

Transformations of the Vernacular Settlements: Demographic Changes in the Villages in Kazakhstan from 1945-1955

^{1*}Timur Apendiyev, ²Manara Kalybekova, ³Zibagul Ilyassova,

⁴Bibikhadisha Abzhapparova, ⁵Azmukhanova Aiman

^{1*}Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

²Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

^{3,4,5}L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

Email: apendiyevt@bk.ru

Received	Accepted	Published
09.01.2024	08.05.2024	31.05.2024

<https://doi.org/10.61275/ISVSej-2024-11-05-01>

Abstract

Human settlements are an outcome of people occupying land. In the 1940s and 1950s, a pivotal era unfolded in the demographic landscape of Kazakhstani lands. This period was shaped by the policies of the Soviet government, particularly during the Second World War, which saw the mass deportation of various Soviet people, along with those captured during the war, to Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Consequently, this period witnessed the establishment of numerous settlements and villages across Kazakhstan, along with an unprecedented demographic transformation within its rural population.

This article delves into the demographic history of Kazakhstan's rural population from 1945 to 1955 and transformation of its landscape. The study employs a multifaceted approach, intertwining analyses of demography, social life, and migration processes prevalent during this period. Employing contemporary historical scholarship, the research investigates the nuanced interplay of various factors that shaped the demographic landscape of rural Kazakhstan during this time.

It reveals a tapestry of intersecting influences that reshaped the social fabric of the region and the settlements. Through an analysis of demographic trends and migration patterns, it elucidates the profound impact of historical events and government policies on the rural people of Kazakhstan during the post-war era. By contextualizing demographic shifts within the broader socio-political frameworks, the research reveals the significance of rural population dynamics in deciphering the larger narrative of Kazakhstan's historical trajectory of human settlements.

Keywords: Soviet Kazakhstan, demography, rural population, migration process.

Introduction

In the twentieth century, the development of human capital in Soviet Kazakhstan, including the increase in the number of workers and the rural population played a special role in state policy. One of the main directions of such a state policy, which has developed since its inception in the Soviet Union has also been associated with demographic processes. The

development of the state was facilitated by such factors as internal migration processes, the growth of the birth rate of the population, including the rural. In Soviet Kazakhstan, the rural population was considered largely the main labor force. During these years, in Kazakhstan, the rural population has made a great contribution to the development of the demographic situation, which is reflected in various quantitative indicators. At that time, in the Kazakh SSR, the local Kazakh population decreased in comparison with other ethnic groups, since as a result of the deportation that occurred during the war years, the number of other ethnic groups sharply increased in the country.

The main feature of the demographic development of the villages of Kazakhstan in this period is that in the quantitative and qualitative dynamics of the population, the main role is played not by natural growth, but by the influence of the deportation process. It not only formed a multinational structure of the local population, but also made serious changes in the development of the villages defining the features of the political, social, and economic development of the republic. At the same time, the volume, directions and the main work done in the country as a result of forced resettlements contributed to the formation of the features of the social, economic and demographic developments of individual regions of Kazakhstan. At the same time, the demography of the rural population in the Soviet period, namely from 1944-1955, occupies one of the leading in several topical issues.

This article examines the demographic history of Kazakhstan's rural population from 1945 to 1955. It investigates the nuanced interplay of various factors that shaped the demographic landscape of rural Kazakhstan during this period. Its objectives are:

1. To identify the complex dynamics underlying population movements, settlement patterns, and societal transformations within the rural milieu of Soviet Kazakhstan.
2. To establish the way in which such transformations have taken place.

Theoretical framework

In Kazakhstan, there has been many research into the history of the rural population. Most of them note that the study of the historical and demographic problems of Kazakhstan has its own characteristics, and that it is necessary to conduct a complete inventory of its past. In studies published so far, the demographic history of Kazakhstan under Soviet rule has been shown as an integral part of a holistic process within the Union. In this research, having shown that the demographic processes in the republic are carried out within the framework of the state, historians consider it from this point of view. The demographic state of the rural population in Kazakhstan is reflected in the works of Soviet researchers and historians who have studied it since independence.

Research related to this topic in the Soviet period have begun in the 1960s. From 1960-1970, some aspects of the demographic development of Kazakhstan have been considered, but mainly works devoted to the issues of the country's social development have been published. With particular attention to the process of formation and development of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia in the countryside, research has used official statistics turning to the demographic characteristics of social groups, while highlighting the features of industrial and agrarian migration. Life and demography, migration, and the social status of the rural population are found in the studies of Nusupbekov (1966), and Gladysheva (1973). At the same time, in the monograph by Bazanova (1987), who examined the problem of the formation and development of the population in the Soviet era, it is emphasized that migration processes are the main factors in changing the population, including inter-republican migration, which caused an increase in the number of representatives of the non-indigenous nationality. The scientific work also considers the contribution to the economic development of Kazakhstan and other resettled people (Bazanova, 1987).

From the first years of independence, scientists of Kazakhstan have begun to study in depth the issues of ethnology and demography. The studies have been devoted to the problem of population in Kazakhstan reflecting on the role of migration - the main factor in changes in the quantitative composition of the population. In the 30-40s of the XX century, thanks to the

analysis of the directions of deportation, migration in the Soviet Union from a new point of view, including to other republics and regions that took place within their country (interregional, city-village, city-city, village-city, etc.) have been analyzed in depth and comprehensively. There, the growth of the rural population has been associated with deportation and migration. Particular attention has been paid to the factors of migration, and its causes and consequences, etc. during demographic upheavals and disasters for the population of Kazakhstan (Kozybayev et al., 1992).

During the Soviet period, one of the ideologically forbidden topics concerned demographic processes. For the first time in the period of independence in the works of M.Kh. Asylbekov et al., studies have been carried out from new positions, paying special attention to the level of knowledge of socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan. After gaining independence, scientists from universities and institutes of the country have turned to this topic. The main goal has been to study the demographic processes that took place in the country in the 20th century in connection with the Soviet national policy, within which fundamental scientific topics were laid. Extensive scientific works on the methodology and the development of historical demography have been published in Kazakhstan. They are works of Asylbekov and Galiev (1991), Kozina (2001), and Kudaibergenov (Asylbekov&Kudaibergenova, 2005).

Abzhanov's scientific research has been devoted to the formation of the intelligentsia in the rural areas, the growth of consciousness, and the national, gender composition of the population (Asylbekov&Galiev, 1991). In addition, doctoral theses by Alekseenko (1994), and Takizhbayeva (1999) refer to the growth rates and national composition of the rural population, concentration in regions, and concentration in economically developed areas. These studies are based on census materials and date back to the 1940s-1950s, which reflect the birth rates, mortality, migration, population composition, and other features.

During the Soviet times, national specificity in the minds of the people have become less significant. On the contrary, planning and implementation of the results of demographic processes have turned into the main ideological theme, acquiring a class significance of an international character. The ideology that allowed totalitarianism to dominate not only on Kazakhstan land but throughout the entire Soviet country, had distorted the history of all nationalities. Based on the philosophical reflections and conclusions on modern pluralistic principles and views, the study of the demographic state of the population in the villages of Kazakhstan in the Soviet period fills in the gaps that exist based on historical and theoretical distortions outlined in previously written works.

Review of Literature

As shown, the main factor that influenced the demography of the rural population in Kazakhstan during this period was the forced migration of people from the allied states on the eve of and during the Second World War. In addition, during the war, prisoners from overseas also contributed to the increase in population. Migration, closely related to the political, economic, and social situation of the country during the Second World War, accelerated the process of multi-nationalization of the population in the republic and changed the ratio of the sex and age composition. Since that time, the proportion of women, the elderly, and children began to predominate in the ratio of age characteristics and gender structure.

In many studies that determine the main trends of natural movement during the Great Patriotic War, it is noted that the birth rate and mortality have decreased. Therefore, natural growth has also decreased. It should be noted here that if we analyze the indicators of the natural movement of the population, then the natural increase and decrease in the birth rate are specified, but the increase in mortality is not proved. On the contrary, mortality rates during the war years declined. From 1943-1944, for two years, population growth in the republic stopped, and the evacuation and low natural growth carried out from 1944 to 1946 led to a decrease in the population of the republic by 104.1 thousand people. From 1941-1945, 1257.6 thousand people arrived in the republic, 902.2 thousand people left, and 255.4 thousand people settled (20.3% of those who arrived). The rural population decreased, the urban population grew up by 13.3% due to migration, and the share in 1945 (37.8%) increased by 10.1% compared to 1939

(27.7%). In the post-war years, evacuees also returned, but population growth showed a positive trend - in 1946, the population of Kazakhstan grew due to migration by 164,000 people (Kudaibergenova, 2010).

As a result of the deportation in 1941-1942, the emigrated Germans were formed from heterogeneous groups. They significantly changed the geography of rural Germans in Kazakhstan. Along with the growth of the population of German villages that emerged in Kazakhstan in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, the number of settlements with a German population also increased (Apendiyev et.al., 2019). In addition, the share of the rural population in the German ethnos decreased in the 1940s and 1950s. However, rural residents made up the vast majority of the German ethnic group (as well as Kazakhs), while the urban population of Russian nationality prevailed, and the number of rural and urban populations of Kazakhstan as a whole was comparable. The share of rural Germans in the total composition of the rural population of Kazakhstan increased 5 times.

During the period under review, the ethno-demographic characteristics of the rural German population underwent significant changes. This period is associated with sharp fluctuations in the birth and death rates of the rural German population, strict regulation of migration, significant changes in its age and gender structure, and educational and professional levels. The proportion of rural Germans who speak their native language was still high. However, as noted above, it was decreasing due to a change in the "qualitative" indicator of the composition of the rural Germans (Aldazhumanov, 1998). In general, during the deportation time, the most concentrated people in the rural areas were Germans from among the representatives of the European ethnic group. The resettlement of Germans in the countryside took place in the previous period. For example, even in the years far before the October Revolution, the Germans who moved to Kazakhstan as a result of imperial policy settled in the countryside, where new villages and settlements arose (Apendiyev et.al., 2016).

In the 40-the 50s of the twentieth century, the demography of Kazakhstan was dominated by the role of predominantly deported people and immigrants, which especially contributed to the growth of the rural population. Korean, Polish, German, Ukrainian, Chechen, Ingush, Turkish, Karachay, Balkar and other nations, forcibly resettled to Kazakhstan on the eve of the Second World War and during it, dramatically increased the rural population and led to the emergence of new villages. The resettled peoples spread to almost all regions of the republic. Most of them were actively involved in agriculture, as they were in rural areas. On its basis, the demographics of the rural population have grown significantly.

To settle in Kazakhstan and keep the involuntary migrants afloat, it became necessary to adopt certain Regulations. This is what became known from the document of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, adopted in January 1945, signed by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR V. Molotov, and the manager of the affairs of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR Ya. Chadayev. This document established the legal status of special settlers.

This meant that the movement of representatives of other nationalities to Kazakhstan continued even after the deportation carried out during the war years. In the postwar period in Kazakhstan, there was no longer a mass settlement by people of other nationalities. Work was carried out on their voluntary resettlement, and not forced PDKTF (1998). In the report of the head of the department of resettlement under the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR D. Rodin dated January 1, 1946, it is noted that 107,272 families (412,191 people) were registered as special settlers in the republic. In 1946, the number of special settlers changed. So, 5955 families (23362 people) arrived, and 7135 families (33102 people) left. The number of deaths was 7271 people.

As of January 1, 1947, the national composition of the special settlers in Kazakhstan was as follows: Chechen-Ingush - 32650 families or 317375 people, Balkars - 4924 families or 17269, Karachays - 9450 families or 34387 people, Kalmyks - 752 families or 1937 people, Georgians - 6835 families or 27256 people, from the former Crimean ASSR - 1431 families or 4227 people - a total of 402451 people or 106092 families. At the beginning of 1948, 216,802 families of 781,170 people of Chechen-Ingush, Karachay, Balkar, German, Kalmyk, and other

nationalities lived in the republic. The migrating people were mainly sent to all regions of Kazakhstan, including the northern regions. Most of the settlers were placed in villages. In Kazakhstan, the rural population has significantly increased.

In 1948, people from Ukraine, Moscow, Leningrad, Ordzhonikidze, Fergana, Saratov, and other regions were resettled in Kazakhstan. Among them were representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Tatar, Bulgarian, German, Greek, Belarusian, Latvian, Hungarian, Ingush, Korean, Estonian, and Jewish nationalities. In the same year, 102,537 Polish people who had previously been subjected to persecution were returned to their homes. In the republic in 1949, there were a large number of Chechen-Ingush. In total, there are 11,007 families of 37,386 people in the regions, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, in reporting information sent to Ponamarenko P.K., reported that as of September 1, 1949, 250,428 families of special settlers lived in the republic (892,671 people). Of the listed special settlers, Chechen-Ingush - 306994 people, Germans - 417478, Greeks - 37108, Karachays - 33783, Balkars - 17856, Poles - 32652, Kalmyks - 2269, evacuees from Georgia - 29832, Crimeans - 6149, Vlasovites - 1077, OUN - 7474, Lithuanians - 2 people (Yensenov, 2007).

The resettlement of most of the settlers in the countryside was originally associated with the agrarian policy of the state. Specialists with special education mostly traveled to urban areas. Most of the people who came to the Kazakh land were Germans. The large-scale migration of the German ethnic group to Kazakhstan increased the number of Germans in Kazakhstan to half a million people. The Germans who emigrated migrated more to the countryside. Some settled in cities. In subsequent years, in connection with the mobilization into the industrial sector, a part of the Germans began to move to the cities of the country (German, 2010).

It should be noted that during the placement of migrants, the principle of resettlement at the former place of residence was not observed. The vast majority of Germans resettled from cities and settled in villages, while Germans, who resettled from rural areas, moved to towns. The population of German villages in Kazakhstan has also undergone a significant change. In one German village, there were Germans from different regions, with different religious views, who lived earlier and moved later. Thus, several complex demographic processes took place among the rural German population of the 1940s and 1950s. The time interval between the 1939 and 1959 censuses was too long. The All-Union Population Census of 1959 showed an intensive increase in the German population in Kazakhstan, including in rural areas. According to the data of the All-Union Population Census, the rural German population in Kazakhstan reached 455,653 people and increased almost six times compared to 1939 RAUPC (1962).

Research Methodology

Data related to a issue of demographic changes can be divided into several groups. The main ones are documents from archival funds, published statistical collections, and current statistical data, results, and materials of the population census. Materials from the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan were used in the scientific work. Archival materials include documents that reflect the number of villages in Kazakhstan, the administrative division, the number and national composition of the population in villages, legislative documents regulating the migration process, decrees and decisions of the Soviet government, and local authorities.

Other archival sources include collections of documents. Both in the Soviet period and at present, special collections of documents with generalized statistical data, as well as archival materials, are being printed. They provide information on the migration process, social life, and the demographic situation of the rural population. Collections of documentary data that testify to the course, features, and results of the process helped to reveal the content of the article. The next important group of data is statistical compilations, which are published materials on the sectors of economic, social, national, and demographic development and migration.

The research work used such scientific, philosophical, sociological, and interdisciplinary methods of studying historical science as the theory of relativity, differentiation, analysis,

generalization, historical-comparative, system-structural, theoretical knowledge, historical and demographic determinism, analysis of terms, mathematical statistics, explanatory -narrative, assessment, modeling and typification of historical phenomena, etc. The historical and demographic state of the rural population has been studied from the point of view of the relationship between political, and social phenomena and multifactorial influences.

In the 1950s, the Soviet government continued to work on the resettlement of people in the republic and steadily carried out the instructions of the supreme authority on their resettlement. In April 1952, Chechens, Ingush, Karachays, Balkars from the North Caucasus, Azerbaijanis from Georgia, Germans, Greeks, and Tatars from the Crimea began to be resettled in the Zhambyl region. For the development of virgin and fallow lands, immigrants from Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova arrived. Basically, in the period from 30 to 50 years of the twentieth century, 1,560 thousand people were resettled in Kazakhstan, and subsequently, under the pretext of developing virgin lands, 1.5 million representatives of other nationalities were resettled (Song, 2010).

These data, namely statistical documents on the number and composition of people, were kept in the archives of the USSR for a long time. Their first processing began in 1959. However, information regarding the migration and deportation of people was not fully disclosed. At that time, the work of reflecting the actual population was entrusted to the State Statistical Office, which conducted a nationwide population census. Thus, in January 1959, the first post-war population census was conducted in the USSR. According to the results of the 1959 population census, the national composition of the nations of Kazakhstan was as follows RAUPC (1960).

Table 1: The national composition of Kazakhstan

Source: 1959 census.

No.	people	Total	%
1	Kazakhs	2794966	thirty
2	Russians	3974229	42.7
3	Ukrainians	762131	8.2
4	Germans	659751	7.1
5	Tatars	191925	2.1
6	Uzbeks	136570	1.5
7	Koreans	74019	0.8
8	Uighurs	59840	0.6
9	Other nationalities	656416	7
	Total population	9309847	100

As can be seen from the table, according to the 1959 census, the population of Kazakhstan exceeded 9 million people, of which more than 5 million lived in the village. This circumstance indicates that, compared with the results of the 1939 census, the rural population still predominated. The total population according to the 1939 census was 6,151,102, including the urban population - of 1,710,027, and the rural population - of 4,441,075, i.e. the rural population was 2.5 times higher than the urban population. The All-Union population census of 1939 testifies to the complication of the national composition of the population of Kazakhstan. Then representatives of more than 50 nationalities were taken into account in Kazakhstan. The 1939 census revealed many ethno-demographic and social negative conditions for the people of Kazakhstan, especially for the Kazakhs. The Kazakhs were in the minority: both their number and their share in the total population decreased. Internal and external migration increased the migration of European ethnic groups, including representatives of Russian and Ukrainian nationalities. In urban areas, industry, construction, and transport, the number and proportion of Kazakh personnel were low. The indigenous nation moved to the level of an agrarian ethnic group. Differences between the city and the countryside intensified AUPC (1992).

If we analyze the demographics of the rural population between the two censuses, it is not difficult to notice a large quantitative difference. It is believed that this is due to the lack of a special and systematic census during these 20 years, on the one hand, and a large influx of people from the outer regions, on the other. Due to the deportations and arrivals of prisoners during the Second World War, and people from the Union republics during the years of virgin lands development, the population increased by three million people during this period. This is without taking into account the number of deaths during the war, in the army, at the front (Song, 2010:16).

Thus, the results of the 1959 census and various information is taken into account were published on the pages of various publications. They were approved for use by specialists in this field, and the accumulated data was later used by researchers. This circumstance gave enormous scope for the development of Soviet demographic science. Representatives of a new generation have appeared in demographic science. As can be seen from the table, the number of Kazakhs as a result of deportation during the war years has noticeably decreased. This means that the number of other ethnic groups in Kazakhstan has increased significantly, which has especially affected the demographics of the rural population. For five or six years, the multiple increases in the number of other peoples in Kazakhstan has become an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of Kazakhstan.

The resettled people belonged to different social groups. Among them were representatives of the intelligentsia, the working class, and peasants. Although they did not work in their specialty. Their education and profession were not taken into account. A qualified engineer or economist could work on collective and state farms as a cattleman, watchman, tractor driver, and so on. For example, the Chechen-Ingush, who worked in the oil industry on their land, and the Poles, who worked in factories, the Germans, after moving to the countryside, were not employed in their specialty but were used in the most difficult menial jobs (Song, 2010:17).

In the places of settlement of the deported people, at first little work was done in agriculture. The reason is that people who were not engaged in agriculture in their homeland and worked in other jobs did not want to do hard work on collective farms and state farms. In addition, due to the lack of labor, one worker had to do the work that was done by several people, in addition, due to the lack of agricultural machinery, it was difficult for workers to do the hard work manually.

Nevertheless, measures for the development of agriculture were implemented. Not only did the wages of workers rise, but the introduction of additional wages also contributed to the growth of achievements in agriculture, because the increase in the wages of workers directly depended on the size of their income in agriculture. Conditions were created for the development of the manufacturing industry, their interconnection, the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture, the development of socio-economic transformations in it, the influence of state farms, collective farms and factories, livestock farms and factories, which established such a connection between agriculture and industrial production, increased. The establishment of such a connection between state farms and factories increased the efficiency of agricultural production based on the processing of its products by the industry (Kozhakhonov, 2007).

Demography and social status of the rural population in Kazakhstan

The demographic situation of the rural population in Kazakhstan was associated with its social status. Agriculture-related initiatives in the state have led to an increase in the rural population. The largest of these was the initiative to develop virgin and fallow lands in 1954. In the post-war years, all efforts were directed mainly to the development of industry, while agriculture lagged far behind. Certain temporary work modes have been introduced at enterprises and institutions, and additional hours of rest have been established, but for agriculture people, this issue has been left without attention. The reason for this is that the shortage of machinery in agriculture has shown that there is a shortage of labor resources. Hard

work was done by hand. All products were handed over to the state. This had a positive impact on the daily provision of the population of the republic with food.

In connection with the development of virgin lands in the republic, work was also carried out on the resettlement of peoples from outside. Thanks to the development of virgin lands, new villages, settlements, and even cities appeared on the endless steppe. In 1954, settlers took an active part in the development of virgin and fallow lands, many of whom were awarded government awards. The adoption on June 29, 1955, of the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU "On the massive intensification of political work among the settlers" intensified propaganda work among the peoples of various nationalities. However, the issues of lecturing in their native language, and various programs on the radio at that time were not raised or resolved (Song, 2010:18).

Lack of fodder in animal husbandry, and the inability to procure it led to the loss of livestock. This situation continued until the early 1950s. For some time after the end of the war, agriculture could not provide the population with enough food and industrial raw materials. In the national economy, along with some difficulties in the development of agriculture, and socio-cultural development, there were also negative phenomena. The solution to all problems came down to financial issues. The main part of the deported peoples, as you know, was settled in rural areas. On collective farms, they were mainly engaged in harvesting crops, caring for grain crops, cotton, tobacco fields, animal husbandry, and other industries (Kozhakhonov, 2007:12).

But the people coped with domestic difficulties. In the early 1950s, small collective farms were merged and amalgamated. In addition, in the early and mid-1950s in Soviet Kazakhstan, in connection with the development of virgin lands, the volume of work on the construction of residential, cultural, community and livestock buildings was increased. Together with the local population, exiles placed in the aul-rural area took an active part in the development of the village. The successful fulfillment of the tasks facing agriculture depended on the state policy concerning working people, and industry, providing the village and settlements with the entire infrastructure. After the war, the state for the first time paid great attention to agriculture, stimulating the population, and providing for its everyday, spiritual and cultural needs. So, in agriculture, income was taken into account, life was getting better, and motivation to work grew. In the organizational work of local Soviets with the population of the village and the region, the unanimous participation of the villagers in education, health care, trade, culture and life, and road construction was required. The work of the MTS (Machine and Tractor Station) has also been activated, and machines for animal husbandry, agriculture, and other technical needs have been allocated.

In the next turn, the rural population began to be considered the main part of the population, at the same time, benefits or issues of pardon for the people forcibly resettled during the war began to be considered, which made great changes in the demography of Kazakhstan. In the Soviet Union, including Kazakhstan, during the war, the deported people were granted legal freedoms, and the stigma of "traitor", and "enemy of the nation" was removed from them. Also, unreasonably imposed labels - "traitor", and "fascist" - were removed from Kazakh Germans. The granting of such legal freedoms immediately led to changes in the social situation of the Germans. They even had differences in social structures.

Table 2: Indicator of the rural and urban population in Kazakhstan by regions
Source: All-Union census of 1959 RAUPC (1960:27)

No.	Region	Qty. populated (thousand people)	Urban pop. (thousand people)	Rural populated (thousand people)	Urban pop. (percent)	Rural populated (percent)
1	Akmola region	637	258	379	40	60
2	Aktobe region	401	174	227	43	57
3	Almaty region	1403	655	748	47	53
4	Almaty city	456	456	-	100	-

5	East Kazakhstan region	735	394	341	54	46
6	Guryevskaya oblysy	288	162	126	56	44
7	Jambyl Region	562	202	360	36	64
8	West Kazakhstan region	381	113	268	30	70
9	Karaganda region	1019	798	221	78	22
10	Kyzylorda Region	327	152	175	47	53
11	Kokchetav region	493	122	371	25	75
12	Kostanay region	711	188	523	26	74
13	Pavlodar region	455	132	323	29	71
14	North Kazakhstan region	457	156	301	34	66
15	Semipalatinsk region	520	228	292	44	56
16	South Kazakhstan region	921	333	588	36	64
	Kazakh SSR	9 310	4067	5 243	44	56

Post-war demobilization, family reunification, and an increase in the number of marriages created a compensatory situation in the natural movement of the population. The growth of migration and natural growth based on the restoration of the national economy, the launch of new industries (raw material orientation) and various transport routes, the creation of new towns, villages, and rural-type settlements, reforms in agriculture, the development of virgin and fallow lands, etc. ensured the growth of the population of the republic by 3360.2 thousand people (56.6%), of which 2346 thousand people (69.8%) accounted for 1955-1960.

Findings

In general, if we analyze the demographic situation in the period under review, we can see that at the end of the Second World War and during the years of the development of virgin lands, most of the population that arrived from other republics lived in towns. As an example, we can cite the results of the 1959 census, according to which, compared with the 1939 census, the population of the city increased by 2-2.5 million people AUPC (1992:77). Between the two censuses, that is, between 1945 and 1955, the urban population increased significantly in comparison with the former rural population. This, of course, is connected with the development of virgin lands, where settlements appeared in the developed virgin regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the status of new cities, in which those who arrived from the union republic settled.

From 1939-1959, the rural population of the republic increased by 19.0%, of the virgin region - by 83%. The share of mechanical growth in the areas of development of virgin lands in 1952 increased to 2.3%, in 1953 to 4.0%, in 1954 to 31%, in 1955 to 47%, and in 1956 - up to 49.9%. In the areas of development of virgin lands, the population increased by 828 thousand people (143%). The population of Kostanay (by 343 thousand people or by 193.2%), Pavlodar (by 204 thousand people, by 181.1%), and Kokshetau (by 187 thousand people, by 161.2%) regions increased most intensively. The number of Kazakhs in the republic increased by 474 thousand people, in these parts it decreased by 10.5 thousand people and amounted to 97.9% of the level of 1939. It should be especially noted that the population of the North Kazakhstan region over the years decreased by 84 5 thousand people, amounting in 1959 to 84.4% of the 1939 level, the number of Russians here increased by 106.3%, Germans - by 151.6%.

Since the beginning of the development of virgin lands, a large number of Germans of the Karaganda region have been presented with various awards from the Government for active organizational and economic activities. This indicates that the knowledge and skills of the evacuated ethnic groups, including the Germans, were appreciated. Thanks to the activity and ability of the Germans, it was seen that their social structure and authority in society began to grow steadily CSA(1960). This situation took place on the territory of the whole of Kazakhstan,

which gave a positive impetus to the social life of the people in the countryside. The number of Heroes of Socialist Labor and Germans awarded high government awards has increased every day. In the 50s in the Pavlodar region, more than a hundred representatives of the German ethnic group received awards of various levels CSA (1950).

Such people, distinguished by industriousness, were also among other peoples. Among them were the peoples of the Caucasus. Chechen, Ingush, and Karachay peoples were considered in each region of Kazakhstan as ethnic groups that made up the rural population and the main labor force. The state expenses for their accommodation and labor were small. Workers, representatives of the peoples of the Caucasus, also received high awards CSA (1955).

As for the position of different peoples, the most numerous Kazakhs lived in rural areas. The share of Kazakhs (44.1%) and Ukrainians (42.7%) decreased. Over 20 years, 435.4 thousand of the 1,523,000 increases in Russians increased due to an increase in the virgin land (28.6%). The number of Russians increased in Kostanay (by 173 thousand people or by 246.5%) and Kokshetau (by 88 thousand people or by 175.4%) regions. There were fewer Ukrainians in North Kazakhstan (by 31.6 thousand) and Akmola (by 5 thousand) regions, an increase in Kostanay (by 46.3 thousand, by 144.5%) and Kokshetau (by 11 thousand, by 121.8%) regions. The number of Germans increased by 539%, in the virgin lands - almost 8-9 times. Kazakhs gave a 14.6% increase between the two censuses, Russians - 48.2%, and other nationalities - 37.2%. Only in South Kazakhstan the natural increase of Kazakhs was 66%. The Virgin Lands Campaign reduced the size of the local Kazakh population. As shown above, in 1959 the share of Kazakhs in the census decreased by 30%. The national factor in the development of virgin lands was not taken into account; among the settlers, the Kazakhs could be counted on the fingers. Among emigrants 1954-1962. there were also our compatriots from abroad. They contributed to the Kazakh ethno-culture, being under the strict control of political ideology (Kudaibergenova, 2010:31).

During this period, the demographic behavior of nonresident migrants played a decisive role in the demographic development of the population of Kazakhstan. As the share of peoples of the Slavic type in the composition of the population increased, their decisive role in the indicators of natural increase was higher. For example, as a result of the development of virgin and fallow lands, the proportion and potential of working people and those entering into marriage among outsiders prevails. From 1956-1964 there was a sharp increase in the birth rate, natural growth, and population growth. Even though the bulk of the arrived settlers were men aged 20-35 years, the situation after the Great Patriotic War, which caused male discrimination in gender ratio, did not improve: in 1959, there were 47.5% of men and, 52.5% of women. In regions where virgin and fallow lands were developed, production was developed, and the marriage rate was higher due to the high proportion of young people aged 25-49 years.

In 1955, marriages between the ages of 20-29 accounted for 64.8%, and in 1957 - 66.5%. Among married women aged 18-29, in 1955 they accounted for 76.1%, in 1957 - 78.3%, in 1950 - 1955. the marriage rate decreased by 0.8%, in Almaty (by 2.5%), West Kazakhstan (by 1.4%), Kyzylorda (by 3.6%) regions, Pavlodar (by 2.6%), Akmola (by 4.0%), Kokshetau (by 4.2%) and Kostanay (by 6.0%) regions, where virgin lands have been developed. The marriage rate showed an upper level in the virgin regions and a lower one in the southern and western regions. Thus, the average marriage rate in the republic was higher in 1956 at 12.5%, in 1957 - 13%, respectively, in Akmola (14.4%; 15.3%), Kokshetau (14.45%; 16.2%), Kostanay (14%; 15.3%) regions, etc. In some areas, it is especially high - in the Esil district of the Akmola region in 1956 it reached 21%. In the virgin undeveloped areas, the indicators were below the republican level: Almaty (10.0%, 9.7%), Atyrau (10.1%, 10.6%), Kyzylorda (8.5%, 9.9%), etc. By the end of the development of virgin lands, the republican indicator in all regions reached a homogeneous level [10, p. 32].

In general, the virgin epic in the period under review had a special impact on the demographic situation of the rural population of Kazakhstan. From the first years of the development of virgin lands, the increase in the rural population occurred at a maximum level. Cadres, specialists, and labor force from the Union republics have significantly increased the

rural population. While the number of the rural population increased, and its social status was somewhat improved by the state, it led to a reduction in the indigenous population - the Kazakhs. Following the policy of the Soviet government, the demographic situation of the rural population was going through an unprecedented historical period.

Analyzing the results of the 1959 census, it is easy to see that from 1945-1955 in the villages of Kazakhstan there was an increase in natural resources. The increase in natural growth in the village was influenced by health care, especially for mothers and children, large families after the Second World War, especially when the national economy was restored and developed, and the well-being of residents improved. We will not be mistaken in asserting that the development of rural housing, the expansion of the educational sphere, and the improvement of social conditions have also had a significant impact on natural growth.

Conclusion

This paper concludes that, the period 1945-1955 in the demographic history of Kazakhstan, including in the context of the rural population, was marked by significant events in the history of the economy and demography, which went down in history as a period covering the largest demographic processes. During this period, demographic processes in the villages of Kazakhstan has taken place on a large scale, which has especially contributed to the development of agriculture in the country. The migration of people, and the united work of all the nations for the development of the economy of the state, which was backward as a result of the war, has left a big mark on the socio-economic and demographic history of the state.

The development of the state in a short time has moved forward and has led to the achievement of certain indicators. The conditions relating to the life and settlement of people living in the villages of Kazakhstan have been not left without attention. The demographic situation in most cases have gone unnoticed, but the social situation has remained under control.

The demographic situation of the population in the villages of Kazakhstan has been multinational. Of particular note is the fact that it had a special impact on the national composition of the population of the republic. Its main examples and factors are characterized by the fact that the local Kazakh population has drastically decreased.

It is concluded that due to state policy and propaganda, strong ideology and solidarity, the Soviet people of Kazakhstan, having consolidated the achieved position, have entered the next stage of their development.

References

- Aldazhumanov K.S. (1998) Settlement of deported Germans in Kazakhstan in 1941-1945. // "History of the Germans of Central Asia". Materials of the international scientific conference. - Almaty, 113-120.
- Alekseenko, A.N. (1994) Rural population of Kazakhstan. 1920-1990: abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences / A. N. Alekseenko; NAS RK. - Almaty, 59.
- Apendiyev, TA, Abdukadyrov, NM, Kubeyev, RD. (2019) History of German diaspora in Kazakhstan in the context of migration system. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences, 13(4), 127-134
- Apendiyev TA, Asylbekova Zh.M., Abdukadyrov NM, Satov Ye.Zh. (2016) Istoricheskaya kartina pereseleniya nemtsev v Kazakhstan (end XIX–beg XX centuries). Vestnik RAS. 86.12: 1154-1156 (in Russian).
- Asylbekov M.Kh., Galiev A.B. (1991) Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917-1980). - Alma-Ata: Gylym, 192-198.
- Asylbekov M.Kh., Kudaibergenova A.I. (2005) Socio-demographic situation of the population of Kazakhstan (1939-1959). - Almaty: Orkeniet, 160 p.
- Bazanov F.I. Formation and development of the structure of the population of the Kazakh SSR. - Almaty: Science, 1987. 152.
- CSA RK. f.1488. v.8, case 79, l .32
- CSA RK. f. 1137. v.18, file 155, l .30

- CSA RK. f. 1987, v. 1, case 16, l.13
- German A.A.(2010) Russian Germans during the Great Patriotic War: Contribution to the Victory. // Civil identity and the inner world of Russian Germans during the Great Patriotic War and in the historical memory of descendants: Proceedings of the XIII International Scientific Conference. - Moscow, 13-20.
- Gladysheva E.N. (1973) On the mutual influence of migration of the national composition of the population, Statistics, 25.
- Kozhakhanov K.K. (2007) The peoples deported to Kazakhstan and their contribution to the restoration and development of the national economy of the Republic (1946-1960) / diss. His. Sciences - Almaty, 27.
- Kozybaev M.K., Aldazhumanov K.S., Abylkhodzhin Zh.B. (1992) Forced collectivization in Kazakhstan: humiliation and violence. - Almaty, 32.
- Kozina V.V. (2001) The population of Central Kazakhstan (40s - the end of the twentieth century). - Almaty: Orkeniet, 184.
- Kudaibergenova A.I. (2010) Migration processes in Kazakhstan in the Soviet era: historical and demographic aspect (1917-1991). / abstract prepared for the degree of Candidate. His. Science. - Almaty, 54.
- Nusupbekov A.N. (1966) Formation and development of the Soviet working class in Kazakhstan (1917-1940). - Alma-Ata: Publishing house "Science" of the Kazakh SSR.
- Garifulla A (1998) Peoples deported to Kazakhstan: time and fate. Comp. Almaty: "Arys" - "Kazakhstan".
- Song Y (2010). Relations and socio-political history of national minorities in Kazakhstan (1935-2009). / diss. Prepared for a PhD degree. His. Sciences – Almaty.
- Takizhbaeva N.Z. (1999) Changes in the social and national structure of the rural population of Kazakhstan (1946-1992). Abstract... d.h.s. – Almaty.
- Yensenov K.A. (2007) Migration processes in Kazakhstan and their study (1926-1959) / abstract prepared for obtaining a Ph.D. His. Sciences. - Almaty

Acknowledgment:

This article was prepared as part of the implementation of the IRN project AP19678056 «Cities of Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the XX century as a socio-cultural phenomenon: ethno-demographic and socio-cultural development» with the financial support of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan.