

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



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



2023.10 (3)  
шілде-қыркүйек

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

E-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 2022  
© Авторлар ұжымы, 2023

#### БАС РЕДАКТОР

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

#### РЕДАКЦИЯЛЫҚ АЛҚА

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

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

**Кәрібаев Берекет Бақытжанұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Әл-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 Какенқызы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті. (Қазақстан)

**Көмеков Болат Ешмұхамедұлы** — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті Халықаралық қыпшақтану 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

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

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

© Институт истории и этнологии  
им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2023  
© Коллектив авторов, 2023

#### ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

**Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович** — доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, 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 Кэти 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)

**Карибаев 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 (Želvys 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 Кожаметович** — 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 и 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-ИА 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, 2023

© Group of authors, 2023

#### EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

**Kabuldinov Ziabek Ermukhanovich** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 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 Bassieвна** — 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)

**Matyzhanov 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 Dzhaulbayuly** — 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)

Published in the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 Electronic scientific journal “edu.e-history.kz”  
 Has been issued as a journal since 2014  
 ISSN 2710-3994.  
 Vol. 10. Is. 3, pp. 599–610, 2023  
 Journal homepage: <https://edu.e-history.kz>


FTAXP / МРПТИ / IRSTI 03.20.  
[https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994\\_2023\\_35\\_3\\_599-610](https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994_2023_35_3_599-610)


## RETROSPECTIVE OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1920S AND 1930S

*Ualtayeva Altyn Slamkaidarovna*<sup>1\*</sup>, *Apendiyev Timur Akimkhanovich*<sup>2</sup>, *Margulan Aida Serikovna*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology  
 (28, Shevchenko Str., 050010 Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)  
 Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Leading Researcher  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6058-6061>. E-mail: [altyn.lazzat@mail.ru](mailto:altyn.lazzat@mail.ru)

\*Corresponding author

<sup>2</sup>Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology  
 (28, Shevchenko Str., 050010 Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)  
 PhD, Leading Researcher  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: [timur.apendiev@mail.ru](mailto:timur.apendiev@mail.ru)

<sup>3</sup>Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology  
 (28, Shevchenko Str., 050010 Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)  
 PhD student, Researcher  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1260-6099>. E-mail: [aida.1@mail.ru](mailto:aida.1@mail.ru)

© Ch.Ch. Valikhanov IHE, 2023

© Ualtayeva A.S., Apendiyev T.A., Margulan A., 2023

**Abstract.** *Introduction.* The beginning of the XX-th century for Kazakhstan was a turning point in the development of the Republic. In these decades, there have been many state transformations that have affected both positively and negatively the overall dynamics of the population in cities. With the increasing level of industrialization of the country and the construction of new plants and factories, new cities began to appear. Collectivization led to the formation of new villages, from which small towns were subsequently formed. The growth of cities was influenced by the migration of the population everywhere, at the same time, the Kazakh people suffered great losses as a result of repression and famine that occurred during the period under study. *Goals and objectives* – to study the dynamics of the urban population in the 20–30s of the 20th century in retrospect. Study of ways of formation of cities at the stage of formation of the Republic. *Results.* In the course of studying archival materials, including the data of the All-Union Population Censuses of 1926 and 1939, researchers conclude that the population of cities grew as a result of the elimination of rich people and kulaks, the development of the industrial level of the Republic, the imitation of the population from other Republics of the Soviet Union to Kazakhstan, emigration from Kazakhstan during the period of famine and mass political repression, etc. *Conclusion.* From the point of view of population dynamics, this period in the history of Kazakhstan is the most eventful and interesting for both historians and demographers. There was both external and internal migration, which led to the formation of cities that exist to the present day.

**Keywords:** Urban population, Kazakhstan, migration, early 20th century, small towns.




**Acknowledgments.** The scientific article was prepared as part of the project of grant financing «Cities of Kazakhstan in the 20–30s of the XX century as a socio-cultural phenomenon: ethno-demographic and socio-cultural development» (individual registration number: AP19678056)


**For citation:** Ualtayeva A.S., Apendiyev T.A., Margulan A.S. Retrospective of the urban population of Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 1930s // Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz". 2023. Vol. 10. No. 3. Pp. 599–610. (In Eng.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_599-610


## XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 20–30 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҚАЛА ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ РЕТРОСПЕКТИВАСЫ

Уалтаева Алтын Слямкайдаровна<sup>1\*</sup>, Апендиев Тимур Акимханұлы<sup>2</sup>, Марғұлан Аида Серікқызы<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы тарих және этнология институты  
(28-үй, Шевченко көш., 050010 Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)  
Тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, жетекші ғылыми қызметкер  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6058-6061>. E-mail: [altyn.lazzat@mail.ru](mailto:altyn.lazzat@mail.ru)

\*Корреспондент автор

<sup>2</sup>Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы тарих және этнология институты  
(28-үй, Шевченко көш., 050010 Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)  
PhD докторы, жетекші ғылыми қызметкер  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: [timur.apendiev@mail.ru](mailto:timur.apendiev@mail.ru)

<sup>3</sup>Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы тарих және этнология институты  
(28-үй, Шевченко көш., 050010 Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы)  
PhD-докторант, ғылыми қызметкер  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1260-6099>. E-mail: [aida.1@mail.ru](mailto:aida.1@mail.ru)

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТЭИ, 2023

© Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Марғұлан А., 2023


**Аңдатпа.** *Kipicne.* XX ғасырдың басы Қазақстан үшін республиканың дамуының бетбұрыс кезеңі болды. Осы онжылдықтарда көптеген Мемлекеттік өзгерістер болды, бұл қалалардағы халықтың жалпы динамикасына оң және теріс әсер етті. Елді индустриаландыру деңгейінің өсуімен және жаңа зауыттар мен фабрикалардың құрылысымен жаңа қалалар пайда бола бастады. Ұжымдастыру кейіннен шағын қалалар құрылған жаңа ауылдардың пайда болуына әкелді. Қалалардың өсуіне халықтың көші-қоны барлық жерде әсер етті, сонымен бірге қазақ халқы зерттелетін кезеңде болған қуғын-сүргін мен ашаршылық нәтижесінде үлкен шығынға ұшырады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері* XX ғасырдың 20–30 жылдарындағы қала халқының динамикасын ретроспективада зерттеу болып табылады. Республиканың қалыптасу кезеңіндегі қалалардың қалыптасу жолдарын зерттеу. *Нәтижелер.* Архив материалдарын, оның ішінде 1926 және 1939 жылдардағы Бүкілодақтық халық санағының деректерін зерделеу барысында зерттеушілер қалалардың халық саны байлық пен кулачествоны жою, республиканың индустриялық деңгейін дамыту, Кеңес Одағының басқа республикаларынан халықты Қазақстанға көшіру, ашаршылық және жаппай саяси қуғын-сүргін кезеңінде Қазақстаннан көшіп келу және т.б. нәтижесінде өсті деген қорытындыға алып келеді. *Қорытынды.* Халық динамикасы тұрғысынан Қазақстан тарихындағы бұл кезең тарихшылар үшін де, демографтар үшін де аса маңызды әрі қызықты болып табылады. Сыртқы және ішкі көші-қон болды, бұл қазіргі кездегі қалалардың пайда болуына әкелді. **Түйін сөздер:** Қала халқы, Қазақстан, көші-қон, XX ғасырдың басы, шағын қалалар.

**Алғыс.** Ғылыми мақала «XX ғасырдың 20–30 жылдарындағы Қазақстан қалалары әлеуметтік-мәдени құбылыс ретінде: этно-демографиялық және әлеуметтік-мәдени дамуы» гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын іске асыру шеңберінде дайындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: AP19678056)


**Дәйексөз үшін:** Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Маргулан А.С. XX Ғасырдың 20–30 жылдарындағы Қазақстанның қала халқының ретроспективасы // «edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 3. 599–610 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 110.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_599-610


## РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА ГОРОДСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА В 20–30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА

Уалтаева Алтын Слямкайдаровна<sup>1\*</sup>, Апендиев Тимур Акимханович<sup>2</sup>, Маргулан Аида Сериковна<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова  
(д. 28, ул. Шевченко, 050010 Алматы, Республика Казахстан)  
Кандидат исторических наук, доцент, ведущий научный сотрудник  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6058-6061>. E-mail: [altyn.lazzat@mail.ru](mailto:altyn.lazzat@mail.ru)

\*Корреспондирующий автор

<sup>2</sup>Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова  
(д. 28, ул. Шевченко, 050010 Алматы, Республика Казахстан)  
PhD-доктор, ведущий научный сотрудник  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4279-3921>. E-mail: [timur.apendiev@mail.ru](mailto:timur.apendiev@mail.ru)

<sup>3</sup>Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова  
(д. 28, ул. Шевченко, 050010 Алматы, Республика Казахстан)  
PhD-докторант, научный сотрудник  
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1260-6099>. E-mail: [aida.1@mail.ru](mailto:aida.1@mail.ru)

© ИИЭ им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2023

© Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Маргулан А., 2023

**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Начало XX века для Казахстана стало поворотным периодом развития Республики. В эти десятилетия произошло много государственных преобразований, которые повлияли как положительно, так и отрицательно на общую динамику численности населения в городах. С ростом уровня индустриализации страны и строительством новых заводов и фабрик стали появляться новые города. Коллективизация привела к образованию новых аулов, из которых в последующем были образованы малые города. На рост городов повсеместно повлияла миграция населения, в то же время казахский народ понес большие потери в результате репрессий и голода, которые произошли в изучаемый период. *Цель и задачи исследования* заключаются в изучении динамики городского населения в 20–30 годы XX века в ретроспективе. Исследование путей формирования городов на этапе становления Республики. *Результаты.* В ходе изучения архивных материалов, в том числе данных Всесоюзных переписей населения 1926 и 1939 гг. приводят исследователей к выводам, что население городов росло в результате ликвидации байства и кулачества, развития индустриального уровня Республики, иммиграции в Казахстан населения из других Республик Советского Союза, эмиграции из Казахстана в период голода и массовых политических репрессий и т.д. *Вывод.* С точки зрения динамики населения данный период в истории Казахстана является наиболее событийным и интересным как для историков, так и для демографов. Происходила как внешняя, так и внутренняя миграция, которая привела к образованию городов, существующих по настоящее время.

**Ключевые слова:** Городское население, Казахстан, миграция, начало XX века, малые города.

**Благодарность.** Научная статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта грантового финансирования «Города Казахстана в 20–30-х гг. XX века как социокультурный феномен: этно-демографическое и социально-культурное развитие» (индивидуальный регистрационный номер: AP19678056)

**Для цитирования:** Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Маргулан А.С. Ретроспектива городского населения Казахстана в 20–30-е годы XX века // Электронный научный журнал «edu.e-history.kz». 2023. Т. 10. № 3. С. 599–610. (На англ.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_3\_599-610

## Introduction

The period under study was very difficult both in the history of Kazakhstan and the history of the totalitarian Soviet Union. It was during these years (1920s–1930s) that the radical transformations in the field of culture, education and science were carried out. In the region, all socio-economic transformations of the authorities were accompanied by the confiscation of the farms of the rich, the dekulakization and resettlement of wealthy peasants and Kazakh sharua, while the transition of the Kazakhs to settled status on the basis of continuous collectivization was forcibly introduced. Political repressions began with particular cruelty, first against the democratic intelligentsia and members of the Alash movement, etc., and then against the authorities who actively fought against foreign interventionists and White Guards during the civil war. Active participants in the policy of the Soviet government in Kazakhstan also fell into the millstones of repression.

As a result of all these transformations, without taking into account the historically established geographical, economic and cultural traditions in 1921–1923, and as a continuation in 1931–1933, a terrible famine broke out, which, according to some data, killed about half of the indigenous population, and according to others, from 2.5 to 3.0 million Kazakhs. These tragic events brought the Kazakh people not only economic losses but also a demographic catastrophe, «the loss of ground under their feet».

## Materials and methods

Historical demography is part of the general science of population. When using the methods in this article, they were based on the methods of historical demography, taking into account the adjacency of the two sciences – history and demography, therefore the dominant methods and principles are the methods and principles of these two sciences.

The main methodological principle of the work is the principle of historicism. The demographic processes of the urban population are studied within the framework of historical development. At the same time, the task of determining the patterns of growth in the number of citizens of Kazakhstan, the factors of change in the dynamics of the number and its structure, the intensity of migration processes, the demographic behavior of the population in urban areas, the qualitative characteristics of the population under the influence of natural and climatic, historical, socio-economic, and socio-political factors were fulfilled. An attempt was made to identify patterns and cause-effect relationships of demographic processes of urban development in the 20–30s of the XX-th century.

The main general historical methods in the study are historical-genetic, historical-comparative, historical-typological, and historical-systemic methods. They are the basis of the historical and demographic study of the urban population:

- the historical and genetic method contributed to the consistent establishment and disclosure of the properties of the studied reality, the establishment of the initial stages of social phenomena;
- the historical and comparative method made it possible to identify the general and special in the development of individual demographic processes through comparison;
- historical and typological method – to identify certain groups of the population with their properties or differences;
- the systematic method was applied when considering the population of cities as a whole through an adjacent social system. The isolation of this system was carried out on the basis of identifying a set of objects with qualitative certainty.

The demographic component of this study is represented by the methods of demographic analysis: the method of cohorts – when studying demographic populations, the method of demographic calculations – when compiling numerical models of demographic processes that characterize quantitative changes in the intensity of this process; the method of longitudinal analysis - to study the frequency of demographic events in the life of citizens in the study period. The paper also used population reproduction models.

Since the main source base for writing the work was statistical materials, statistical methods were widely used in the study.

The complexity of forming a methodological base for studying the history of cities is due to the variety of theoretical concepts that exist in modern historical science.

## Discussion

The issues of the history of the cities of Kazakhstan are closely related to many aspects of the history of the republic, therefore the problems, comprehensively and in interrelation, considered in the article are extensive. Historiography, which, in one way or another, touched upon the issues of socio-economic and demographic development of the urban population, can be divided into several groups.

The first group includes works of a generalizing nature on the socio-economic, and especially industrial development of the republic, which address the issues of the emergence, development and population of cities.

The development of the socio-economic theme of the study of cities, first of all, was associated with the Marxist direction, and, in particular, with the works of V.I. Lenin. In his book *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*, he made an important conclusion that the industrial population in Russia grew faster than the urban population. V.I. Lenin was one of the first pre-revolutionary researchers to put into circulation the materials of the 1897 census to study the occupations of the population (Lenin, 1899: 567)

The Soviet stage of urbanization had a great influence on the characteristics of scientific research, therefore, the organization, planning and design of the livelihoods of cities especially small, on the methods of managing their functioning and development, as well as the way of life that developed in them. This was largely, if not entirely, determined by the processes of industrialization that the country was going through during the era of Soviet power. The largest contribution to the development of the problem was made by the generalizing works of Yu.L. Pivovarov, B.S. Khorev, G.M. Lappo (Pivovarov, 1976: 118; Horev, 1972: 221; Lappo, 1978: 117). Problems and prospects of social and economic development of cities and urban population are considered in the works of M.H. Barkhin, O.N. Yanitsky, A.V. Dmitriev, M.N. Mezhevich, n.a. Aitov, Yu.A. Polyakov (Yanitsky, 1974: 136).

V.G. Davidovich, the founder of a comprehensive analysis of the efficiency of planned solutions in the work «On the size of cities and villages», first suggested that the size of the city's territory, the labor intensity of production, the capacity of passenger flows, and in accordance with them, the types of urban transport depend on the population. This feature was given great importance, since the time spent by people on movement depended on the size of the territory and modes of transport. He also emphasized the importance of changing the lifestyle of citizens in accordance with the characteristics of development and improvement as its size, types of commercial transport and the system of cultural and consumer services institutions increase (Davidovich, 1956: 18–29).

Valuable information about the qualitative shifts in the population of Kazakhstan, including the Eastern region, is contained in the works of historians who studied the socio-economic development of society at various stages of Soviet history. To study the process of formation and development of the cadre of workers and intellectuals, the research of A.N. Nusupbekov «Formation and development of the Soviet working class in Kazakhstan (1917–1940)» is important. (Nusupbekov, 1966: 112); M.Kh. Asylbekova, S.B. Nurmukhamedova, N.G. Pan «Growth of industrial cadres of the working class in Kazakhstan (1945–1965)» (Asylbekov, Nurmukhamedov et al., 1976: 272).

The works of U.M. Iskakov are of great value for our research. The monograph «Cities in the Settlement System of Kazakhstan (Economic and Demographic Aspect) » is devoted to the problems of the formation of cities, their role in the development and placement of productive forces (Iskakov, 1985: 168). The issues of urban development in close connection with the law of population are considered. The results of research between the structural and functional qualities of the national economy as a city-forming base for the socio-economic development of cities in the settlement system are presented. Particular attention is paid to the problems of development and placement of small towns. The author, on the basis of the theory of functional typology of economists-geographers B.S. Khorev, N.N. Baransky, V.G. Davidovich, V.V. Pokshishevsky, developed a typology of Kazakhstani cities.

The second group includes general and regional works of Kazakhstani researchers on the demographic development of the population of the republic, where the urbanization processes are also considered (Tokhtabayeva et al., 2020: 30–37).

The problems of the population of Kazakhstan were actively studied in the 20–30s of the XXth century. The characterization of the number and national composition of the population of Kazakhstan in the second half of the 19th – early XXth centuries was studied in the works of P.G. Galuzo (Galuzo, 1968: 34–47).

Issues of urban population development are considered in the dissertation of A.B. Galiev «The population of Kazakhstan at the end of the recovery period: number, national and socio-professional composition» (Galiev, 1979: 23). The author for the first time, on the basis of the materials of the All-Union Population Census of 1926, archival and literary sources, studies the population in ethnographic and socio-professional aspects.

Demographic and social changes in the composition of the Kazakh population in 1926–1970 were touched upon in the dissertation research of E.A. Ablanova, S. Aiyymbetova and A.I. Kudaibergenova.

From the standpoint of a new conceptual approach and modern theoretical and methodological positions of the analysis of demographic processes of the entire population of Kazakhstan and the city in particular, the monograph of M.Kh. Asylbekov and A.B. Galiev «Socio-demographics: physical processes in Kazakhstan (1917–1980)» (Asylbekov, Galiev, 1991: 185) The authors consider the socio-demographic development of the republic against the background of socio-economic and political changes as a holistic and multifaceted process. Based on the materials of population censuses, archival and statistical materials, the main trends in the growth of the population of Kazakhstan, its dynamics, changes in the national, social, gender and age composition, as well as the processes of natural and mechanical movement of the population are determined. The study of the population of the republic for a long period of time – 1920–1990 is devoted to the work of A.N. Alekseenko, where, based on the materials of population censuses, the dynamics of the number, settlement and national composition of the population of the regions of Kazakhstan are determined, a comparative regional analysis is given (Alekseenko, 1993: 125) In the book by N.V. Alekseenko and A.N. Alekseenko «Population of Kazakhstan for 100 years (1897–1997)» on the basis of population censuses of 1897–1989 and other statistical materials, trends in the number and ethnic structure of the population of Kazakhstan, social composition, migration issues are studied (Alekseenko, Alekseenko, 1999: 158).

The development of issues of demographic development of the urban population of Kazakhstan based on the materials of population censuses was reflected in the dissertation of I.D. Nikiforov (Nikiforov, 1988: 24). From the standpoint of an integrated approach to the study of the materials of the censuses of 1923–1959, the analysis of archival materials, current statistics on the birth rate, mortality and migration of the population, the dynamics of the urban population of Kazakhstan is traced in the work, the main ways and methods of its formation are analyzed. The causes of high mortality were analyzed later in demographic processes by Adriana Lleras-Muney and Flavien Moreau. (Lleras-Muney, Flavien Moreau, 2022: 2109–2134). The works of Zh.K. Kasymbayev are devoted to the analysis of the urban population of the republic according to the census of 1897.

The third group includes works on the history of the cities of the republic. According to Eric Hobsbawm, the study of cities is gradually becoming the main or at least the most dramatic problems of social planning and management, since the growing pace of urbanization around the world creates problems, many of which have long been included in the list of global (Hobsbawm, 1977: 308)

Thus, summing up, it can be stated that Kazakhstani scientists have widely studied the problems of socio-economic and demographic development of cities in Kazakhstan. At the same time, many issues have not yet been adequately covered from the conceptual standpoint of objective research.

The introduction of a policy of accelerated industrialization, especially the construction of new, mainly large, industrial enterprises, and the construction of railways connecting all regions of Kazakhstan both within and with the Russian Federation, contributed to the changes in the territorial distribution of the population. In Kazakhstan, according to the census of 1897, there were 22 cities in which a little more than 6 % of the inhabitants of the region lived. And this for a long time influenced the ratio of urban and rural population. In the first years of Soviet power, the urban population was still not high 519 thousand people or 8.5 % of the total population of the republic (Historical and demographic trends in the development of the population of Kazakhstan in the Soviet period. The level of urbanization was more than two times lower than the all-Union level (17.9 %). There were 27 small cities in the republic, but there were no large cities yet.

Gradually, the proportion of citizens in the 1920s and late 1930s increased more than 3 times, from 8.5 % to 27.8 %, and their number increased 3.3 times, from 519 thousand to 1.710 thousand people. (RSAE, F. 1562. I. 336. C. 249. Pp. 5-6, 9-10; C. 264. Pp. 1–2.)

The urban population by region was unevenly distributed, the number of citizens depended on the level of

industrial development of the regions, and the availability and direction of roads, especially railways. The most populated city dwellers of the Republic, the largest number of them was in the Karaganda region. More than half – 56.2 % of the citizens of Kazakhstan lived in cities and new standing urban-type settlements. This is primarily due to the industrial development of the region, the extraction of rich mineral deposits, and as a result, the availability of jobs, urban infrastructure, and places of cultural leisure. This attracted not only able-bodied youth from nearby villages, but also from distant regions of both the republic and the migration activity organized by the authorities from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other republics of the Union.

In the developing Semipalatinsk region, 40.6 % of the total number migrated and became citizens, about a third in Almaty (37.1 %), Guryev (34.8 %), about a quarter in Zhambyl (29.3 %), Kyzyl-Orda (28.8 %), Aktobe (26.2 %), South Kazakhstan (25.2 %) and East Kazakhstan (25.0 %), more than a fifth in North Kazakhstan (20.5 %). The proportion of citizens was low in Kustanay (13.3 %), Pavlodar (13.5 %) and West Kazakhstan (17.1 %) regions. As you can see, in the southern region of Kazakhstan, the cities were mainly divided into two parts: the «new city», where Russians and other nationalities usually lived, and the «old city» where Kazakhs settled. Mainly on the outskirts, where it was possible to engage in parallel household and subsidiary farming.

During the study period, the cities remained small, with a population of more than 50 thousand people. In 1926, there was only the city of Semipalatinsk. In 1939, there were already six of them: Almaty, Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, Shymkent, Uralsk and Zhambyl, which were not only large industrial centers and transport hubs, but also administrative and cultural centers of the respective regions and regions, where almost half (47.5 %) of the urban population of Kazakhstan lived. In Almaty, Karaganda and Semipalatinsk, there were more than 100 thousand people in each, which accounted for 29 % of all urban residents of the Republic. At the same time, 46.6 % of urban residents of Kazakhstan were concentrated in the Southern region, and in the rest – slightly more than 12 %: in the East – 14.8%, North – 13.6 %, West – 12.9 %, Central – 12.1 % (Asylbekov, 2014)

By the beginning of the 1930s, there was an increase in the population of the new capital of the Kazakh SSR, Almaty, by more than 5 times (from 45.3 thousand to 230.5 thousand people). After Almaty, the number of citizens is growing in industrial Karaganda (165.8 thousand people). On the basis of the construction of industrial enterprises, the urban population of not only Central, but also Northern Kazakhstan is growing. Due to the increase in freight traffic, the population of such cities in East Kazakhstan as Ayagoz, which, like my villages, received the status of a city during the study period, is increasing.

In cities such as Semipalatinsk, Petropavlovsk, Shymkent, Uralsk, Zhambyl, the population grew from 50-60 thousand to 100 thousand. More than 40 thousand people. He lived in Kyzylorda and Guryev, more than 30 thousand in Kustanay, Aktyubinsk, Akmolinsk.

Less populated cities were Pavlodar, Stepnyak, Ayaguz, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kokshetau, Aralsk, Dzhetysay, Chelkar, Turkestan, etc. Small towns during this period were Zaisan, Atbasar, Temir, Karkaralinsk.

An important component in the overall picture of the demographic development of the cities of Kazakhstan in the 20–30s of the 20th century are migration processes, since it was migration, both internal and external, that contributed to the formation of cities at that time due to the growth in the number of citizens.

Most scientists conclude that a significant migration inflow to Kazakhstan in the first decade of Soviet power played an important role in the formation of the population.

To confirm this point of view, it is necessary to attract the materials of the All-Union Population Census of 1926. The census recorded 1,416 thousand «non-local natives» in Kazakhstan (Vsesojuznaja, 1930: 41). But we should not think that 22 % of the population of the republic were migrants. «non-local natives», according to the census, are people registered in the wrong locality where they were born. A person who changed his place of residence even within the same parish was already considered a «non-local native». In 1926, there were 614.4 thousand people, or 43.4 % of all «non-local natives» (Vsesojuznaja, 1930: 108). Those who were born outside Kazakhstan, but in December 1926 lived in it, there were 801.5 thousand people.

At the same time, the census recorded the number of natives of Kazakhstan living outside its borders in the amount of 162.7 thousand people. Thus, the migration inflow to the republic amounted to 638.8 thousand people, that is, there were much more arrivals. This opinion has long been established in Kazakhstani historiography, and the conclusion about a significant positive migration balance was taken for granted.

Let's comment on some figures. Firstly, about the natives of Kazakhstan living outside its borders. The fact

is that the census took into account only the natives of Kazakhstan who left for other regions of the USSR, that is, not all who left, but only those who were born in Kazakhstan. The number of all retirees will, of course, be much larger.

Secondly, since the beginning of the twentieth century, there has been an active migration exchange in Kazakhstan (Stolypin's agrarian reform, the First World War and the uprising of 1916, the civil war, the famine of 1921–1922). Hundreds of thousands of people, including those not born in Kazakhstan, left it and then returned. Here, the effect of «double counting» worked, that is, those who arrived in Kazakhstan in the late XIXth and early XXth centuries and were already accounted for as «non-local native» then left the republic (most intensively during the famine of 1921–1922) and returned (especially in 1923–1925). They were again counted as new arrivals. In fact, the same people were counted several times.

I have reason to assert that the absolute majority of «non-local native», who arrived in the period 1920–1926 (about 40 % of all «non-local native») are people who returned to their homeland after the famine years. The following figures testify to this – 31.3 % of «non-local native» for 1921–1926 were Kazakhs. At the same time, there is a pattern: the highest proportion of «non-local native» among the Kazakhs was observed in the starving provinces: Adayevsky district – 88.7 %; Ural province – 50 %; Aktobe province – 45.7 % (Vsesojuznaja, 1930: 110). We think that the number of all «non-local native» in Kazakhstan amounted to no more than 400 thousand people by 1926. Let's also take into account one more point - this number includes children (0-4 years) of indigenous Kazakhstanis who have returned to their homeland. But these children were born outside Kazakhstan and, according to the classification of migrants, fell into the category of «non-local native».

Thus, migration processes in the first half of the 20s could not significantly affect the increase in the population of Kazakhstan. To confirm the conclusion, I present data from two population censuses – 1920 and 1926, and a comparative analysis should be carried out on comparable territories. In 1924, as is known, the national-territorial demarcation of Central Asia took place. Kazakhstan includes Syr-Darya, Dzhetyysay provinces, Karakalpak Autonomous Region. The population of these territories cannot be taken into account in comparison, since they were not part of Kazakhstan in 1920.

In turn, it is necessary to subtract from the data of the census of 1920 the population of the Orenburg province, which was already part of the Russian Federation in 1926. These clarifications may seem superfluous. Nevertheless, some authors base their conclusions about the huge migration inflow in the recovery period on a comparative analysis of two censuses in a disparate territory.

For 6 years (1920–1926), the population increased by 114 thousand people or 2.8 %. The average annual growth was 0.47 %. There is no need to talk about a huge or even a large migration influx. The number of the main ethnic groups of the republic – Kazakhs and Russians – absolutely decreased, respectively by 0.9 % and 5.9 %. There were fewer Germans. Only the number of Ukrainians has increased significantly (among large ethnic groups). There have been no significant changes in the national composition of the population of Kazakhstan (within comparable borders) over the years. The share of Kazakhs in the total population decreased slightly – from 54.7 % in 1920 to 52.7 % in 1926, Russians – from 27.6 % to 25.2 %. The share of Germans and Tatars remained approximately at the same level. Only the share of the Ukrainian population has changed more or less significantly – in 1920 it was 13.9 %, in 1926 – 17.5 %.

Migration (primarily forced and organized) to the territory of Kazakhstan began later. Until 1925, the territories of a number of republics, including Kazakhstan, were officially closed for resettlement. The beginning of the planned resettlement was laid by the Decree of the CPC and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of January 18, 1928 «On the tasks of resettlement», its organization, the basics of drawing up resettlement plans and on the procedure for financing resettlement measures. In April 1929, at the VII Congress of Soviets of the KASSR, it was discussed the possibility of opening the border of the republic for resettlement from other regions of the country.

The first indicative figures for planned resettlement were laid down in the five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR. 6 thousand immigrants were to arrive in Kazakhstan in 1930 and 43 thousand in 1931, mainly from Ukraine and Russia (Shotbakova, 1995: 12).

In 1931–1940, *orgnabor* was carried out in industry. It would be a mistake to say that all 509 thousand people (Platunov, 1976: 148) who joined the ranks of industrial workers came from outside Kazakhstan, since

a significant part of the local peasantry also arrived in the cities. Nevertheless, tens of thousands of workers arrived from other regions of the country.

In the early 1930s, resettlement began, associated with the elimination of the kulaks as a class. In 1930–1931, 381,026 families with a total of 1,803,392 people were evicted (with sending to a special settlement) (Danilov, 1990: 25). Until 1934, peasants sent to the «kulak exile» were called special settlers, in 1934–1944. labor settlers, since 1944 – special settlers.

The number of special settlers (labor settlers) in Kazakhstan changed, and quite significantly, every year. So, as of January 1, 1932, 180,708 people were registered, as of January 1, 1933 – 140,383 people, as of January 1, 1934 – 134,579 people, as of July 1, 1938 – 134,655 people, as of January 1, 1939 – 120,395 people, as of January 1, 1940 – 137,043 people. Finally, as of April 1, 1941, 46,091 families or 180,015 labor settlers lived in Kazakhstan (Asylbekov, Galiev, 1991: 46). This is due to new arrivals in the «kulak exile», high mortality of evicted peasants and mass escapes.

Kazakhstan was not a place to which only exiled. In 1931, for example, 5,500 rich people and kulaks were evicted from here (Asylbekov, Galiev, 1991: 47). Nevertheless, to a much greater extent, the republic accepted than gave its population to other regions. In the 1930s, a policy of forced resettlement of people on a national basis began to be pursued. In 1935, 30 thousand Ingrian Finns were deported from the Leningrad region, some of whom came to Kazakhstan (Bazanova, 1987: 190). By the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of April 28, 1936, Poles and Germans were expelled from the border areas of the Ukrainian SSR. In total, 35,820 Poles were resettled, of which 35,739 were resettled in Kazakhstan, mainly in the northern regions (Zemskov, 1991: 32). In 1940 – early 1941, «Polish sieges» were deported to the eastern regions of the USSR, by decree of April 10, 1940. This was the name given to immigrants from Poland who received land in Western Ukraine and Western Belarus in the 1920s and 1930s. When these territories became part of the USSR, the eviction of the «Polish sieges» began. 60,667 people were resettled in Kazakhstan. They were resettled in Aktobe, Kustanay, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, and North Kazakhstan regions (Zemskov, 1991: 36).

In 1937, the Korean population was resettled in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In the 1920s, there were about 200 thousand Koreans in the Amur region. 20141 families of Koreans (95,421 people) arrived in Kazakhstan. They were placed in the following areas: Almaty – 1721; South Kazakhstan – 8693; Aktobe – 1874; Kustanay – 877; West Kazakhstan – 1839; North Kazakhstan – 2702; Karaganda – 2425 (Kan, 1994: 180). And if according to the census of 1926, only 42 people of Korean nationality lived in Kazakhstan, then in 1939 – already 96,459 (Kan, 1994: 189).

In 1937–1939, Iranians, Kurds, Turks, Armenians, and Chinese, the population living mainly in the border areas, also moved to Kazakhstan. Thus, in the intercensus period of 1926–1939, the national composition of Kazakhstan underwent great changes.

As a result of the impact of the deportation of peoples and migration processes, the ethnic composition of the republic underwent a significant transformation. Migration processes in 1939–1956 contributed to the further development of Kazakhstan as a multinational state, an increase in the number of peoples who lived here earlier and the emergence of new ethnic groups. Thanks to the creative activities of deportees, evacuees, and the local population, new cities appeared in Kazakhstan, natural resources were developed, dozens of factories were opened. A network of educational, scientific, and cultural institutions was developing. Kazakhstan has become a place of intersection of cultures and civilizations, a territory of constructive dialogue of the deported, evacuated and local population of the republic, a region of fruitful cooperation of diverse peoples.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, working on the materials of the article, the authors concluded that it was in the first two decades of Soviet power, especially during the years of industrialization, that the foundations of the accelerated growth of cities and, accordingly, their infrastructures were laid.

The population began to arrive here, to realize labor resources. Huge interest and migration to new cities was dictated by financial bonuses from the state, which began a grandiose program for the industrialization of the whole country and Kazakhstan, in particular. Huge natural resources and large territorial areas of the republic attracted the aspirations of the authorities here. The extraction and use of these benefits was impossible without the construction of cities. The large influx of people into new cities forced them to solve



the socio-economic problems of citizens. Cities arose, their population grew. From an agrarian region, the republic turned into an urbanized one. All this gave rise to new socio-demographic attitudes in the development of the population of Kazakhstan, the beginning of a new stage in the growth of the formation of the people of Kazakhstan.

### Sources

RSAE — Russian State Archive of Economy

### Источники

РГАЭ — Российский государственный архив экономики

### References

- Alekseenko, 1993 — *Alekseenko A.N.* Naselenie Kazahstana 1920–1990 gg. [Population of Kazakhstan 1920–1990]. Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1993. 125 p. (In Russ.)
- Alekseenko, Alekseenko, 1999 — *Alekseenko N.V., Alekseenko A.N.* Naselenie Kazahstana za sto let (1897–1997 gg.) [The population of Kazakhstan for a hundred years (1897–1997)]. Ust'-Kamenogorsk: VKGU, 1999. 158 p. (In Russ.)
- Asylbekov, Galiev, 1991 — *Asylbekov M.H., Galiev A.B.* Social'no-demograficheskie processy v Kazahstane (1917–1980) [Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917–1980)]. Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1991. 192 p. (In Russ.)
- Asylbekov, Nurmuhamedov, Pan, 1976 — *Asylbekov M.H., Nurmuhamedov S.B., Pan N.G.* Rost industrial'nyh kadrov rabocheho klassa v Kazahstane (1946–1965gg.) [Growth of industrial cadres of the working class in Kazakhstan (1946–1965)]. Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1976. 272 p. (In Russ.)
- Bazanova, 1987 — *Bazanova F.N.* Formirovanie i razvitie struktury naselenija Kazahskoj SSR [Formation and development of the population structure of the Kazakh SSR]. Nacional'nyj aspekt. Alma-Ata: Kazakhstan, 1987. 156 p. (In Russ.)
- Davidovich, 1956 — *Davidovich V.G.* O tipologii rasselenija i gruppah gorodov i poselkov SSSR [On the typology of settlement and groups of cities and towns of the USSR]. Voprosy geografii. No. 38. Moscow: State Publishing House of Geographical Literature. 1956. Pp. 18–29. (In Russ.)
- Danilov, 1990 — *Danilov V.P.* Kollektivizacija sel'skogo hozjajstva v SSSR [Collectivization of agriculture in the USSR]. Istorija SSSR., 1990. No. 5. Pp. 7–30. (In Russ.)
- Galiev, 1979 — *Galiev A.B.* K istorii migracii naselenija Kazahstana [To the history of migration of the population of Kazakhstan]. Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. 1979. No. 5. Pp. 54–56. (In Russ.)
- Galuzo, 1968 — *Galuzo P.G.* Social'nye otnoshenija v kazahskom aule i pereselencheskoj derevne Kazahstana v nachale XX v. [Social relations in the Kazakh village and the resettlement village of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the 20th century]. Kazahstan v kanun Oktjabrja. Alma-Ata: Nauka Publishing house of the Kazakh SSR. 1968. Pp. 34–47. (In Russ.)
- Hobsbawm, 1977 — *Hobsbawm E.J.* Ot social'noj istorii k istorii obshhestva [From social history to the history of society]. Filosofija i metodologija istorii. Moscow: Nauka, 1977. 308 p. (In Russ.)
- Horev, 1972 — *Horev B.S.* Malyj gorod: social'no-demograficheskoe issledovanie nebol'shogo goroda [Small town: socio-demographic study of a small-town]. Moscow: MGU, 1972. 248 p. (In Russ.)
- Iskakov, 1985 — *Iskakov U.M.* Goroda Kazahstana. Problemy social'no-ekonomicheskogo razvitija [Cities of Kazakhstan. Problems of socio-economic development]. Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1985. 168 p. (In Russ.)
- Kan, 1994 — *Kan G.V.* Korejcy Kazahstana (istoricheskii ocherk) [Koreans of Kazakhstan (historical essay)]. Almaty: Kazakhstan, 1994. 240 p. (In Russ.)
- Lappo, 1978 — *Lappo G.M.* Razvitie gorodskih aglomeracii v SSR [Development of urban agglomerations in the SSR.]. Moscow: Nauka, 1978. 216 p. (In Russ.)
- Lenin, 1899 — *Lenin V.I.* Razvitie kapitalizma v Rossii [The Development of Capitalism in Russia]. Polnoe sobranie sochinenij. Moscow: Politizdat. Vol. 3. 1899. 567 p. (In Russ.)

Lleras-Muney, Moreau, 2022 — *Lleras-Muney A., Moreau F.* A Unified Model of Cohort Mortality. Durham: Duke University Press on behalf of the Population Association of America. Vol. 59. No. 6. 2022, Pp. 2109-2134. (In Eng.)

Nikiforov, 1988 — *Nikiforov I.D.* Gorodskoe naselenie Kazakhstana (1917–1939 gg.). [Urban population of Kazakhstan (1917-1939)]. Candidate's thesis abstract. Alma-Ata: Kazakhstan. 1988. 24 p. (In Russ.)

Nusupbekov, 1966 — *Nusupbekov A.N.* Formirovanie i razvitie sovetskogo rabocheho klassa v Kazahstane (1917–1940 gg.) [Formation and development of the Soviet working class in Kazakhstan (1917–1940)]. Alma-Ata: Nauka, 1966. 241 p. (In Russ.)

Pivovarov, 1976 — *Pivovarov Ju.L.* Sovremennaja urbanizacija. Osnovnye tendencii rasselenija [Modern urbanization. The main tendencies of settlement.]. Moscow: Nauka, 1976. 220 p. (In Russ.)

Platunov, 1976 — *Platunov N.I.* Pereselencheskaja politika sovetskogo gosudarstva i ee osushhestvlenie v SSSR (1917 – iun' 1941 gg.) [The resettlement policy of the Soviet state and its implementation in the USSR (1917 – June 1941)]. Tomsk: Tomsk Universty Publishing House. 1976. 283 p. (In Russ.)

Shotbakova, 1995 — *Shotbakova L.K.* Nacional'nyj aspekt pereselencheskoj politiki i korenizacii v Kazahstane v 1917–1941 gody [National aspect of resettlement policy and indigenoussization in Kazakhstan in 1917–1941]. Candidate's thesis abstract. Moscow: MGU, 1995. 190 p. (In Russ.)

Tokhtabayeva et al., 2020 — *Tokhtabayeva S., Zhumabayeva A., Sarkulova S., Batyrkhan B., Ualtayeva A.* New Look at Common Analogies in Language and Culture. Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics. No. 11 (Special Issue). Ahvaz: University of Ahvaz. 2020. Pp. 30–37. (In Eng.)

Vsesojuznaja, 1930 — *Vsesojuznaja perepis' naselenija 1926 goda* [All-Union Population Census of 1926]. Vol. 42. Moscow: Central Statistical Office. 1930. 255 p. (In Russ.)

Yanitsky, 1974 — *Janickij O.N.* Urbanizacija, gorod, chelovek [Urbanization, city, people]. Moscow: Nauka. 1974. 236 p. (In Russ.)

Zemskov, 1991 — *Zemskov V.N.* Zakljuchennye, ssyl'noposelency, ssyl'nye i vyslannye [Prisoners, exiled settlers, exiles and deportees]. Istorija SSSR. 1991. No. 5. Pp.151–165. (In Russ.)

### Литература

Алексеенко, 1993 — *Алексеенко А.Н.* Население Казахстана 1920–1990 гг. Алма-Ата: Гылым, 1993. 125 с.

Алексеенко, Алексеенко, 1999 — *Алексеенко Н.В., Алексеенко А.Н.* Население Казахстана за сто лет (1897–1997 гг.). Усть-Каменогорск: ВКГУ, 1999. 158 с.

Асылбеков, Галиев, 1991 — *Асылбеков М.Х., Галиев А.Б.* Социально-демографические процессы в Казахстане (1917–1980). Алма-Ата: Гылым, 1991. 192 с.

Асылбеков, Нурмухамедов, Пан, 1976 — *Асылбеков М.Х., Нурмухамедов С.Б., Пан Н.Г.* Рост индустриальных кадров рабочего класса в Казахстане (1946–1965 гг.). Алма-Ата: Наука, 1976. 272 с.

Базанова, 1987 — *Базанова Ф.Н.* Формирование и развитие структуры населения Казахской ССР. Национальный аспект. Алма-Ата: Казахстан, 1987. 156 с.

Всесоюзная, 1930 — *Всесоюзная перепись населения 1926 года.* Т. 42. М.: Центральное статистическое управление. 1930. 255 с.

Галиев, 1979 — *Галиев А.Б.* К истории миграции населения Казахстана // Вестник АН Казахской ССР. 1979. № 5. С. 54–56.

Галузо, 1968 — *Галузо П.Г.* Социальные отношения в казахском ауле и переселенческой деревне Казахстана в начале XX в. // Казахстан в канун Октября. Алма-Ата: Издательство наука Казахской ССР. 1968. С. 34–47

Давидович, 1956 — *Давидович В.Г.* О типологии расселения и группах городов и поселков СССР // Вопросы географии. № 38. М.: Государственное издательство географической литературы. 1956. С. 18–29.

Данилов, 1990 — *Данилов В.П.* Коллективизация сельского хозяйства в СССР // История СССР. 1990. № 5. С. 7–30

Искаков, 1985 — *Искаков У.М.* Города Казахстана. Проблемы социально-экономического развития. Алма-Ата: Наука. 1985. 168 с.

- Земсков, 1991 — *Земсков В.Н.* Заключение, ссыльнопоселенцы, ссыльные и высланные // История СССР. 1991. № 5. С. 151–165.
- Кан, 1994 — *Кан Г.В.* Корейцы Казахстана (исторический очерк). Алматы: Казахстан. 1994. 240 с.
- Лаппо, 1978 — *Лаппо Г.М.* Развитие городских агломерации в СССР. М.: Наука. 1978. 216 с.
- Ленин, 1899 — *Ленин В.И.* Развитие капитализма в России // Полное собрание сочинений. М.: Политиздат. Т. 3. 567 с.
- Никифоров, 1988 — *Никифоров И.Д.* Городское население Казахстана (1917–1939 гг.). Автореферат диссертации: канд. ист. наук. Алма-Ата: Казахстан. 1988. 24 с.
- Нусупбеков, 1966 — *Нусупбеков А.Н.* Формирование и развитие советского рабочего класса в Казахстане (1917–1940 гг.). Алма-Ата: Наука. 1966. 241 с.
- Пивоваров, 1976 — *Пивоваров Ю.Л.* Современная урбанизация. Основные тенденции расселения. М.: Наука, 1976. 220 с.
- Платунов, 1976 — *Платунов Н.И.* Переселенческая политика советского государства и ее осуществление в СССР (1917 – июнь 1941 гг.). Томск: Издательство Томского Университета. 1976. 283 с.
- Хорев, 1972 — *Хорев Б.С.* Малый город: социально-демографическое исследование небольшого города. М.: МГУ. 1972. 248 с.
- Шотбакова, 1995 — *Шотбакова Л.К.* Национальный аспект переселенческой политики и коренизации в Казахстане в 1917–1941 годы. Автореферат диссертации: канд. ист. наук. М.: МГУ, 1995. 190 с.
- Яницкий, 1974 — *Яницкий О.Н.* Урбанизация, город, человек. М.: Наука, 1974. 236 с.
- Lleras-Muney, Moreau, 2022 — *Lleras-Muney A., Moreau F.* A Unified Model of Cohort Mortality. Durham: Duke University Press on behalf of the Population Association of America. Vol. 59. No. 6. 2022. P. 2109–2134.
- Tokhtabayeva, Zhumabayeva., Sarkulova., Batyrkhan, Ualtayeva, 2020 — *Tokhtabayeva S., Zhumabayeva A., Sarkulova S., Batyrkhan B., Ualtayeva A.* New Look at Common Analogies in Language and Culture // Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics. No. 11(Special Issue). Ahvaz: University of Ahvaz. 2020. P. 30–37.

## МАЗМҰНЫ

### ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ӘДІСНАМА

<b>Абылхожин Ж.Б.</b> 1920 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АУЫЛДЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТАРИХЫНЫҢ КЕЙБІР МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІН ЗЕРТТЕУДЕГІ КЕҢЕСТІК ӘДІСНАМАНЫҢ ЭТАЛОНДЫҚ-НОРМАТИВТІК СТЕРЕОТИПТЕРІНЕ СЫНИ ТАЛДАУ.....	424
<b>Андреев С.Н.</b> КЕҢЕСТІК ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗІРГІ ОРЫС ТАРИХНАМАСЫНДАҒЫ 1954 Ж. ТЫҢ НАУҚАН.....	439
<b>Панто Д., Калыбекова М.</b> ХАЛЫҚТАРДЫ КҮШПЕН ДЕПОРТАЦИЯЛАУ КСРО ҰЛТТЫҚ САЯСАТЫНЫҢ ҚҰРАЛЫ РЕТІНДЕ: ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ПОЛЯКТАРЫ.....	453

### ТАРИХ

<b>Алпысбес М.А., Алеушинов Ф.Т.</b> ЕДИГЕ БИДІҢ ҰЛЫҚ ҰЛЫС (АЛТЫН ОРДА) ТАРИХЫНДАҒЫ ОРНЫ.....	464
<b>Берлібаев Е.Т., Шамшиденова Ф.М., Жұбанышов Б.Т.</b> XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 20-40 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ АСТЫҚ, ЕТ ЖИНАУ НАУҚАНЫНЫҢ ЗАРДАПТАРЫ.....	479
<b>Гиде ван Каппель</b> ПОЛ АНРИ САПАК СОҒЫС АРАСЫНДАҒЫ КЕЗЕҢ: ҰЛТШЫЛЫҚ МЕН ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМ АРАСЫНДА.....	495
<b>Ерменбаева Г.К., Нұрбаев Ж.Е., Сұлтанғазы Г.Ж.</b> XIX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ОРЫНБОР ӨЛКЕСІНДЕГІ САЛЫҚТАР МЕН АЛЫМДАРДЫ ӨНДІРІП АЛУ ЖҮЙЕСІ.....	504
<b>Капаева А.Т., Асанова С.А.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1921-1922 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ: ЗЕРТТЕУ НЫСАНЫН КЕҢЕЙТУ.....	519
<b>Қозыбаева М.М.</b> 1920 ЖЫЛДЫҢ БАСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АШТЫҚҚА ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕСКЕН ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҰЙЫМДАР.....	532
<b>Ноғайбаева М.С.</b> АЛТЫН ОРДАДАҒЫ ЭТНИКАЛЫҚ ҮДЕРІСТЕР.....	543
<b>Сандыбаева А., Динашева Л., Тастанбеков М.</b> ТҮРКІСТАН ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ – XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....	556
<b>Стамшалов Е.И.</b> XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 30-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ОҢТҮСТІК-ШЫҒЫС Өңіріндегі қарулы босқыншылық: себеп-салдары.....	570
<b>Түрсүн Х., Хакан Ас</b> «АҚ ПАТША» РӘМІЗІ ЖӘНЕ РОМАНОВ ӘУЛЕТІ БИЛІГІНІҢ 300 ЖЫЛДЫҒЫ ҰЛТТЫҚ БАСПАСӨЗДЕ.....	585
<b>Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Марғұлан А.</b> XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ 20–30 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҚАЛА ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ РЕТРОСПЕКТИВАСЫ.....	599

### АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

<b>Буранбаев Р.Н., Камалдинов И.Р.</b> 2022 ЖЫЛЫНДА АСПАРА ҚАЛАШЫҒЫНДАҒЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ КЕЙБІР НӘТИЖЕЛЕРІ.....	611
<b>Жалаледин Ш.А.</b> ТОРҒАЙ ДАЛАСЫНЫҢ СӘУЛЕТТІК МҰРАСЫ (1980 ЖӘНЕ 2001 ЖЖ. ДАЛАЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР НӘТИЖЕСІНДЕ).....	626

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

## ТЕОРИЯ И МЕТОДОЛОГИИ

<b>Абылхожин Ж.Б.</b> КРИТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЭТАЛОННО-НОРМАТИВНЫХ СТЕРЕОТИПОВ СОВЕТСКОЙ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ВОПРОСОВ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ АУЛА 1920-Х ГГ.....	424
<b>Андреев С.Н.</b> ЦЕЛИННАЯ КАМПАНИЯ 1954 Г. В СОВЕТСКОЙ И СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ.....	439
<b>Панто Д., Калыбекова М.</b> НАСИЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ДЕПОРТАЦИЯ НАРОДОВ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ СССР: ПОЛЯКИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....	453

## ИСТОРИЯ

<b>Алпысбес М.А., Алеушинов Ф.Т.</b> РОЛЬ ЕДИГЕ БИ В ИСТОРИИ УЛУГ УЛУСА (ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЫ).....	464
<b>Берлибаев Е.Т., Шамшиденова Ф.М., Жубанышов Б.Т.</b> ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ЗАГОТОВИТЕЛЬНОЙ КАМПАНИИ ЗЕРНА, МЯСА В 20-40-Е ГОДЫ ХХ ВЕКА.....	479
<b>Гиде ван Каппель</b> ПОЛЬ АНРИ СПААК В МЕЖВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД: МЕЖДУ НАЦИОНАЛИЗМОМ И ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМОМ.....	495
<b>Ерменбаева Г.К., Нурбаев Ж.Е., Султангазы Г.Ж.</b> СИСТЕМА ВЗЫСКАНИЙ НАЛОГОВ И СБОРОВ В ОРЕНБУРГСКОМ КРАЕ В XIX ВЕКЕ.....	504
<b>Капаева А.Т., Асанова С.А.</b> ГОЛОД 1921–1923 ГОДОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: РАСШИРЕНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОГО РАКУРСА.....	519
<b>Козыбаева М.М.</b> МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ГОЛОДОМ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В НАЧАЛЕ 1920-Х ГГ.....	532
<b>Ногайбаева М.С.</b> ЭТНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЕ.....	543
<b>Сандыбаева А., Динашева Л., Тастанбеков М.</b> СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ГОРОДА ТУРКЕСТАНА ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIX – НАЧАЛЕ ХХ ВВ.....	556
<b>Стамшалов Е.И.</b> ВООРУЖЕННОЕ БЕЖЕНСТВО В ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОМ РЕГИОНЕ КАЗАХСТАНА В 30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА: ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ.....	570
<b>Турсун Х., Хакан Ас</b> СИМВОЛ «БЕЛОГО ЦАРЯ» И 300-ЛЕТНИЕ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДОМА РОМАНОВЫХ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРЕССЕ.....	585
<b>Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Маргулан А.</b> РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА ГОРОДСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА В 20–30-Е ГОДЫ ХХ ВЕКА.....	599

## АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

<b>Буранбаев Р.Н., Камалдинов И.Р.</b> НЕКОТОРЫЕ ИТОГИ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ НА ГОРОДИЩЕ АСПАРА В 2022 Г.....	611
<b>Жалаледин Ш.А.</b> НАСЛЕДИЕ СТЕПНОГО ЗОДЧЕСТВА ТОРГАЙСКОЙ СТЕПИ (ПО РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ ПОЛЕВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ 1980 И 2001 ГГ.).....	626

## CONTENTS

## THEORY OF METHODOLOGY

**Abylkhozhin Zh.B.**

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REFERENCE AND NORMATIVE STEREOTYPES  
OF THE SOVIET METHODOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF SOME ISSUES OF AUL SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
HISTORY IN THE 1920S.....424

**Andrenkov S.N.**

THE 1954 VIRGIN LANDS CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET  
AND MODERN RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPH.....439

**Panto D., Kalybekova M.**

FORCED DEPORTATION OF PEOPLES AS A TOOL OF THE NATIONAL POLITICS OF THE USSR:  
POLES OF KAZAKHSTAN.....453

## HISTORY

**Alpysbes M.A., Aleushinov F.T.**

THE ROLE OF EDIGE BI IN THE HISTORY OF THE ULUG ULUS (THE GOLDEN HORDE).....464

**Berlibaev E., Zhubanyshov B., Shamshidenova F.**

CONSEQUENCES OF THE GRAIN AND MEAT PROCUREMENT CAMPAIGN  
IN THE 1920S-1940S.....479

**Gide Van Cappe**

PAUL HENRI SPAAK IN THE INTERBELLUM:  
BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.....495

**Yermenbayeva G.K., Nurbayev Zh.Ye., Sultangazy G.Zh.**

THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTING TAXES AND FEES IN THE ORENBURG REGION  
IN THE 19TH CENTURY.....504

**Kapayeva A.T., Asanova S.A.**

THE FAMINE OF 1921–1922 IN KAZAKHSTAN: EXPANDING THE RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE.....519

**Kozybayeva M.M.**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN  
IN THE EARLY 1920S.....532

**Nogaibaeva M.S.**

ETHNIC PROCESSES IN THE GOLDEN HORDE.....543

**Sandybayeva A., Dinasheva L., Tastanbekov M.**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF TURKESTAN  
(SECOND HALF OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES).....556

**Stamshalov Y.I.**

ARMED REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1930S:  
CAUSE AND EFFECT.....570

**Tursun Kh., Khakan As**

THE SYMBOL OF THE "WHITE TSAR" AND THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REIGN  
OF THE ROMANOV DYNASTY IN THE NATIONAL PRESS.....585

**Ualtayeva A.S., Apendiyev T.A., Margulan A.**

RETROSPECTIVE OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1920S AND 1930S.....599

## ANTHROPOLOGY

**Buranbayev R.N., Kamaldinov I.R.**

SOME RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE ASPARA SETTLEMENT IN 2022.....611

**Jalaledin Sh.A.**

THE LEGACY OF THE STEPPE ARCHITECTURE OF THE TORGAI STEPPE (BASED ON THE RESULTS  
OF FIELD STUDIES IN 1980 AND 2001).....626

**EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ**

электрондық ғылыми

журналы 2023. 10(3)

*Бас редактор:*  
*Қабылдинов З.Е.*

*Компьютерде беттеген:*  
Зикирбаева В.С.

Жарияланған күні: 28.09.2023.  
Пішімі 70x100/16. Баспа табағы 26,6.

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

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