced powers, including in agriculture.

In his memoirs N.S. Khrushchev wrote that he immediately faced the question of the preliminary necessity of creating infrastructure, but this was prevented by the high demand for grain production in the country (Memuary Khrushcheva, 1994).

To get out of this situation, N.S. Khrushchev initiated the parallel creation of virgin infrastructure and plowing of land. All this became the basis for solving everyday issues of the life of new settlers on the residual principle.

This article is an attempt to analyze everyday life of the inhabitants of the northern region of Kazakhstan during the development of virgin and fallow lands and the demographic history of the region.

The twentieth year between the censuses of population 1939 and 1959 was marked by great changes in the life of the Soviet Union, which had effect, in particular, on the development of

demographic processes in general, on the location of individual nationalities and ethnic groups, changes in the number and national structure of the population of individual areas and republics of the Soviet Union, especially Kazakhstan.

Materials and Methods

The development of the concept of «sources on the history of everyday life», the development of methods and approaches, analysis of such texts is not studied, but a relevant research task. The methodological basis of the research was formed by the principles of historicism, objectivity and a systematic approach, which made it possible to combine various methods of analysis and synthesis.

The theoretical, methodological basis of research in any sector of knowledge is the appropriate scientific outlook and adequate to it principles and methods of scientific cognition.

The systematic approach to the study of historical processes is to consider objects of cognition as holistic aggregates, the properties of which are not reduced and expressed through the properties of their elements; to account for significant interactions between components among themselves and the external environment. In explaining the dynamics of the development of objects cognition as a result of their self-movement and self-organization. The systemic paradigm is designed to overcome the one-sidedness and limitations of the class approach to the study of social phenomena. On the basis of systemic representations, analysis and synthesis, comparison and analogy, logical and historical methods, generalization and abstraction, induction and deduction, modeling and other methods of scientific cognition are further developed.

In the article also used historical-comparative, system-analytical and statistical methods, which ensured the solution of the problems.

Discussion

The source base of this study was the archival documents of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the results of the 1959 All-Union Census. The complexity of working with statistics is often characterized by the lack of statistics in the district, due to the lack of methodology of such developments in the 1950s–1960s. Large censuses are often compared.

The main volume of materials on the history of everyday life in the North Kazakhstan region during the years of virgin lands campaign was found in the regional archives of the Akmola region. This archive has the richest information on housing and cultural devices.

In our view, these documents are still under-represented by researchers, which should be seen as a disadvantage.

Almost the first who raised a question and investigated the impact of the development of virgin and fallow lands on the ethno-demographic situation in Kazakhstan were S.B. Baishev and Dakhschleiger (Baishev et al., 1979).

For ideological reasons, they do not analyze the negative consequences of the campaign, and the changes in ethnic structure of the republic's population were given in favor of Slavic ethnic groups. Similarly, in the work of M. Suzhikov and G. Demakova the migration processes were interpreted as a way of rapprochement between nationalities in the republic (Suzhikov et al., 1979).

From the second half of the 1980s to the period of Kazakhstan's acquisition of sovereignty, a critical rethinking of decades of dogma and stereotypes begins and a new stage in the development of Kazakhstan's historical science starts. At that time, the book “National Processes in the USSR: In Search of New Approaches” was published, which presented analytical reviews, reflections of specialists on the state of inter-ethnic relations, expert assessments of contradictions and trends in the development of modern national processes in the USSR (Bromley, 1988). Some aspects of the problems of inter-ethnic relations were highlighted in the works of M.K. Kozybayev, Zh.B. Abylkhozhin, M.K. Tatimov (Kozybayev et al., 1989) and D.K. Kshibekov (Kshibekov, 1988).

In Soviet times, scholars paid considerable attention to migration issues, its influence on inter-ethnic relations. However, due to the well-known ideological taboo, such important aspects of migration processes in Kazakhstan as the deportation of peoples remained outside the field of research in all the works.

The second block includes modern Kazakhstan historiography. The democratization of society has allowed the research practice to take an increasing approach to the interpretation of the problems of the history and culture of the nationalities of the republic.

Demographic processes in Kazakhstan and related changes in the national composition are reflected in the studies of Zh.B. Abylkhodzhin, M.K. Kozybayev, K.S. Aldazhumanov (Abylkhodzhin et al., 1992). The socio-demographic aspects of the problem under study are presented in the monograph of M.Kh. Asylbekov, A. Galiyev (Asylbekov et al., 1991). For the first time and regionally, various aspects of Kazakhstan's socio-demographic development are being considered.

The theme of the virgin lands history was touched upon by Zh. Abylkhodzhin (Abylkhodzhin, 2000) and K.S. Karazhan, who covered some "white spots" on the topic (Karazhan, 2004).

Results

After the removal of N.S. Khrushchev from the political arena, in the historical and party studies there were made attempts to get rid of these shortcomings. But even then, some factors began to effect, which particularly negatively affected the development of historical science in the 1970s and in the first half of the 1980s. After the enthusiastic works of the 1950s and early 1960s, the period of 1953–1964 almost fell out of the sphere of attention of domestic researchers, which was due to the policy of silencing the personality of N.S. Khrushchev, and it lasted up to the mid-1980s. As a result, a number of complex problems, and, first of all, the characterization of the period as a whole, were essentially out of the sight of historians. This applies to the study of such issues as the functioning of the political system, intra-party struggle, and decision-making mechanisms. One of the reasons for the lack of analysis of many problems related to Khrushchev's period of activity was the prevailing opinion since the mid-1960s that all the necessary assessments have already been given by the October (1964) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Scholars were required not to focus on mistakes and shortcomings made at different times.

The actual silence of N.S. Khrushchev's activities gave way to rampant apologetics, against which the attempts to look at the years of his rule and evaluate them somehow otherwise were heard by few people. Only recently, some attempts to take a more balanced look at the Soviet history of the 1950s and 1960s have begun to emerge, although there is now a wealth of political speculation regarding to our recent past in the academic literature, especially in the media.

The modern stage of the development of historical science is characterized by the rejection of many stereotypes. It is necessary to pay tribute to scholars who turned to methodological problems, assessed the importance of historical science for modernity, stressed the responsibility for reliable "non-partisan" coverage of history.

The work of the review plan was timed to round dates. Thus, economic and agricultural articles on the feat of the Soviet people in the development of the virgin lands came out to the 40th anniversary of development. The problems of the material and domestic component of the life of "tselinniki" in them are affected selectively. Some authors (Lysenko, 1994), A.I. Tyutyunnikov, A.N. Kashtanov (Tyutyunnikov et al., 1994) consider the problems of building infrastructure on a ground in terms of its relationship with the economic efficiency of the "tselinniki" state farms. They come to the conclusion, that the untimely material support of newcomers gave rise to difficulties in the organization of mass bread harvests.

The problems of the way of life and public consciousness of the "thaw" era in Soviet historiography were considered rather narrowly. The work of the first period is characterized by the

principle of socialist realism. The range of studies on the study of the Soviet way of life is quite wide, not from the point of view of reality, but in terms of the given ideal (Arnoldov, 1984). The basic moral and behavioral characteristics of the Soviet man in relation to family, work and collective are defined. But there is almost no analysis of the actual situation in the country within the specified norms, except for the work of R.V. Ryvkina (Ryvkin, 1979). Her study is a kind of manual for the study of everyday-life relationships among the rural population. In particular, the author speaks about a special kind of society of the rural collective, which is characterized by a slower lifestyle, lack of anonymity, the authority of the family and the head of the family.

The rich factual material allowed E.J. Zubkova to assess the public mood of the Soviet population of the thaw era as a reaction to the ongoing reforms (Zubkova, 1993). It is one of the few to explore the public consciousness of people of the era of the 1990s in the 1990s. However, analyzing the general political mood of the Soviet people, E.J. Zubkova gives an assessment of the moods of the entire population of the country, not dividing it by lifestyle and level of education.

Aksyutin Yu.V. analyzes the problems of wages, pricing and the impact of the economic policy of the state on the daily life of people, housing problem, domestic services, compares the situation of workers and employees of cities and collective farmers (Aksyutin, 2004). Unfortunately, he gives a broad analysis of the relationship between power and society at the union level.

In more detail, the problem of public consciousness, moods of the population, social memory is developed in the study of I.E. Koznova, which analyzes the perception of peasants (selected a specific category of population) of the history of the 20th century at the universal and retrospective levels (Koznova, 2000). Using letters and memoirs sent to the Peasant Newspaper, materials of ethnographic expeditions, his personal conversations, and the researcher characterizes the attitude of the peasantry to numerous historical events at the historical and philosophical level. The study argues a special form of perception of peasantry, a system «before - now» when reality is constructed through the prism of comparison of the past and the present. In this comparison, according to the author, the unusualness of peasant daily life is determined, where the appearance and approval of former and new traditions occurs without reproducing exact dates, but on the basis of perception of special «archaic» ideas about time.

Along with the emergence of new monographs, analyzing the public mood in the period under study by us, of particular interest is the sociological analysis of opinion polls by A.B. Grushin and F. Shereghi about the attitude of the population to the family, to their generation, about the world of values of the turn of the 1950s–1960s. F. Shereghi (Shereghi, 2002) gave an analysis of the spiritual sphere of society through the eyes of a sociologist. Analyzing the problem of the attitude of young people to the family and family legislation, determining the range of interests of Soviet youth at the turn of the 1950–1960s, according to opinion polls, A.B. Grushin concluded that young people for the most part had a broad outlook and level of intellectual and cultural development (Grushin, 2001). Knowledge of the cultural heritage of the country was a natural phenomenon for the Soviet man.

At the regional level, the problems of the material and cultural provision of healers, their lifestyle and leisure, as well as family characteristics are largely determined by the same criteria as at the national level.

Thus, historiographic analysis has shown that at both the national and regional levels at the first and second historiography stages, the general tendentious presentation of the characteristics of the problems of the everyday component of the life of healers remains. Most of these issues are dealt with along the way with other subjects or are dealt with selectively.

Everyday life history in virgin lands of the North Kazakhstan

In the 1950s, when the development of virgin and deposited lands, the totalitarian system introduced a large group of people to implement another major project. In Tselinograd, Kokshetau, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Kostanai regions thousands of hectares of pastures have been cut off for crops.

Kazakh villages were also scattered like in the past. At that time, western researchers assessed that the action on the development of the land is a measure that threatens the existence of the Kazakh ethnos, a continuation of the tsarist policy of colonialism. In the republic, there were also figures who were insured against the inefficiency of the development of new lands. When the question of the lands development in Kazakhstan was raised, the first secretary of Kazakhstan since July, 1946 Zh. Shayakhmetov, due to the fact that the fertile layer in the soil does not exceed 2.5 cm, the wind erosion of the land, said: «We will lose our land». Khrushchev said, adding that he opposed the idea of the development of new lands, for which he was removed from his post in 1954. On the ground, there were leaders who opposed the measure. For example, forestry worker Ertay Nakipov has publicly condemned the leadership of the SOC and the Soviet government for the policy of land development — no difference from the colonial policy of the tsarist order.

The number of people of Kazakhstan for this period has increased significantly in comparison with the whole of its history, as well as compared to other republics of the USSR. The total number of people living in the republic was 2.4 times the number of people living in the country between 1939 and 1959, when the number of people living in the city increased by 2.4 times.

In connection with the increase in the use of virgin lands in Kazakhstan, the largest contingent shall be attracted to the working population in the country, as a result of the increase in the number of rural population swelling by 30%. With the current main target plots, the population in the northern regions of Kazakhstan has been increased and the next year the subscale of migration in the country is not invisible. The average rate of the population in 1950s–1980s was 46%, urban – 5.7 and rural – 2.8% (Rhys, 1991). Such an increase in the population in the country was not only at the end of the mass mechanical launch, but as a result of the increase in the memory of the population.

5,156 families moved from Belarus to the areas of the virgin lands of Kazakhstan on April 20, 1960, of which 1,265 families moved to the Tselinograd region, 1199 to Karaganda, 1235 to Kokchetavav, 299 to East Kazakhstan, 311 to North Kazakhstan, 311 to Kustanai and 123 to West Kazakhstan (Sugirbayeva, 2000).

In 1959–1960, about 300 people moved from the districts of the Omsk region to the Kokchetau region, which included many agricultural specialists. In 1954, there was a certain influx of Poles to Kazakhstan from other regions of the USSR, mainly from Belarus. This took place within the framework of thousands of migrations under the all-union program of development of virgin lands. And the Poles played a prominent role in the development of the virgin lands. Under Soviet-Polish agreement of 1957 a rather significant number of returnees arrived in Poland. For example, the echelon of 10 passenger cars and 2 freight cars with citizens, numbering 437 people was sent from Karaganda to Poland. In 1954–1959, a strong flow of migrants was sent to Northern Kazakhstan, where the total population of Kokchetau region grew by 49%, Kustanai – by 91%, Pavlodarskaya – by 105%, North Kazakhstan — by 26%, Akmolinskaya – by 97% (Suzhikov, 1991: 121).

Russians in Northern Kazakhstan increased by 81.0 %, Kazakhs – by 26.5%. Kazakhs increased by 474,000 people in the country, new land in the region decreased by 10,496 people, and in 1939 – 97.9% of the number. Of these, the number of Kazakhs in the North Kazakhstan region decreased by 47,000, and in 1959 the number was only 55.9% of 1939. Although Ukrainians decreased in the North Kazakhstan (31.6 thousand) and Akmolinskaya (5,000) regions, their number increased in the Kostanai (by 46.3 thousand, 144.5%) and Kokshetau (by 11,000, 121.8%) regions. In the northern regions, the number of Germans increased by 8–9 times (Asylbekov et al., 2005: 58).

Because of these changes, the population in the region increased by 70.7% (Kusherbayev K.E., 1996: 30). The Kazakh people showed a sense of friendship and full understanding, finding themselves in the mighty flow of the universal movement for the development of virgin and stale lands in Kazakhstan, which violated the traditional, habitual way of life. Significantly, by 34.1%, the number of Ukrainians decreased, but the number of Uzbeks became noticeably more – by 12.5%. The share of

Kazakhs in population growth was 66 % – the only indicator in the country, when the population was mainly replenished due to natural growth (Kakenova, 2004: 40).

In 1954, there was a certain influx of Poles to Kazakhstan from other regions of the USSR, mainly from Belarus. The then migration of Poles to Kazakhstan is all the more interesting because it took place in parallel with the «second repatriation» initiated by the corresponding Soviet-Polish agreement of 1957. Under this agreement, a rather significant number of returnees arrived in Poland «because of Khrushch». For example, the echelon of 10-passenger and 2 freight cars with citizens, numbering 437 people, including 50 children under 16 years was sent from Karaganda to Poland (Yesimova, 2014: 100).

Population of Kazakhstan and Northern Kazakhstan for 1939–1959

Table 1. Dynamics of the ethnic composition of the population of Kazakhstan and Northern Kazakhstan for 1939–1959 (thousands)

	1939		1959		Increase for 1939 – 1959		
	Number	%%	Number	%%	в удельном весе	In numbers	%%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	6151	100	9295	100	0,0	3144	151,1
Among the							
Kazakhs	2327	37,8	2787	29,8	–7,9	460	119,7
Russians	2458	40,2	3972	42,7	+2,5	1514	161,6
Ukrainians	658	10,6	761	8,2	–2,4	103	115,6
Belarusians	31	0,5	107	1,2	+0,7	76	345,1 (in 3,5 times)
Germans	92,5	1,5	659	7,1	+5,6	566,5	712,4 (in 7 times)
Other	584,5	9,4	1009	10,8	+1,4	424,5	172,6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Kazakhstan:	1619	100	2764	100	0,0	1145	170,7
Kazakhs	446	27,5	564	20,4	–7,1	118	126,5
Russians	690	42,6	1248	45,2	+2,6	558	181
Ukrainians	305	18,9	398	14,4	–4,5	93	130
Belarusians	8	0,5	65	2,3	+1,8	57	812,5
Germans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	170	10,5	489	17,7	+7,2	319	287

The northern economic region was a clear confirmation of the negative impact of mechanical growth on the complication of the demographic situation in the country, primarily due to the development of virgin lands. It was in northern Kazakhstan in 1954–1959 that a powerful flow of migrants was sent, where the total population of Kokchetau region grew by 49 %, Kustanai – by 91 %, North Kazakhstan – by 26 %, Akmolinskaya – by 97 %. The rural population of Kokchetau region increased by 32 %, Kustanai – by 62 %, North Kazakhstan – by 11 %, Akmolinskaya – by 32 % (Bromley, 1988: 129).

Russians in Northern Kazakhstan increased by 81.0 %, Kazakhs – by 26.5 %. The number of Ukrainians increased significantly – by 30.3 %. However, the trend of growth due to migrations is especially evident in the example of the Belarusian people - the number of Belarusians has become 8.1 times. As a result of these changes, the population in the region increased by 70.7 % (Nekrich, 1978: 18).

Important indicators, in our opinion, are the characteristics of the national composition of the population, as often at the everyday level nationality determines behavior, priorities of interests, choice of circle of friends and acquaintances, family and religious traditions.

Akmolinsk region

We cite archival sources from the archive of the Akmolinsk region on the issue of resettlement: «The head of the resettlement department of the Kokchetava region, comrade Motovilov S.S. From the head of the echelon No 424 comrade Petrov Anton Andreyevich.

On March 24 train number 424 with immigrants following to the Kokchetau region from the Brest region of the BSSR stood at the Akmolinsk station. At the time when I filled out documents for migrants with the data that I had in the Molotovskiy district of the Akmola region, in the resettlement department in the city of Akmolinsk, the head of the resettlement department, Comrade Simbinov, came to the train at station Akmolinsk and conducted agitation among the settlers who wished to go to the Kokchetau region, and at the same time he promised them better living conditions in the Akmola region and at the same time informed them of poor living conditions on collective farms in the Kokchetau region. Then, having come to the head of the Akmolinsk station, Comrade Sembinov gave a written request to unhook four wagons with immigrants heading to collective farms of the Kokchetav region and submit them for unloading, although in these wagons no one wanted (with the exception of two families) to remain in the Akmola region. The train passengers found out about the intention of Comrade Sembinov on the unhitching of four cars and insisted on going to Kokchetav. After that, the head of the station canceled his order to unhook these cars and these cars were put on the train for further transportation to the Kokchetau region.

In 15–20 minutes before the train departs, the representatives of the Akmola district, along with representatives of the Ilyich collective farm of the same region, loaded five families of only 15 people from the train to the station tracks of Akmolinsk station without complying with the safety rules provided for by railway laws.

All these operations were supervised by Comrade Sembinov, who gave an application for unhitching of the four wagons. An application with the resolution of the head of the Akmolinsk station is attached with this letter (SANKR. F.1470. L.1. C.9. P.190).

Decree

Council of Ministers No. 800 of November 11, 1954

On rendering assistance in the economic structure to the families of workers and employees moving from cities, workers' settlements and regional centers to collective farms

The Council of Ministers of the USSR by Decree No 1894 of September 8, 1954, «On Assisting the Families of Workers and Employees Relocating from Cities, Workers' Settlements and Regional Centers to Collective Farms» with economic management:

It extended to the families of workers and office workers moving in 1954–1955 (starting on January 1, 1954) from cities of workers' villages and district centers in the region, territory, autonomous republic without regional division, to work and permanent residence in multi-land collective farms in need of replenishment of labor, benefits and advantages provided for by Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of February 19, 1953, No 517, with the exception of the provision of free travel and transportation of property and the provision of a lump-sum cash allowance.

It has been established that a loan from Selkhozbank to families of workers and employees resettling within the oblasts of the Kazakh SSR is granted:

a) for the construction of houses with outbuildings in the amount of up to 10 thousand rubles per family, with repayment of the loan received within 10 years, starting from the third year after the transfer of the buildings to the settler, with the assignment of 35 % of this loan from the state budget;

b) for the purchase of cows or other cattle in the amount of up to 1.5 thousand rubles per family, with repayment of the loan received within three years, starting from the third year after the buying of cattle.

It was established that the families of workers and employees moving from cities, workers' settlements and district centers in 1954–1955 within the Karaganda, Kustanai, North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Akmola, Aktobe, Pavlodar and West Kazakhstan regions to collective farms of virgin lands and fallow lands, except for Selkhozbank loans, a one-time cash allowance is provided in the amounts established by Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of May 15, 1954, No 918 (SANKR. F.1470. L.1. C. 9. P.190).

The housing problem was relatively solved only by the mid – 1960s, when the average area per newcomer reached 5–6 meters at a rate of 6–7 meters per person. In the first 7 years of development, many tselina workers lived in unfinished houses or emergency homes in unsanitary conditions. The possibility of building their homes was not used insignificantly. The houses of tselina workers begin to be furnished with factory furniture, rather than homemade, as before. In everyday life, embroidery, knitting and wall panels are popular.

Plan

Construction of residential buildings for resettlement in a contract way
(State archive of the North-Kazakhstan region. F.1470. C.9. L.1. P.190)

№	Names Of Areas	Construction Plan for 1955	Contractor name
1	Airtavskii	200	Kokchetavskii Trust
2	Aryk-Balyksrii	140	Ruzaevskii Trust
3	Zerendinskii	150	Kokchetavskii Trust
4	Kellerovskii	100	Tainchinskii Trust
5	Kokchetavskii	160	Kokchetavskii Trust
6	Kzyltuskii	300	Kzyltuskii Trust
7	Krasnoarmeiskii	200	Tainchinskii Trust
8	Ruzaevskii	200	Ruzaevskii Trust
9	Chkalovskii	100	Leningradskii Trust
10	Shuchinskii	200	Stepniyak Trust
11	Enbekshelderski	200	Stepniyak Trust
Total:		1950	

Secretary of the executive committee of the regional council: – (U. Nurseitov)
Extract to the Council of Ministers' Decree of December 20, 1954. No 917

Plan

Construction of houses with outbuildings for migrants in the collective farms of the Kazakh USSR for 1955 (P.145)
(SANKR. F.1470. L.1. C.9. P.145)

Name Areas	Total homes with outbuildings	Among them					
		Contracted way Ministry of Mining, Agriculture			Collective farms in an economic way		
		Quantity	amount of thousands of rubles	of	Quantity	amount of thousands of rubles	of
Kokchetavskaiya	4500	1950	19500		2550	25500	

D. Syrtsov, Director of the KazSR Ministerial Council

In a memo to the chairman of the Kokchetau regional executive committee, Rokhmanyuk D.D. noted that 272 families arrived in the collective farms of Yenbekshikazakh district in 1955, of which more than 200 families are still living in apartments in collective farmhouses, such housing for the migrants caused them outrage (SANKR. F. 1470. L.1. C.9. P.133).

According to the data of the two censuses, the highest population density was shown by North Kazakhstan: (in 1939 – 8.2; 1959 – 11.1), East Kazakhstan (respectively: 4.5; 6.1) and South Kazakhstan (4.5; 6.1) regions. The Kazakhs in Kazakhstan according to the 1959 census numbered

2,787 thousand people (29.8 % of the total population) and became a minority on their ancestral land. The largest number of Kazakhs was concentrated in the South Kazakhstan region – 406 195, then in the Almaty region – 304,489, 287,803 in Guryevskaya, 235,873 in Kzylorda Oblast, 219,905 in Jambul Oblast, 194,912 in Karaganda. Fewer than 140,000 Kazakhs lived in other areas. These areas are located in the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. The least Kazakhs lived in the North Kazakhstan region – 56,696 (SANKR. F.1470. C.9. L.1. P.190).

It is worth noting that the smallest number of Kazakhs settled in the cities of North Kazakhstan – 7929 and West Kazakhstan regions – 9962. And in the villages of these same areas they are much more: in the North Kazakhstan region – 48,767 (SANKR. F.1470. L.1. C.9. P.190). The results of the 1959 All-Union Census of the People's Republic of Kazakhstan (SANKR. 698, L. 21, 225. Pp. 406–496).

Conclusion

After studying the Northern Region of Kazakhstan during the period of development of virgin and deposited land, the authors came to the conclusion that the policy of the state in creating acceptable domestic and cultural conditions for newcomers who came to develop the virgin lands was carried out on a residual principle, which caused high turnover of personnel on the ground. In 1950–1960, resettlement flows from different places of the former Soviet Union, increasing the population of Kazakhstan, led to the emergence of a non-ethnic population.

The program of development of virgin lands has developed in detail the main issues (the number of land intended for development, the amount of equipment necessary for the campaign, etc.). At the same time, a number of logistical issues were referred directly to the field and depended directly on the initiative of the local leadership. On the one hand, the command and administrative system did not provide more or less powers to local authorities, on the other hand local managers did not always have the necessary resources at their disposal to solve the problem faced by young people in their daily lives on the ground. Ways to resolve the issues transferred to the local authorities by the center were not worked out in detail. Therefore, some problems at the local level were resolved by trial and error. The haste of the development of virgin and deposited lands led to the provision of material and living conditions on the residual principle, which was the reason for the considerable unsettled daily life of the tenants.

As a result, many of the household problems became virtually dead-end. Analysis of periodic printing, archival material and personal memories of tselina workers showed that the lack of normal transport links made it virtually inaccessible to purchase the necessary industrial and food products, full medical care, and household services. This situation remained characteristic until the end of the study period and was particularly acutely affected by the second half of the 1950s (M. Utegenov).

SOURCES

SANKR — State Archive of the North Kazakhstan Region.

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