

INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION PROCESSES ON CHANGING IN THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF KAZAKHSTAN (END OF THE XIX - END OF THE XX CENTURIES)

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Abstract: At the present stage of development of society interest in studying of migratory processes both in academic, and in the political environment increases. The Post-Soviet period of studying of migration is connected with application of new techniques and increase in level of complexity of the analysis of migratory processes, use of cross-disciplinary approach. The paper presents the problem of evolution of Kazakhstan migration policy at the turn of the 19th – 20st centuries, during activization of resettlement policy of imperial Russia. The purpose of article is the analysis of studying of migration in Kazakhstan during the pre-revolutionary period, definition of the main qualities and tendencies of development of this scientific direction at the end of 19- the beginning of the 20th century. The paper also describes the main institutions responsible for the elaboration and implementation of migration policy, makes an analysis of their main activity and evaluates the effectiveness of policy implementation.

Keywords: Migration, migration historiography, migration policy, migratory processes, methods of a research of migratory processes.

INTRODUCTION

Kazakhstan is a country in Central Asia, which is indigenous to the Kazakhs. In the begining of the reporting period, Kazakh region was a colony of the Russian empire, and from 1917 to 1991 the republic was a part of the Soviet country.

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Feature of the demographic development of Kazakhstan in that period was the growth of its population to a greater extent due to migration rather than natural increase, which led to its cosmopolitan. Intensification of migration processes was primarily the result of a certain state decision. Migration was usually regulated by state authorization of already generated flows, organization of migration for the distribution of labor, the forced displacement of entire peoples. The consequences of those processes have resulted in the transformation of the Kazakhs to minority in their ancestral territory.

Settlement of Kazakhstan by different ethnic groups began in the mid-nineteenth century. For example, since the mid-60s of the XIX century, when the Turkestan governor-generalship had been formed, Semirechie became to represent a huge-scale region for colonization. At the Semirechie settlers had arrived long before the formation of the region. The first settlers were settled in Sergiopol fortress, founded in 1831, and Kapal fortress, established in 1847 [1]. Also after the end of construction, from July, 1, 1855 the first settlers - peasants had arrived at the Verniy fortress. By 1859, the number of displaced persons has reached 5000 people [2].

Thus, if before the formation of the Semirechenskaya region the territory was colonized by the Cossacks, after that - by displaced farmers [3].

Since the late 60-ies of the XIX c. governor general of Turkestan Kaufman and military governor of the Semirechenskaya region have encouraged migration of peasants to Semirechie. According to the preliminary plan, in the region it was outlined to form 43 villages for 1815 families. However, before the end of the XIX c. peasant colonization in the region did not have much scope. Nevertheless, by 1895, the number of peasant population in the region had increased by 185%, compared to 1894.

Since 1889 in the Semirechenskaya region it was distributed the law on migrations, which legalized squatter resettlement of peasants. However, in 1896 the region was closed for the admission of immigrants.

According to the results of the First General census in 1897, the population of the Semirechenskaya region composed 663769 people - 16% of the total population of the krai [4]. At this, 92.73% were rural residents (615518 people). Only 7.2% (48251 people) - urban. The number of Slavic ethnic groups reached 71962 people (total number of Great Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians) and amounted to 10.84%. Slavic ethnic groups on the territory of Semirechie had become the second largest ethnic group after the Kazakhs.

In the mid 60-ies of the XIX c., here it came the peasants settling of Syrdaryinskaya region. Governor general Kaufman, a former supporter of the peasant resettlement, once in office in 1867, stepped up this process [5].

More than 130 years ago from the Ili-Kuldja edge of modern China, the Uighurs and the Dungans were expelled in connection with the abolition of the

Sultanate. By 1877, the number of Dungan displaced persons was 3314 people in Kazakhstan. Mass migration of the Uighurs and the Dungans began in 1882, after the St. Petersburg agreement between Russia and China.

Earlier in the Kazakh steppe, there were the settled Uzbeks, who moved to the best-irrigated lands (modern Sairam district) during the reign of the Kokand Khanate. The first deportees were Ural (Yaytsky) Cossacks, who built their colonizational fortifications from the West through the North to the East of Kazakhstan. However, before that in the Kazakh steppe there were the Tatars as Islamic missionaries from the northwest.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION TO KAZAKHSTAN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

Since the beginning of the XX century, the migration flow has turned into “a powerful avalanche of Russian-Ukrainian peasantry”. By 1917, the share of the Russians in Kazakhstan had risen up to 20%, the Ukrainians - 10%. The Revolution and the Civil War halted this process, but it resumed after the victory of Soviet power in the republic. Analysis of the First soviet population census in 1920, census of agriculture, materials of non-recurring surveys of industrial enterprises and various documents of the beginning of the 1920s gives us a picture of the socio-economic and political crisis of Kazakhstan and its regions in that period and the process of strengthening multiethnicity, and reducing the share of the Kazakhs in the ethnic structure of the krai.

In the history of the reproduction of the population of Kazakhstan in the XX century, as we know, there have been periods of deep dips and rises, i.e., demographic crises and periods of compensation. These demographic crises were always accompanied by the migration of the Kazakhs in neighboring republics or states. As a result, in the country there was a sharp, sometimes catastrophic indigenous population decline, deterioration in its main demographic indicators - birth and death, which led to depopulation. Let us consider them in more details.

Republic in the beginning of the XX century had come through three famines: in 1917-1918, in 1921-1922 and in 1929-1933.

In 1917-1918, there was a famine in the southern part of Kazakhstan, included in the Turkestan Republic, which arose on the territory of the RSFSR in 1918, the second famine led to tragic consequences and covered the entire territory of Kazakhstan in 1921-1922. The third in time, and huge in scale, fateful for the nation famine, the last scythe of death on the steppes of Kazakhstan and other republics of the Soviet Union, took place in 1929-1933. All this led to a terrible result: totally, due to three famines more than four million people have died in Kazakhstan.

In 1921-1922, more than 2 million 300 thousand people starved. There has been an increase in mortality and migration from disaster areas. As a result of

these events, in the period between 1917 and 1920, Kazakhstan's population has decreased from 6 218.3 thousand people to 4 679.795 persons, and in 1923 - to 3786 910 people. [6] Thus, for the period from 1920 to 1923., Kazakhstan's population has decreased by 892 885 persons.

In 1923-1924 the out migration from Kazakhstan almost stopped. During 1925-1926, a migration balance was established, gradually converted to a positive balance of migration. Spontaneous migration to Kazakhstan did not stop. Most of the migrants came from the Ukraine, the Povolzhie, north, west and central parts of the RSFSR; minority - from Ural, the Far East, Siberia, Belarus and Central Asia. More than 80% of arrived at the republic settled in rural areas, mostly in the areas of bogharic agriculture. Thus, in the Kustanai district there was located 15%, in Akmola and Aktobe provinces - 40%, Semipalatinsk - 24% of migrants. This is explained by the fact that the areas of bogharic agriculture in forest-steppe and steppe zones were similar in climatic and soil conditions in the migrant exit regions. In addition, come from the European part of Russia people in these areas fell into the close ethnic environment. Migration in that period had spontaneous character, as the republic had not yet included in the all-Union system of organized relocations to the eastern regions of the country. In 1922-1925 from different parts of the country to Kazakhstan not only peasants from Russia and Ukraine moved, but also the Kazakh population. Returning refugees from Eastern Turkestan, according to the Decree on the land, received plots. Only in the Semirechenskaya region in 1920, 10167 Kazakh and Kyrgyz farmers had been returned 123 thousand acres of land, and at the Zaysanskiy uezd, 1,5 thousand families had arrived [7].

Particularly tragic was the famine of the 1930s. The causes of hunger of 30-ies were: confiscation of bai farms; collectivization, mass settling of nomads and forcible property set-off - cattle (the only means of life and subsistence) in nomad, and also natural disasters - jute.

According to the documents of those years, the desire to "transmit Kazakh people to the rails of social progress" was not the main motive of the state. Deployment of industrialization, providing savings for its implementation through the solution of the grain problem - that was the main problem. However, in auls and villages of Kazakhstan there was a rapid process of collectivization. Violation of the principle of voluntary and basic rule of law in the livestock areas overstepped any acceptable limits. The socialized animals were gathered on collective farms in huge concentrations and simply died without being able to feed by themselves. As a result, livestock production has suffered unprecedented damage. By February 1932, in Kazakhstan 87% of households of collective farmers and 51.8% of self-employed farmers completely lost their livestock. So, if in 1928 in the republic there were 6509 thousand heads of cattle, in 1932 it was totally 965 thousand heads; only 1386 thousand of 18566 thousand sheeps in 1932 left before the beginning of the war; out of 3516 thousand horse population in 1928, by 1941 there were only

885 thousand heads; from 1042 thous. heads of camels, only 63 thous. heads left by 1935 [8].

During the period from 1930 to 1935 in Kazakhstan, the percentage of collectivization (in the number of farms) increased from 30.3% to 90.5%. The whole Kazakhstan was covered by popular unrests turning into weaponed uprisings. From 1929 to 1931 in Kazakhstan, there has been 372 uprisings, in which about 80 thousand people were involved. Particularly tragic notoriety was gained by peasant movements in Suzaksky, Shemonaikhsky, Bukhtarminsky, Irgizsky, Kazalinskyy, Karmakchinsky, Samarsky, Abralinsky, Bien-Aksuisky, Chingistausky, Baribaevsky, Kasteksky, Balkhashsky, Chubartausky, Mangistausky and other areas. Rebellions were accompanied by mass decampments outside the country, including abroad. Forces of the regular troops and the JSPD authorities against the rebellious population conducted brutal punitive actions. For participation in major uprisings and unrests in 1929-1931, 5551 persons were convicted, of whom 883 were shot [8].

Thus, due to improper socialization of livestock during the excesses in collectivization and artificial acceleration of the settling process of the nomadic and semi-nomadic indigenous population of the region there were high losses in manpower from hunger and decampment of the Kazakhs to other countries. Since the beginning of 1930 to mid-1931 from the territory of Kazakhstan 281230 farms migrated, a large part - to China, Iran and Afghanistan, then to Pakistan, India, Turkey, and some migrated further to European countries. Outside the country during the years of famine totally 1130 thousand people migrated, including 676 thousand irrevocably and 454 thousand later returned to Kazakhstan.

As a result of famine, massive loss of life and decampments of the Kazakhs from their homes, in 1931-1933 Kazakhstan's rural population decreased on 2620 thousand people (for 1930-1933 - on 3379.5 pers.), and the urban population in 1931-1933 increased only on 486.2 thousand people. Total population of Kazakhstan in 1931-1933 decreased on 2134.3 people [9]. In 1930-1936 Kazakhstan's population has decreased on 2585.1 thousand people.

MIGRATION TO KAZAKHSTAN DURING THE TRAGEDY

At that time, when the Kazakhs fleeing from famine ran abroad, migration from outside in Kazakhstan did not stop. For example, for the successful collectivization campaign and settlement the party organs attracted about 8000 workers to cooperate. In addition, 1200 workers were sent to the republic, who came from Moscow, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Kharkov, Leningrad and other cities. In 1932-1940 through the involvement of workers in the industrial sphere 559000 people came. [10]. With regard to the transition of Kazakh sharua to sedentism the state has not even kept appearance of the voluntary transition that took place against the background

of the initial voluntary cooperation in agriculture. The governing party workers of Kazakhstan considered measures for the conduct of the party decisions in the life as faithful. However, the Kazakh population itself apprehended this policy of Soviet power as a continuation of the colonial policy of tsarism.

Overall condition of that time could be put into words of A. Baitursynov, who noted that “if the foreign element could be culturally more stronger than indigenous population, then in time the last to be absorbed first. Conversely, if both could be equally cultured, then only they would evolve independently, exist on equal rights and preserve their national identity... Therefore, we see in all its splendor the question of the independent existence of Kyrgyz people. To maintain the independence, we must be in an effort by all means to education... “[11]. In the analysis of the documents of those years, it can be seen that in the first years of Soviet power, the sprouts of starting displacement of the Kazakh language appeared. So, in a decree of the CPC KazSSR on the procedure of use of Kazakh and Russian languages in public institutions of the republic from February 2, 1921, although it was said about the equality of the use of Kazakh and Russian languages (paragraph 1), item 3 runs: “All the central and provincial institutions of the republic manage paperwork and communicate with each other in Russian.” Paragraph 4 states: “The district institutions of the republic manage paperwork and communicate with higher constitutions in Russian,” and further: “The official language of the republic institutions and the correspondence between them can be carried out equally in Kyrgyz and Russian languages, the language of choice in each individual case is driven by considerations of expediency and practical benefits” [12].

The Kazakhs worked mainly, where it was not required special knowledge and high skills, and basically they were unskilled laborers force. They worked in the salt-works, fisheries, mines, on railroads repair. They went there under the influence of changing economic conditions of steppe: loss of cattle, increase of population, decrease in the intensity of livestock farming [13]. As for the political aspect of this question, “in some places there was an unhealthy environment, phenomena of great-power chauvinism. Such opinions proliferated: “Kazakh person runs from the industry”, “Kazakhs are not to re-educate, not to learn to work, cannot be kept in production, because of their commitment to a free life in the steppe”. [14] We can also cite numerous examples of non-state approach to this problem: the slow pace of “training of skilled workers among the unemployed Kazakhs who have registered on the labor markets” [15], the reduction in some provinces the number of workers in the factories at the expense of Kazakh workers [16]; unresolved housing issue. T. Ryskulov hoped that with the start of Turksib construction there would be able to form a local proletariat. He urged that the Kazakh workers would cost much cheaper because of low costs for their transportation, insurance, because their salaries were much lower than those of the Europeans. The Kazakhs are more adapted to local

climatic conditions, and also to housing. But the attraction of outside workers did not stop in Kazakhstan.

On the 13th of February, 1929, by the decision of the Bureau of Kazkrai committee of AUCP (B), there was created the Resettlement management and was approved a plan of resettlement activities in the province. The main objective of the Resettlement management activities was the creation of "labor, food, fodder and cartage-transport base of industrial construction". In the migration policy of the Soviet government two directions has immediately arisen - voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary migration included agricultural resettlement from the central regions of Russia and Ukraine, as well as the recruitment of specialists and labor force from industrial areas of Russia and Ukraine - the Communists and Komsomol members. An important role in the implementation of these plans has played a propaganda and mass agitation work. Thus, during 1931-1933, only for work on the Karaganda mines 1500 Communists and 3000 Komsomol members were mobilized.

The results of the demographic changes, that have occurred during the creation and development of the Kazakh Soviet stateness, were summed up by the census of 1926. In 1926, within Kazakhstan 6198467 people lived, that is almost on 800 000 people (14.8%) more than in 1920, the Republic became more multinational (86 ethnic groups). The Kazakhs were the dominant ethnic group, although their share in the population dropped to 58.5%, and the absolute number compared to 1897 increased by only 6.5%. The number of Russian population, on the other hand, increased by 2.8 times, while the share by 20.6%. Ukrainians's share also increased (by 13.9%), Germans (by 0.8%), Uzbeks (by 2.1%).

Fragmentary data on the prison population show a significant replenishment of contingent in camps. So, in Karlag number of prisoners has increased over the period of 1935-1936 on 12 thousand people (from 25127 to 37958 people), that was the result of the completion of collectivization in the regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, strengthening the fight against all types of crime. [17]

Since decampment in the large was irretrievable, it had serious consequences for the Kazakhs themselves, when they were in the minority (27% per year of the virgin lands - 1956), weakened ethnic group without addition was even more thinly spread on a vast territory along the edges of resettlement area.

Demographic analysis of archival documents and materials of census of 1937 and 1939 shows that the Kazakh ethnic group has undergone the most brutal genocide and suffered heavy losses. According to the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Kazakhstan, due to famine and its impact the Kazakh people lost 2 million 200 thousand people, i.e. about 49% of the total number [18, 15 p.]. It is a disproportionate loss of Kazakhstan compared with the loss of Ukraine, Russia. In Kazakhstan, it is tragic demographic catastrophe.

Ukraine has lost 10% of its population and considers “famine” as “genocide”, and the Kazakhs have lost almost half of themselves.

During the census of 1937 in the neighboring republics, there were 689 thousand Kazakhs. Evidence that the last ones were residents of Kazakhstan, is the following fact: On the 1926 Census 341 thousand Kazakhs lived in the Union republics, and on the next census in 1939 already 794 thousand, i.e. excess of 453 thousand people in comparable boundaries. In the neighboring republics in the inter-census period 1926-1939, due to migrated the number of the Kazakhs increased: in RSFSR - in 2.3 times, in Uzbekistan - in 1.7 times, in Karakalpak - in 2.5 times, in Turkmenistan - in 8 times, in Tajikistan - in 10 times, in Kyrgyzstan - in 13 times. The percentage of residents has increased from 8 to 26 in the neighboring countries during this period [18].

The tragedy that unfolded on the territory of the Republic is eloquently demonstrated by the comparative analysis of census results in 1926 and in 1939. Despite the turbulent migration flows to the region during this decade between censuses, the population of Kazakhstan increased by only 1.3% (from 6073979 in 1926 to 6151102 in 1939) [19]. According to this “index”, Kazakhstan takes the last place among all the republics of the Soviet Union. The population of Ukraine for the same period increased by 6.6%, of the RSFSR - 16.0%, in Belarus - 11.8%, while in Kyrgyzstan - by 45.6%, Tajik SSR - 43.8%, Armenia - 45.5%, Georgia - 32.2%, Azerbaijan - 38.5%, Turkmenistan - 25.4%. Total population of the Union during this period increased by 16.0% [19, 21 p.].

The share of the Kazakhs in the composition of the rural population of the republic has undergone great changes. Therefore, if based on the All-Union census in 1926, their share in the population of rural settlements was 61%, then on the All-Union census in 1939 - 44%. This happened because of the famine in 1929-1933, and as a result of large inflows in rural areas of Kazakhstan of special migrants and other categories of persons - Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and other nationalities in the course of forced migration. The majority of the population became the Russians (2458.7 thousand people), their number increased in 2 times, and the share has become equal to 40%. There was an increase in the number of all nationalities, except for the Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Uzbeks and Uighurs, and the share of “other nationalities” - up to 3.2% [19, 75-76 p.].

THE DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC

As a result of migration process the age-sex composition of the population has also undergone a big change. According to the 1939 census, the number of men, compared to 1926, still increased by almost 93 thousand people, and the number of women decreased by more than 16 thousand people, which is a direct result of

not only mass famine in 1931-1933 and other negative phenomena, but also the consequence of migration processes when on industrial facilities and railway service men of the most working age from other regions of the USSR came to recruit and public calls. This is evident from the sex composition of Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, who constituted the vast majority of migrants in Kazakhstan: the proportion of men in their structure reached 52.4%, 52.3% and 78.2%, respectively. The Kazakhs had 52.1% in this level. This situation was observed in almost all the representatives of other Turkic ethnic groups (Uzbeks - 52.2%, Tatars - 51.1%, Uighurs - 51.1%, Azerbaijanians - 68.2%, etc.), as well as the Koreans - 51.8%. The exceptions were Germans (49.0%) and Poles (47.9%) [20, 21 pp.].

Age structure of the population was changed, particularly the decline in the proportion of children and youth under 19 years old. For example, the proportion of children under 7 years old was 18.1% (versus 18.5% in the USSR), 8-12 years old - 8.3% (versus 9.7%), 12-14 years old - 7.5% (versus 7.8%), and young people aged 15-19 years old - 8.3% (versus 8.9%). According to these age groups, the population of Kazakhstan amounted to 42,2% and in 1926 - 48.5%, against 44.9% in the USSR, i.e., the share of the younger part of the population of the country was lower by 6.3% than in 1926, and the all-Union level - 2.7% [RSAE, F. 1562. S. 336. f. 264, sh. 2.]. This was a direct result of mass deaths of children and younger during the famine of 1931-1933, as well as high child mortality rates, especially among the indigenous population, and its low natural increase in 12 years between censuses.

Most able-bodied age groups of the population of Kazakhstan were distributed as follows: persons aged 20-29 years old - 20.7% (against 18.1% in the USSR), aged 30-39 years old - 16.3% (against 15.0%), aged 40-49 years old - 9.5% (versus 9.0%). These age groups together accounted for 46.5%, in 1926 - 39.3% (versus 42.1% in the USSR) and by 7.2% exceeded the level of 1926 and by 4.4% - the all-Union [20, 21 p.]. This was mainly the result of the huge influx of migrants of these ages from outside to the industrial facilities of the republic.

The urban population was housed in regions and areas extremely uneven, which depended on their level of industrial development and transport routes provision, first of all, with railway lines. Thus, of 14 regions of the country only in one, Karagandinskaya, more than half the population (56.2%) lived in towns and urban areas, less than half - in the Semipalatinskaya region (40.6%), about a third and a little more: in Almatinskaya (37.1%), Guryevskaya (34.8%), and about a quarter of a little more: in Zhambylskaya (29.3%), Kyzylordinskaya (28.8%), Aktobyubinskaya (26.2%), South Kazakhstan (25.2%) and East Kazakhstan (25.0%), more than one-fifth - in North Kazakhstan (20.5%). The proportion of residents was low in Kustanaiskaya (13.3%), Pavlodarskaya (13.5%) and West Kazakhstan (17.1%) regions [20, 23 pp.].

Yet there was little major towns, in 1926 among 24 towns of Kazakhstan with a population of more than 50 thousand people was only Semipalatinsk.

In 1939, there were six: Almaty, Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, Shymkent, Uralsk and Zhambyl, which were not only the large industrial centers and transport hubs, but the administrative and cultural centers of the regions and areas, where nearly half (47.5 %) of the urban population of Kazakhstan lived. In Almaty, Karaganda and Semey, there were more than 100 thousand people in each, representing 29% of the urban population of the Republic. At the same time, 46.6% of the urban population is concentrated in the South Kazakhstan region and in the rest - a little more than 12%: in the East - 14.8%, North - 13.6%, the West - 12.9%, the Central - 12.1 %.

The highest population growth was in the new capital of the Kazakh SSR, in Almaty, in 1929 - in more than 5 times (from 45.3 thousand to 230.5 thousand people). Next to the capital the largest city, emerged in 1931 on the basis of the third coal base of the Soviet Union, after the Donbass and Kuzbass, it became the new city of Karaganda in central Kazakhstan with a population of 165.8 thousand people. New towns were established in North Kazakhstan - Stepnyak (1937) - 21.2 thousand people, Dzhetysay (1939) - 15.3 thousand people, in Central - Balkhash (1937) - 32.5 thousand people. These towns have grown on the basis of non-ferrous smelters, built in these regions during the industrialization of the Republic.

History decreed that Kazakhstan in the XX century has become the new homeland for thousands of displaced people, most of whom came here against their will. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the republic inherited the multiethnic composition of the population, with all the ensuing consequences. Inertia of "migration" period, when Kazakhstan was coming mainly European population, was acutely felt in the 1990s. Volume immigration niche created in the first half of the XX century has become, after the collapse of the USSR, in producing intensive emigration niche. All this has affected the dynamics of the socio-political and economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Migration, in turn, has also an impact on the development of the state - as a result of changes in the ethnic and demographic composition of the population, caused by it. Intensive migration surge of 30-50-ies of the XX century has changed the national structure of the population, at the same time significantly improving its quality characteristics. Thanks to settlers, who arrived at Kazakhstan from other republics of the USSR, it was booming of economy, especially industry. On the other hand, the share of the Kazakhs in the population at the end of the 50s was less than a third, they were housed mainly in rural areas. Increasingly precise contours were for ethnically differentiated social structure of the population of Kazakhstan.

Permanent reduction of the share of the Kazakhs due to migration inflows of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and other nationalities from the outside, which began from the time of accession of Kazakhstan to Russia and increasing especially in the first two decades of the Soviet power, and low natural increase turned the native population into a minority on their ancestral territory, their national public education - the Kazakh SSR. The share of the Kazakhs decreased by 20.7%, from

58.5% in 1926 to 37.8% in 1939. In contrast, the share of the Russians grew up to 19.3%, from 20.6% to 39.9 %, i.e. they have become the most numerous ethnic group in Kazakhstan. In 1939 in the Republic the Ukrainians were 10.7% of its population, they also presented numerous (third after the Kazakhs) group. Thus, the Russian and the Ukrainians accounted for more than half of the population of Kazakhstan (50.6%) in 1939, as well as with other representatives of the Russian-speaking European nationalities - the vast majority [21].

It should be noted that the Kazakhs, due to a number of historical events associated with the colonization of the Russian Empire and the territorial and administrative reforms of the Soviet power, were scattered in different regions of the USSR. According to the first General census of the Russian Empire in 1897, the Kazakhs were 4 million 84 thousand people, of them in the territory of Kazakhstan, which is close to the modern one, population was over 3392.7 thousand people, i.e., more than 83% [6, 45]. According to A. Bukeikhanov calculated by the field reviews, in Russia in 1908 the Kazakhs amounted for 4 million 499 thousand 664 people, and in 1913 - 5 million 64 thousand (including the Kyrgyzs of the Semirechenskaya region) [22].

1939 census clearly showed not only a significant reduction in the proportion of Kazakhs in the republic, but also a sharp reduction in their total population: more than 1 million 300 thousand people, from 3627.6 thousand people to 2327.6 thousand people, i.e., by 35.8% [20, 28 p.]. This is due not only to the low natural increase of the Kazakhs, but mainly a consequence of the demographic catastrophe as a result of the mass famine in 1931-1933 and the transition to sedentary life, political repression, and decampments not only outside the country, but also the Soviet Union, to foreign countries.

FORCED FORMS OF MIGRATION TO KAZAKHSTAN

The main influx of population in Kazakhstan was not voluntary. Forced industrialization, a huge amount of capital construction, lack of infrastructure required big amount of labor: cheap, better yet free, disciplined, humble, unpretentious, ready for the stretch from place to place on any given day, no-arranged housing, hospitals, schools and so on. During this period, it was formulated the economic need to bring to the construction of socialism the “enemies of the people” and in gigantic, previously unimaginable scales, sad traditions of pre-revolutionary settling of Siberia by convicts and exiles have been reproduced. The practice of forcible transfer in these years becomes the norm. In the balance of the workforce required for the reclaiming of the eastern regions of the country, the so-called “special contingent” has come to play an important, and in a number of national economy tasks, a decisive role. Forced labor camps and colonies, special settlements arose throughout the country and have become a permanent part of Soviet reality.

Let us follow the path of gradual migration to Kazakhstan for the period 1928-1954. On the eve of and during the complete collectivization in Kazakhstan special settlers were began to bring. For example, in 1931 from the central regions of Russia near Karaganda special settlers were evicted. Only five towns-observations there were about half a million people [23]. In spring 1936 in Kazakhstan there were deported politically unreliable Poles from Ukraine, in 1937 - the Kurds of Azerbaijan, Armenia, in the same year - the Koreans from the Far East, numbering 180 thousand, 95 thousand of them settled in Kazakhstan. In 1939-1941, it was a continuation of resettlement of 102 thousand Poles from the Western Ukraine and Western Belarus, as well as of the Soviet Baltic republics. On the eve of the mass deportations, according to the population census of 1939, in Kazakhstan there were 54696 Poles, 3569 Latvians, 808 Lithuanians.

During the Great Patriotic War, to the front and to the defense industry there has been sent every fourth inhabitant of the country. The number of those killed in battle, died from wounds and disease in captivity, as well as the unaccounted for from Kazakhstan amounted to 601 011 people. This means that from the battlefields nearly half of those called to arms have not returned. Lost composed 11.2% of the total population of Kazakhstan [24].

Mobilization and demobilization, reception and accommodation of evacuees and reevacuation, deportation of peoples, labor mobilization, etc. - this is an incomplete list of the main migration flows in the Great Patriotic War.

The mass expulsion of the Germans began earlier in 1941. Thus, according to the census in 1937 and 1939, their number has increased dramatically: in 1937 - 80568, in 1939 - 92379 people, mostly children, old people and women [25]. On the 28 of August, 1941, 349 713 Germans were relocated to Kazakhstan, and their total number reached 441713 people. In Kazakhstan there were resettled Germans not only from the Povolzhie, but also from the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and other regions of the country.

In February 1944 to Central Asia and Kazakhstan, there was a deportation of Chechens and Ingushs, in March - Balkars (507 thousand), in November - the Meskhetian Turks. The Crimean Tatars, Karachays and Jews were violently transported.

As a result of these actions the growth rates of absolute population in the first years of War were very high. On average on the republic in 1941 population increased in comparison with 1940 for 5,3%, and in 1942, in comparison with 1941 – for 11%. Despite a large number of departure in connection with mobilization of the population to the front, the positive balance of mechanical movement was characteristic of all settlements of Kazakhstan both urban and rural.

After the War, re-evacuation and re-establishment of the number of workers in areas exempt from the occupation have caused a huge out migration from

Kazakhstan, while continued migration movement in the republic. It was believed that after the war, almost until the mid-1950s, organized resettlement in Kazakhstan was carried out poorly. But the materials previously stored in the archives under wraps fundamentally changed this view. In the flows of arrivals, as before, the special contingent occupied most of parts. They were prisoners of the NKVD camps across the country, with the beginning of the war massively transferred to Kazakh camps, as well as prisoners of war and internees. Moreover, the dynamics of the prison population was increasing trend, and in 1939-1954, it increased in 7.8 times. Thus, the number of prisoners of KarLag in 1939 was 26229 people, in 1941 - 39513 people, in 1944 - 50541 people, in 1945 - 53179 people, in 1947 - 60745 people, in 1948 - 63044 people, in 1949 - 65662 people, in 1953 - 196800 people, in 1954 - 204259 people [26].

Baltic peoples have experienced several waves of migrations, the last was in 1948-1955. Part of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians appeared in Kazakhstan. In October 1946, there were 890698 special settlers in the Republic.

Since 1953, a contingent of special settlers began to decrease. Only in 1956 in the Kazakh SSR, it was removed from the account of 195911 special settlers, including 141745 Chechens, 36831 Ingushs, and 17335 Karachais [27]. It is well known that in those years, Kazakhstan was represented by a huge Gulag system. Only through Karlag it was held about 2 million repressed.

In Kazakhstan camps there were representatives of many nations and nationalities, not only of the Soviet Union, but also from Europe and Asia. For example, in the Karaganda camp in 1947 there were representatives of more than 19 nationalities of the USSR and the 4749 people representatives of 10 foreign states. Moreover, foreign nationals were in the camp from more than 12 countries, with a total of 887 people [27, p. 129.]. After Stalin's death, the number of prisoners in the camps was gradually reduced. Forced labor camps continued to operate until the early 60-ies of the XX century.

KAZAKHSTAN DURING DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIN LANDS

The most powerful and significant flow of migrants is associated with the development of virgin lands, and falls at the 1950s, when 640,000 people arrived in the Kazakh SSR. Migration impact told on the growth of the rural population, especially in areas of northern Kazakhstan - the heart of the virgin lands. The mechanical growth of the population in 1955, compared with 1953 in Tselinogradskaya region increased in 96 times, in the Kustanaiskaya - in 23 times. In general, according to the population census in 1959, the rural population of the republic increased by 19%, and in the virgin region during the same period - by 83% [28]. At the same time, the share of rural population out of the total population of Kazakhstan decreased to 56.3%.

The number of Kazakhs-villagers, as compared to 1939, increased on 163425 people, or by 7.7%. The Kazakhs remained agrarian ethnic group, although their share in the composition of the inhabitants of rural areas was less than half - 40.4%. Fractional Kazakhs participate in the national structure of rural settlements by region was as follows. Their share in the composition of the rural population was high in Guryevskaya region (90.7%) and Kyzyl-Ordinskaya region (87%). More than half were Kazakhs in rural areas of the West Kazakhstan region - 66%; Aktyubinskaya region - 57.6%; Uralskaya - 61.4%; in Zhambylskaya - 52%; Chimkentskaya - 56.7%. The smallest of their share in the composition of the rural population was recorded in the North-Kazakhstan - 16.1%, and Tselinogradskaya - 19.5%.

As a result of migration processes in 1939-1959, Kazakhstan has become a multi-ethnic republic. However, the number of Kazakh population, according to the All-Union census in 1959, amounted to 2794966 persons, i.e., increased by only 474 thousand people, or by 20%, while the number of Russians has increased by 62%, Tatars by 79%, Uzbeks by 32%, of Belarusians - increased in 3.4 times, Uighurs by 69%, the number of other nationalities - in 2.6 times [29]. The share of the Kazakhs in the republic's national structure decreased by 8 points and amounted to only 30%. It was a "rush" to reduce this figure in Kazakhstan, it has steadily increased in the following years. Russian share in the population reached 42.7%, Ukrainians - 8.2%, Germans - 7.1%, Tatars - 2.1%, Uzbeks - 1.5%, Belarusians - 1.2%, Uighurs - 0.6%, Koreans - 0.8%, Azerbaijanis - 0.4%, other nationalities - 5.5%.

The population of the republic grew in this period, mainly due to the migration, less - due to natural increase. However, in the late 1950s - early 1960s fertility rates in Kazakhstan exceeded mid-Union almost twice that can be attributed to a more favorable ratio of men and women (47.6% and 52.4%) in the marriage age and a high proportion of young people in the virgin areas. In the following years, the birth rate falls sharply [30], there is a significant difference between the birth rate of the population in urban and rural areas.

Since the late 40's - 50-ies of the XX century mortality in Kazakhstan significantly decreased - almost three times, the death rate became equal to 7.3 ppm. The introduction of antibiotics in medical practice has allowed to control many exogenous factors and to accelerate the formation of a new structure of death causes, characteristic of relatively late stages of the epidemiological transition. On the first place among the death causes, cardiovascular disease and neoplasms came out. By 60-s infant mortality was sharply reduced. Number of deaths per 1000 children aged 0-4 years old was reduced to 15 ppm, which is almost 6 times as compared to 1939; aged 5-9 years old - to 1.6 ppm, or almost 5 times [31]. However, this is a relatively favorable position, survived for long. Remaining healthcare financing principle did not match the scale of the new challenges related to the protection and restoration of health. Industrial and radioactive waste pollution of environment

was descended from the mind, activities related to the prevention of disease were insufficient.

Significantly increased the birth rate of children in the 1950s and the general trends of reducing mortality changed age structure of the population of Kazakhstan. The number of children under the age of 10 increased by 89% and their share reached 30% in the age structure of the population, which was not before, nor in subsequent periods in the history of Kazakhstan's population. An increasing number of older residents - by 3.8 times, the majority of whom were women [31, p. 34.].

Thus, in the period between the censuses of 1939 and 1979, the Russians became the most numerous ethnic group in Kazakhstan, along with the Ukrainians and the Belarusians - the majority of the population. The number of the Russians has increased in the period of 1897 - 1979 on 5.5 million people (13.2 times). In 1979, the population was 14.68 million people in Kazakhstan, and the Slavic population was 48%.

The historical specificity of Kazakhstan development consists in the fact that a relatively large part of the Russians live here in the cities and work mainly in industry. However, the share of the Russians, engaged in agriculture, is also high (18% of Russians and 57% of Kazakhs) as compared to the other Central Asian republics. Russian villagers usually know the Kazakh language and most of them belong to the first wave of immigrants, therefore, they have deeper roots in Kazakhstan.

PECULIARITIES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Enormous changes in the conditions of people living in this period gave rise to a qualitative change of types of reproduction of the population in different nationalities. The difference of generative behavior was due to the difference of "roles" of native and alien, "European" population, the degree of its urbanization. Industrial construction and urban development were mainly due to the inflow of human resources from outside. Using a forced labor of special contingent at industrial facilities hindered the growth of the number of workers from the local Kazakh population, as evidenced by the low representation of indigenous people in the industry. As a result, most of the Kazakhs remained villagers, their share in the composition of townsmen was insignificant. The result was the conservation of the way of life of indigenous people, which contributed to the preservation of traditional institutional forms, the unequal status of women and having many children. Only thanks to the ultra-high birth rate in the early stages of the demographic evolution, the Kazakhs managed to save themselves as an ethnic group, in spite of the excessive mortality during the terrible trials of collectivization and forced settling. Representatives of other nationalities were mostly townspeople. In the demographic

behavior of the Slavic peoples everywhere family planning was spread and birth rates fell sharply.

Only thanks to the powerful demographic explosion, taken place after the war in its classic version (peaking in 1962), the Kazakh people have been able to restore a huge loss. The former number has been restored in nearly 40 years - in 1972. If there was not a population explosion with its "echo" and followed by a mild but long passage, then to overcome this national crisis of population would require as many as 100-120 years, i.e. 2 times longer. Despite this, its effects will be felt for a long time - for 150-170 years (e.g., in the language environment, national mentality).

Thus, the demographic consequences of migration processes in Kazakhstan in the period under review was due to the turbulent socio-political, economic processes and events of that time. This period can be characterized as a time of large-scale expansion of migration, which was justified by the special mission of Kazakhstan as an industrial and raw material appendage to the problem of the country's transformation from an agrarian into an industrial country, and in the solution of this problem - in the outpost of the military-industrial complex of the USSR. As a result of the implementation of these tasks at a certain period in the territory of the republic there was an extensive network of concentration camps, and it became a place of numerous deportations of entire nations, which is why, during the Great Patriotic War, here there were relocated many industries and evacuated huge human resources were made grandiose in scale migration events during virgin epic and construction of industrial giants.

CONCLUSION

Migration flows into the country since the days of tsarist Russia, which continued during the Soviet period, have led to an increase in the number and proportion of Russian-speaking residents. Carried out the migration and language policy has led to the fact that the proportion of the indigenous population decreased to 29.9% (1959) and Kazakh language was not popular in all areas of the country. The infringement lasted for Kazakh language in the Soviet period led to a deterioration of its status. Providing due respect for native speakers of all nations and nationalities of the country, we want to note that if not to give proper attention to the development of the Kazakh language, the future generation of the indigenous nation will live in a country where from ethnic groups only the geographical name of Kazakhstan could remain.

Kazakhstan became an independent state in 1991. Sovereign period began with a sharp reduction in the number and major changes in the composition of the population. In 1991-2003 the country's population fell by more than 1.5 million people, only in 2010 their number amounted to 160381 thousand and close to the level of 1991 (163582 thousand people).

Due to the positive balance of migration in recent years, as well as increase in the natural growth, by now the population is almost restored. In January 2016 it was more than 18 million in Kazakhstan. In particular, the number of the Kazakhs increased (more than 11.7 million, in 1989 there were 6.5 million, the proportion has risen over the years from 39.7% to 66.48%), as well as Uzbeks, Uighurs and other representatives of the Turkic-Muslim peoples, which makes it possible for ethno-demographic, social and migration processes to develop on the basis of endogenous. In the sovereignty of Kazakhstan conditions the ethnic structure of population has dramatically changed.

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