



## HISTORY OF FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN (1931-1933)

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### ABSTRACT

During the Soviet era, as a result of campaigns in Kazakhstan, such as collectivization, confiscation, and famine, the share of Kazakhs in migration and disease, famine, and epidemics decreased. In the implementation of the colonial policy, the leaders of the totalitarian regime of the Soviet Union relocated people of other nationalities to the Kazakh lands. This national policy pursued by the Soviet leaders was a legitimate continuation of the tsarist government. Such a demographic situation has made the Kazakh people living in Kazakhstan a minority. This was the result of the deliberate campaigns of the Soviet authorities - the policy of genocide, ethnocide. The Soviet Union pursued a strict policy of relocating people from all over the Soviet Union to the sparsely populated Kazakh steppes. There were 372 uprisings in 1929-1931. All of this was suppressed by the Soviet system and kept under the control of the totalitarian regime. This is how the administrative-command group of the Soviet Red Empire established a totalitarian regime, took control of the whole society and put pressure on the people. As a result, 49% of the population of Kazakhstan lost their lives. In 1931-1933 there was a “famine”. Soviet leaders did what they could, confiscating wealthy people and beating up their opponents. As a result, the victims were killed. Survivors fled to the near and far abroad. All

this has affected the demographic situation and even created catastrophes. In Kazakhstan, the Kazakh people, especially those whose traditional society has been disrupted, have suffered greatly from such a campaign. During the famine of 1931-1933, Kazakhs were forced to move to foreign countries such as China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

### Key words:

### INTRODUCTION

In the Soviet era, in addition to the Kazakh intelligence, government executives wrote research on famine and migration. That is, the Soviet government commissioned the writing of works that said that due to the arrival of nations that glorified the Soviet Union, industry flourished, the socio-economic situation of the country improved. Of course, the changes in the national composition, the colonial policy, the aggression were not mentioned in those works. It was natural for such works to be published under authoritarian rule. However, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, research in the field of historical demography began to emerge from a new perspective. Therefore, it was natural that the currents of time, the issues that need to be addressed in response to the demands of the time, will come to light.

This issue was opened only in connection with the gaining of sovereignty by our country. Therefore, it is necessary that such pages of history be thoroughly studied from a historiographical point of view, as well as considered on the basis of new source materials. Then the research work can sufficiently justify the scientific and practical demand.

Famine in the Soviet period and migration processes were clearly covered in the Soviet scientific literature, however, some of them were hidden. Soviet ideology did not allow us to reveal the shadowy moments of migration processes, to openly tell the truth. Therefore, researchers were forced to distort or not excite such moments of migration processes. Therefore, issues such as forced relocation of the peoples of the Soviet government, collectivization of agriculture, and Kazakhs' attitude to refugees remained without a proper assessment of the place of migration processes. Only after independence research in historical science began to be recorded from a new point of view. In particular, a school of demographic historians was formed and a fundamental research paper was published.

“Famine in the history of Kazakhstan”, which became known in world history, was not studied in the Soviet Union. Only since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan began to study new views. In the 1980s, scientists led by a researcher looked at this famine in Kazakhstan in the West-East. Then Russian and Kazakh scientists from the 1990s began to consider as “white spots of history”. It is obvious that the study of a topical topic of world significance using scientific literature, archival data and statistical materials is a requirement of today.

### MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

**Materials.** The Russian state economic archive (RSEA), the Central state archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK), the Central Archive of the Documentation of Modern History of the East Kazakhstan Region (CADMH EKR), the State Archive of Socio-Political History of the Turkestan Region (SASPHTR), The State Archive of the Zhambyl Region (SAZHR), obtained data from documents and a collection of archival documents “Famine in USSR in 1930-1934” were used in writing research articles. (Famine in USSR, 2008) There was also an analysis of foreign and domestic scientific research on the topic of famine in Kazakhstan, where references were made. Statistical reports

and references in this area were collected and used for the preparation of scientific articles.

## METHODOLOGY

This issue was opened only in connection with the gaining of sovereignty by our country. Therefore, it is necessary that such pages of history were thoroughly studied from a historiographical point of view, as well as considered on the basis of new source materials. Then the research work can sufficiently justify the scientific and practical demand.

It is obvious that demographic research has been pushed out during the Soviet era for many years. As in other Sciences, it has inherent objects, directions, content-goals and methods used to achieve this goal. Therefore, "demography" means the study of the population, that is, the science of peoples. In particular, the Kazakh demography – the science of population.

As you know, one of the main objectives of nature, as well as the entire life world in nature, is the rebirth, continuation of life. However, demography considers its object of research as a complex social and biological set of people that ensure its preservation, growth and distribution, regardless of the simple arithmetic number of people. Thus, demography is a science that studies the population, the patterns of population growth in specific historical social conditions (Tatimov, 1975).

One of the research areas of historical demography is the history of demographic development of the population. A subject goal is characterized by deadlines in historical science. Historical demography considers demographic processes from a historical point of view, based on its own principles. This field, in a wide range of research, together with the natural and social sciences conducts research on various aspects of population (Sadykov and Takizhbayeva, 1998).

The problem of "famine in Kazakhstan" can be relatively considered in the field of demographic determinism. For example, a network of events, scales come to research about changes, dynamics and its influence in the number of different inhabitants (Smolensky, 2008). This requires a comparative study of scientific literature, archival data and statistical materials related to the history of famine, and a comprehensive conclusion.

In Soviet historiography, both the history of the Soviet Union and the history of Kazakhstan were totalitarianism. The Soviet system, based on a strict ban, tried to restrict the source and historiographical bases of research of that period. The methodology of history is based on the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the class-social contradiction to social phenomena and events. The writing of history is intended to show Russia's place in the history of the former USSR and its special mission in world history. Such imperative traditions were left depending on historians from the peripheral regions (Kozybayev, 2000).

In the history of Kazakhstan, "Great jute" is known in English as "Great Famine". This urgent problem of XX century attracts the attention of researchers of the history of Central Asia. This theme and the history of Stalin's mass repressions became the basis for the work of a number of Russian historians. However, at present, many analyses do not fully disclose the content of the topic. It is especially insufficient to study the historiographical aspects of forced collectivization in Kazakhstan based on the works of Western scientists. Therefore, the question of studying the circumstances and causes of this universal and economic disaster in the works of Western specialists requires special attention (Ayagan and et al., 2012).

All-Union population censuses and archival data are of particular importance in the study of digital history concerning such historical

demography. For example, you can compare the materials of the all-Union population census of 1926-1939 (Asylbekov, 2009). As a result of this census, we see a famine. This information is provided at the end of the control and discussion section.

In the history of Kazakhstan, there are a number of studies by Kazakh, Russian and Western scientists on the topic of “famine”. However, it is still necessary to consider and include archived data in scientific circulation. It is because Kazakhstan was part of the Soviet Union and was deprived of 49 % of the population as a result of famine. This is one of the most terrible pages of history in world history. For example, during the same period, 20% of the Ukrainian population was starved. Therefore, this topic needs to be studied further.

### **OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Soviet Red Empire took a class position, not a national position in the course of implementing the national policy. For example, it started persecution of rich kulaks who could be against the authorities and opposed different nationalities each other in order to rule them. The people who didn't obey the Soviet regime were exiled. As a result, the territory of the subordinate region, like Kazakhstan, has become an experimental site. Thus, the Soviet authorities organized a “laboratory of peoples” and a “prison of peoples” that were not seen in the world. According to research by scientists, there were about 70 in the Soviet Union, including 20 in Kazakhstan. This is confirmed by Russian, Kazakh, and foreign historians.

In the study of the Kazakh scientist, Professor M.K. Kozybayev it was noted that “The repressive policy in General agriculture began with the decree of the Kazakh ASSR, the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of August 27, 1928 “confiscation of rich farms”. On the basis of this decree, about seven hundred large farms were destroyed, their owners were deported as operators, and then many were shot or condemned as enemies of the people. In the end, this policy continued during the kolkhozization and was subjected to widespread repressions of the peasants and large-scale ones.

We can say with full moral responsibility that the scale of the tragedy was so great that we can say that this is a manifestation of the policy of genocide. This definition follows from the strict rules of international law specified in the international Convention “on insurance against the crime of genocide and the punishment for such a crime”. Unfortunately, the truth of the past tragedy has not reached our public consciousness yet, linking it only with the brutal famine of 1932-1933 and forced collectivization. And its premises were native already during the existence of the regime” (Kozybayev, 1998).

February 20, 1931 political Bureau of the Central Committee in the USPA (United state political administration) numbered 189 thousand people. Including specially resettled kulaks from 200-300 families, it was assigned to appoint special Commissars as observers. B. Abylkhozhin wrote in his work that “Political bureau decided to transfer 150 thousand farms to the Akmola and Karaganda regions on March 18, 1931. However, due to the unfavorable demographic state of the Kazakh land, the Board settled only 56 thousand farms. They made them build their houses after arrival (Abylkhozhin, 1997). Consequently, the exiled themselves lived in a difficult condition. In addition, the social situation of the Republic was weak at that time.

Kazakh scholars - historians M.K. Kozybayev and K.S. Aldazhumanov in their work “Totalitarian socialism: reality and consequences” in 1931-1933 half of the population of the Republic was killed from colictivation and famine in

Kazakhstan. The number of victims of famine was 2 million. Today, more than 200 thousand people live in the region" (Kozybayev and Aldazhumanov, 1997).

In the 1990s, in the works of M. Koigeldiev, T. Omarbekov and other scholars published the implications about the demography of the Kazakh people in the years of reconstruction, revealing the consequences of the decline and catastrophic state of the population (Koigeldiev and Omarbekov, 1993). It provides valuable information about the number and social composition of Kazakhs who have left Kazakhstan.

According to the Russian researcher V.T. Danilov in 1929 I.V. Stalin positioned the policy "Rich people should disappear". It was during this direction that the political Bureau of the Central Committee adopted a resolution on January 30, 1930 "On the liquidation of the rich people's farms". This process was led by V.M. Molotov. In this order, the rich kulaks were removed and banished. The first category, "big rich kulaks and old officials", the second category, "kulaks deported with their families", and the third category, "groups of persecuted people planned to disperse in each place" (Danilov, 1997). It provided data about the situation influenced the demographic structure, those who opposed the government were repressed, executed by shooting or sent to the remote places.

One of the authors of the research on repression organized by the leaders of the Soviet Union was N.A. Inivitsky. In his study, the author states that "among the wealthy kulaks who were persecuted in 1930, there were many guilty or innocent people, and they were persecuted by the government by means of military army. Moreover, the author states that the resettlement went through two stages; 1) February-May 1930 and March-November 1931. 2) On February 2, 1930, according to the decree, the first and second categories were relocated to the Northern region, the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. In 1930, 80 families (281 people) were relocated to Kazakhstan from the Central Asian republics, and in February-October 1931, when migration was very intensive, a large number of peasants were relocated"(Inivitsky, 1994). This study of the author clearly showed that the Soviet system had a purposeful period of resettlement. It is obvious that the arrival of peasants in Kazakhstan by these settlers is a clear direction in the implementation of colonial policy.

One of the scholars who studied the history of those hard years of the Soviet Union was the Russian historian V.N. Zemskov. According to the author's research, 18092 families were relocated to Kazakhstan from the lower Volga in 1930-1931, 11477 families from the middle Volga, 10544 families from the Central districts, 50 families from the Nizhny Novgorod region and 870 families from the Caucasus. In Kazakhstan, the number of settled and dispersed families was 6,765, with a total of 50,929 families (Zemskov, 1990). Those deported in this way were called "special deportees" and the rest were accused of being "deportees" and "persecuted for their crimes". In addition, almost all of them belong to the Gulag system and they were under special control.

The peculiarities of the migration process in the Soviet Union, as well as in Kazakhstan, were considered by Western researchers, and this issue received a clear assessment. Researchers A.R. Lewis, N.R. Rowland, as a result of the policy of agrarian colonization in Kazakhstan, the Kazakhs became sedentary and starved. In 1926, the population was about 4 million, but by 1939 it had shrunk to 3 million (Lewis, Rowland, 1991).

Australian scientist S.G. Wheatcroft said: "The famine and the demographic catastrophe in the Union in 1930-1933 were fabricated. After all, the collectivization, confiscation, and persecution campaigns carried out by Soviet leaders led to famine and disaster. According to the author's research, during such a demographic crisis in the Union, there was no famine in Moscow and

Leningrad. Therefore, the measures taken by the Soviet authorities led to famine, refugees and the migration of Kazakhs abroad” (Wheatcroft, 1991). However, it is clear that the researcher did not have access to archival data. This is due to the fact that the number of people killed in the accident and those involved in the migration movement could not be specified.

American historian-scientist R. Conquest wrote in his study of human losses among Kazakhs: “According to the 1926 census, there were 3,963,300 Kazakhs in the Soviet Union, and according to the 1939 census, 3,100,900 Kazakhs. Given the natural growth of the population, the Kazakhs lost 1.5 million people due to famine and various repressions. In 1930, the population was about 4 million, and the number of deaths from starvation was about 1 million, even if the number of unborn babies and Afghans in China is excluded”(Conquest, 1990). The research of foreign scholars on migration in the Soviet period seems to be historically accurate. However, due to incomplete data, the number of displaced people and the number of deaths are approximate. However, it is known that it is difficult for domestic scientists to accurately reflect this issue. After all, there is little real historical data, and there is no consensus on how many people died and how many went abroad.

Martha Brill Olcott, an American researcher, wrote in an article “Problems of Collectivization and the Study of Famine”: On this topic, I would like to focus on two suggestions. First, for a true study of collectivization and famine, it is important to consider the policy pursued in Kazakhstan in the context of the policy pursued throughout the territory of the Soviet Union” (Olcott, 2012).

French historian-scientist Isabel Ohayon wrote: “After the establishment of the Soviet power in Kazakhstan, since F.I. Goloshchekin's arrival for the leadership of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the project of resettlement of local people has been on the agenda. After collectivization and confiscation, 1.3 million people or a third of the country's population died of starvation, while the number of livestock decreased from 45 million to 8 million. Thus, resettlement was followed by the resettlement of refugees who were unable to return to animal husbandry due to a sharp decline in livestock numbers and became entirely dependent on state assistance”(Ohayon, 2012).

Considering the issue of the collectivization campaign in Kazakhstan, T.O. Omarbekov's research states that the period of famine led to a major demographic catastrophe in Kazakh history. According to the researcher, only in 1930-1933 the rural population, consisting mainly of Kazakhs, decreased by 3 million 379, 5 thousand people. More than 1 million of them were refugees.

The researcher T. Omarbekov in this regard according to Tatimov M. and who in the 1930s headed the Department of National Economy of Kazakhstan Samatov's calculations, at least 4,170,000 Kazakhs lived in Kazakhstan in 1930. According to the author, half of this number was killed. Survivors of the refugees (about 300,000 people in Kazakhstan) said that when other 200,000 returned to the country and then deported about 400,000 from neighboring republics and abroad, there would still be a shortage of more than 2.3 million. According to the researcher “In 1932, Kazakhstan lost 64% of its indigenous population. In 1930, the population of Kazakhstan decreased from 5.9 million to 2.5 million in 1933. During these catastrophic years of famine, the number of refugees crossing the border of Kazakhstan was 1 million 31 thousand. 165,000 of them crossed the borders of the former Soviet Union. He could not return to his homeland. The number of people who moved to neighboring republics and Russia was about 450 thousand (Omarbekov, 1993). Therefore, this research work of the scientist, published in the conditions of independence, revealed the scale of migration in the country in 20-30 years, its consequences. In other

words, the decline in population was directly related to hunger and migration, including those who emigrated to far and near abroad.

On May 8, 1933 an instruction signed by I. Stalin and V. Molotov was published. It issued an order: "Stop the mass resettlement of peasants and evacuate only individual farms that rebelled against the government" (Documents testify, 1989). This is shown when collecting archival data from Russia. In this decision alone, 12,000 farms were relocated to Kazakhstan.

The situation of orphans and homeless children during the famine of 1931-1933 was also difficult. For example, the chairman of the South Kazakhstan regional executive committee N. Voskanov wrote a special letter to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan L. Mirzoyan. If we pay attention to this document, which is stored in the Central State Archive of Kazakhstan, in March 1933 the number of orphans and neglected children in the South Kazakhstan region was 14,654. In the first quarter alone, 1,542,338 rubles were allocated to create conditions for them and to open an orphanage (State Archive of Socio-Political History of the Turkestan Region. (SASPHTR. Fund-121., Series -1, File-210, p.17 ).

In 1933-1934, Kazakhstan's leaders worked to help many people who had migrated to Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan during the famine in South Kazakhstan to return and provide them with food. For example, the issue of "placement of returnees in farms" was raised, and in 1933, 34,857 people came to the region (SASPHTR. Fund-121, Series-1, File- 197, P. -11).

On December 16, 1933 the chairman of the East Kazakhstan regional executive committee K. Sarymoldaev Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR O. Isaev was referred to as a "returnee during the famine". If we pay attention to this document stored in the archives, they are arranged by districts of East Kazakhstan region: Abyraly - 218, Aul - 1032, Karkaraly - 301, Shyngystau - 130, Kunsy - 576, Pavlodar - 2336, Irtysh - 257, Beskaragai - 518, Georgivka - 815, Belagash - 474, Kokpekty - 338, Kurchum - 138, Ulan - 356, Zharkyn - 838, Tarbagatai - 113, Ust-Kamenogorsk - 334, Shemanaikha - 174, Zryan - 157, Nury - 103, Zaisan - 263, Semey - 355, total - 11158 farms are located (Center of the Documentation of Contemporary History of the East Kazakhstan region (CDCH EKR). Fund-15, Seires-4, File-114, pp. 60-61).

The resettlement of Kazakhs returning to East Kazakhstan from Russia, China and Central Asia was carried out where they were placed on collective farms and farms and used for Soviet construction. These so-called "contingent of nomads" social groups were Kazakhs who emigrated abroad in 1928-1933 due to forced collectivization and famine (CDCH EKR. Fund-15., Series-2., File-27, pp. 5-12).

Kazakhstan demographer-scientist M.B. Tatimov: "In the 1930s, the population suffered a lot. The opportunities for future demographic development of the Kazakh people have been irreplaceably severely damaged. In Kazakhstan alone, 2.1 million people lost their lives. The catastrophic loss of 1931-1933 was almost three times the loss of the previous crisis for our people"(2, 188).

According to demo graph M.B. Tatimov, the shortcomings and exaggerations in the process of collectivization and settlement in Kazakhstan were severely criticized, albeit belatedly, at the VI Plenum of the Regional Party Committee in February 1933. F.I. Goloschekin was removed. Unfortunately, all this was done too late. Otherwise, the accident could have been prevented. Millions of people have fallen victim to the administration and the local government. At the same time, Kazakhstan's livestock sector was also hit hard. According to the author it was stated "In 1930, the number of livestock here was

24.4 million and in 1931, it decreased to 2.5 million, and ten times in 3 - 4 years. Although these official figures do not fully account for the number of livestock (according to some estimates, only 3 million out of 48 million remain), the degree of its multiplication must be accurate“(2, 39).

Information on the migration and evacuation of the Kazakh people from their homeland to the Central Asian republics due to the tyrannical policy of the Soviet government was provided by T.O. Omarbekov revealed this in his research. Until August 5, 1931, many Kazakh peasants emigrated from only 27 districts of Kazakhstan (excluding the remaining 47 districts) to neighboring republics in Central Asia and China. 3436 of them moved to Uzbekistan, 7371 to Turkmenistan, 1767 to Tajikistan, 1031 to Kyrgyzstan, 2355 to Karakalpakstan and 563 to China. According to an official document in Kazakhstan, during 1930-1933, out of 3 million 379.5 thousand people, 1 million 300 thousand went abroad, that is, did not die of starvation. The reason for this opinion is that researchers outside the country could not imagine the Kazakh people in the years of collectivization because all of it is unilaterally accepted and analyzed through the documents of that period. In the documents they explained that the reason for the decline of the Kazakh population was not the mass extinction during the famine, but migration. It is known that at that time the documents forbade to speak openly about the starving”(Omarbekov, 1997).

The work on repatriation of Kazakhs who went to Uzbekistan during the famine in 1931-1933 was carried out by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Kazakhstan headed by U.Kulumbetov. Under his leadership, Kazakh propagandists presented a resolution of the Kazakh government stating that the necessary conditions will be created for refugees to return to the country. U. Kulumbetov assured the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan that in February 1933, by May 1 of this year, all homeless children in Uzbekistan would be taken away. To achieve this goal, 3 orphanages with a capacity of 1,000 people were opened in Kazakh districts near Tashkent. However, the number of orphans in Uzbekistan was much higher, and the abductions had to be phased out. Therefore, several temporary orphanages for Kazakh children have been opened in Uzbekistan. But many Kazakh children did not return from Uzbekistan. Many Kazakhs, tired of repression, have decided to stay in Uzbekistan forever. On December 25, 1934, 370 farms came from Karakalpakstan to the Zhambyl region of Kazakhstan (State Archive of the Zhambyl region (SAZhR). Fund - 21, Series-1, File - 154, p. 12).

Of those who migrated to Karakalpakstan during the famine of 1932-1933, on July 1, 1934, 2122 farms came to the territory of Zhambyl region (SAZhR. Fund - 21, Series-1, File - 156, p. 3).

On July 1, 1934, the Government House in Almaty adopted a resolution on “7,000 economic families to be relocated from Karakalpakstan” to Kazakhstan. Accordingly, it is planned to place them in beet and cotton farms. According to the plan, the lands of the South Kazakhstan region were estimated in the following order: Merke - 1300, Aulie-Ata - 1600, Zhanakorgan - 130, Arys - 120, Keles - 800, Sairam - 400, a total of 4350 households. In Almaty region, Ili - 800, Taldykorgan - 1100, total - 1900 households were to be divided. It was also expected that Aktobe will be visited by Aral - 100, Shalkar - 50, Akbulak - 100, Stepnoi - 100, total - 350 households. The heads of these regions are responsible for the implementation of these measures are the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Kazakhstan, O.A. Isaev and the head of the ICC Board A. Utekin (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK). Fund-5, Series-1, File-257, p. 9).



Information on immigrants from Karakalpakstan to South Kazakhstan is stored in the Central State Archive of Kazakhstan. For example, there is information from August 15, 1934. The content of the document describes the preparations for the reception. Then the final report was presented by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (ICC USSR) Uzakbay Kulumbetov on October 7, 1934 in Moscow by the Chairman of the ICC of the RSFSR T. Ryskulov and U. Yusupov. According to the report, the planned migration took place through the Aral Sea station, which was attended by 3314 people. 904 of them were children. Of those who came, 2775 people were allocated for beet growing areas, 128 for cotton growing areas, 37 for state farms, 7 for other institutions, a total of 2947 people. The rest moved back to their districts and villages. The reason was that the migrants were in a very difficult situation. In particular, they lacked property and clothes. Therefore, we ask you to make a decision on the allocation of 150 thousand rubles for clothes and 150 thousand rubles from the ICC of the Soviet Union for the construction of housing from the budget of the Federation (CSA RK. Fund-5., Series-1., File-257, p. 204).

Russian historians and scientists M.G. Malysheva and V.S. Poznansky wrote a book dedicated to the Kazakhs' visit to Russia during the famine and their tragic fate. According to the authors, the number of Kazakhs who became refugees during the years of collectivization and famine on December 20, 1934 as a result of mechanical growth was 39,384 in Omsk region and 29,324 in Western Siberia. In Omsk districts - 7000, in the Big River - 500, in Issyk-Kul - 2519, in Pavlograd - 7234, in Shcherbakkol - 12834 and others, there are accurate historical data from the beginning of the 30s (Malysheva and Poznansky, 1999). However, the authors say that it is difficult to accurately estimate the number of Kazakhs who became refugees during the Dark Ages.

It has its own reasons. Until yesterday, the data of the All-Union census of December 1926 and January 15, 1939 were used as a basis for the population decline in Kazakhstan. According to the first census of 1926, 3 million people lived on the territory of the Kazakh SSR. There were 628 thousand Kazakhs. According to the 1939 census, the number of Kazakhs on their land was 1 million 321 thousand people or 36.7% less. Certainly, this is not complete. By the mid-1930s, the total population of the republic was still relatively stable. At that time, the final population of Kazakhstan was 4 million. There were 120 thousand people.

Accordingly, during the years of famine about 2 million Kazakhs, or 49% of them, died. If in the 1920s the natural mortality rate was 25 people per 1,000 people, in 1931-1933 about 250 thousand people died from diseases (epidemics). Therefore, according to demographers and historians, the number of Kazakhs who suffered direct losses as a result of famine and related diseases is 1 million 750 thousand people or 42% of all Kazakhs in the country.

According to the latest estimates of the number of Kazakhs in Afghanistan and their situation, there are 40,000 Kazakhs in Central Asia, 100,000 in Kyrgyzstan, 50,000 in Western Siberia, 20,000 in Karakalpakstan and 30,000 in Central Asia. Afghans have moved to Kalmykia, Tajikistan, the North, and other remote areas. A group led by the rich moved to Western China in 1931-1932 (Abdraimov et al., 1991).

According to the All-Union census of 1926, the population of Kazakhstan was 6198467 people. Among them are Kazakhs - 3627612 (58%), Russians - 1275055 (20%), Ukrainians - 860201 (13.9%), Germans - 51094 (0.8%), Tatars - 79758 (1.3%), Uzbeks - 129399 (2.1%), Belarusians - 25584 (0.4%), Uighurs - 63432 (1.0%), Koreans - 42 (0.0) and other ethnic groups - 86290 (1.4%).

According to the 1939 All-Union census, the population of Kazakhstan was 745,542 people. Among them are Kazakhs - 349489 (46.88%), Russians - 169805 (22.78%), Uzbeks - 100770 (13.52%), Ukrainians - 57519 (7.72%), Tatars - 13507 (1.81%). ), Tajiks - 9838 (1.32%), Germans - 6098 (0.82%), Koreans - 6041 (0.81%), Azerbaijanis - 4832 (0.65%), Mordovians - 3493 (0.47) , Belarusians - 3284 (0.44%), Jews - 3048 (0.41%), Armenians - 2195 (0.30%), Poles - 1670 (0.32%), Iranians - 1477 (0.41%), Kyrgyz - 1336 (0.18%), Georgians - 1213 (0.16%), Finns - 996 (0.13%), Turkmens - 914 (0.12%), Chinese - 780 (0.10%), Bashkirs - 684 (0.09%), Chuvash - 683 (0.09%), Kurds - 473 (0.06%), Komylyk - 445 (0.06%), Gypsies - 405 (0.05%), Moldovans - 404 (0 , 05%), Uyghurs -382 (0.05%), Latvians and Latgals - 375 (0.05%), others - 3386 (0.46) people (Russian State Archive of Economics (RSAE). Fund - 1562, Series-336, File-402, p. 6.)

The 1939 census took a new turn. There was a decrease in the number of local titles and an increase in the number of other nationalities. The increase in the number of Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians and other nationalities in Kazakhstan was due to the acceleration of the migration process. The decline in natural growth was also affected by the demographic catastrophe of 1931-1933. Thus, the local Kazakh nation became a minority in its homeland. For example, in the 1926 census, the number of Kazakhs decreased by 58%, and in the 1939 census - by 20.7%. The Russians, on the other hand, increased from 19.3% in 1926 to 36.9%. Then the Ukrainians became a multi-ethnic nation in the amount of 10%. Thus, 50% of the population of Kazakhstan was Russians and Ukrainians (RSAE. Fund-1562, Series-336, File-402, pp. 27-28).

In general, the tragic famine in the Soviet Union from 1931 to 1934 occurred in a number of countries. If we look at them in percentage terms, it is clear that the people of Kazakhstan have suffered the most.

Director of the State Archives of Economics of Russia E.A. Tyurina and V.V. Kondrashin's "Documents of the Russian archives about the famine of 1932-1933. in the USSR": "The number of people in the famine-stricken areas has sharply decreased. In particular, the population of Kazakhstan decreased by 30.9%, the Volga region - by 23%, Ukraine - by 20.5%, the North Caucasus - by 20.4%" (Tyurina and Kondrashin, 2009). In other words, the people of Kazakhstan suffered mostly in the Soviet Union.

When we look at the works of domestic, Russian and foreign scientists, archival data and statistics, we see different figures on the number of victims of the "famine in Kazakhstan". However, at that time it was observed that about half of the population of Kazakhstan lost (Yensenov, 2018). This is the greatest tragedy in any country in the world. That is, it is clear that there is still a problem that needs to be studied.

## CONCLUSION

The power of the Soviet Red Empire was carried out under the direct leadership of the leaders of migration and national policy. Evidence of this was the forced deportation of various ethnic groups and nations to the colonized region, such as Kazakhstan. Representatives of different nationalities who were deported to Kazakhstan did not come on their own; they were forced to do so. As a result, the republic has a multi-ethnic population.

The problem of collectivization and famine in the Soviet period was unilaterally glorified in the scientific literature, and some of its shadows were obscured. Soviet ideology did not allow revealing the tragedy of the famine, to tell the truth. It was only after the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan that the themes of famine and repression began to be written from a new perspective.

The study comparatively analyzed the works of Kazakh, Russian and foreign scholars. In addition, archival data and statistics were used. As a result of such demographic processes, it was found that the national composition of the republic changed during the 1926-1939 censuses.

According to a study of special commissions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of people starving and dying in Kazakhstan in 1931-1933 amounted to 2 million 200 thousand people. 1.7 mln of them were Kazakhs. In other words, Kazakhstan has gone through a tragic period when 49% of its population was lost.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The “Tragedy of Famine” in the history of Kazakhstan in 1931-1933 was considered one of the most tragic events in world history. Works of scholars from Kazakhstan, Russia and the West are dedicated to this issue. A number of works were published. However, this topic still needs to be studied. In particular, in Kazakhstan - in the regions of Western, Eastern, Southern, Northern and Central Kazakhstan separate studies should be conducted. Then, these studies should be translated into Kazakh, Russian and English. To implement this issue, it is necessary to develop a national or international project with the participation of Kazakh, Russian and foreign scholars.

Documentary films should be made to tell the story of the famine to the people of the world. They should be translated into 6 languages registered by the UN and recognized in the world. It is also necessary to show on world-famous TV channels.

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