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FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN AND "KAZAKH REFUGEES"

Abstract.

At the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries, an active study of the policy of Stalinism and the problem of hunger in Kazakhstan began, while in contrast to the 80-90 years, interest in the migration of Kazakhs in the aftermath of famine.

The proposed article is devoted to the migration of Kazakhs, based on the analysis of archival documents and research, which, in our opinion, fill in the existing gaps.

Therefore, we consider addressing this multidimensional problem in the field of national history to be a timely and relevant scientific problem. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev dated November 24, 2020 №. 456, the decree "On the State Commission for the full rehabilitation of victims of political repression" was signed. In accordance with this, members of the State Commission at the republican, regional and city levels within the framework of the designated research topic are successfully working to identify victims of Soviet policy, declassify documents, publish collections of documents based on the collected materials.

The topic of our 4th group of the State Commission for Atyrau region is the study of punitive actions of the state and various violent actions of the authorities during the period of political repression in 1916-1930, is the preparation and submission of proposals for the rehabilitation of Kazakh refugees forced to leave Kazakhstan during political campaigns and famine, forced refugees that took place after the national liberation uprising of 1916. XX century, due to forced collectivization, confessional politics and famine of the 20-30s, the problems of internal migration within the country, as well as to neighboring, border states and abroad (Iran, Turkey, Mongolia, the Russian Federation).

Key words: famine, policy of repression, thaw, collectivization, number of Kazakhs, evacuation.

Introduction.

According to researchers, in 1931-1933, as a result of the famine, the number of refugees amounted to 1030 thousand, of which only 414 thousand returned to the country, and 616 thousand remained abroad. However, in addition to the above number, the problem still needs to be determined. Including the number of rich, medium, poor, covered by refugee status; the number of people who died of hunger, disease during the move, shot without trial, sentence during border crossing, reasons for forced relocation, etc. These are such complex and contradictory issues that members of the State Commission are working to identify on the basis of secret, top-secret data.

As for the violation of the legal side of the illegal crossing of the State border, this issue is determined by Article 84 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR. In accordance with the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1926, the accused under this article were sentenced to a forced correctional camp for up to 1 year or fined up to 500 rubles. Nevertheless, evidence that refugees forced to violate borders were sentenced to a term longer than specified in this code is found in archival documents. And in accordance with the amendments and amendments to the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1936, illegal border violators were sentenced to camps for a period of 1-3 years. That is, such changes in the Criminal Code of the RSFSR indicate tougher penalties for illegal border violators. If during the years of mass refugee, collectivization, famine at a high level, then in subsequent years this process did not stop. And when the situation begins to gradually improve, archival data indicate the process of returning Kazakh farms to their homeland. This is only one aspect of the problem. But other aspects of the difficult and tragic fate of Kazakh refugees today require a full study on the basis of "secret" and "top secret" documents in the country, as well as documents in the archives of foreign states.

The lack of theoretical orientation among Soviet-Russian historians on the topic of the study of the punitive policy of the Soviet state and various violent actions of the authorities during the period of political repression in 1916-1930 deprived them of the opportunity for theoretical analysis. Therefore, for all its scientific significance, domestic historiographical studies did not address the problems of rehabilitation of Kazakhstani refugees forced to leave Kazakhstan during political campaigns and famine [1].

Literature review.

Research on the famine in the Kazakh steppes at the beginning of the twentieth century was not published for ideological reasons during the USSR.

Only in the 1960s. since then, articles related to this topic have been published. The authors considered the problems of restructuring the socialist economy, the policy of the USSR in the fight against famine, the total number of victims of hunger, hunger in the Kazakh steppes, including in

Atyrau, Uralsk, Semirechye regions [2]. Many statistical data also began to be cited in these publications.

In connection with the problem of famine in Kazakhstan, historians began to write Dakhshleiger G. F., Nurpeisov K. N., Tursynbayev A. B., etc [3]. These are historians, changes in the Agriculture of Kazakhstan, the restoration of industry in the post-war period, in the 20-30s. he told about the policy of combating hunger, ensuring socialist construction, structural changes [4], [5].

In these works, the famine in Kazakhstan was associated with the consequences of the Civil War and the facts of economic backwardness of the Soviet economy, including in Kazakhstan [6].

For example, in his work K. Nurpeisov elaborated on the activities of the USSR authorities in the fight against famine.

At the same time, the authors provide data on drought and nomadic farms in Kazakhstan [7].

60s and 80s in their works, Kazakhstani specialists pay attention to such problems as poverty in Kazakh villages, the formation of the agro-sector in Kazakhstan, and changes in the population. For the first time in the historiography of Kazakhstan in the 20-30s. the number of people who died from the famine began to be cited. According to their reports, 2 million people were killed in Kazakhstan at that time [8], [9]. However, when it comes to the causes of famine, experts consider natural disasters and mass death of livestock to be the main factors.

However, in 1921-1923. he recognizes that the causes of famine are a consequence of the agrarian schism of the Soviet government [10].

The main causes of the Famine of the 20–30s during Soviet times are highlighted by the civil war, food taxes, and deficiencies in the supply of food to industry [11].

After Kazakhstan declared its independence in 1991, domestic specialists M. Kozybayev, K. Nurpeisov, T. Omarbekov, K. Aldazhumanov, M. Tatimov, M. Koigeldiev, K. Atabayev and others began to form a new public opinion, analyzing the data of the new archive. These were conclusions based on a new methodology on a national basis, which did not correspond to the Soviet ideology under the USSR.

During the years of independence, Kazakh researchers proposed to consider the policy of famine and mass collectivization in continuity. He put forward a change in the demographic factor in Kazakhstan. Among such authors, it is worth highlighting M. Tatimov.

Historian-demographer M.B. Tatimov in his works notes that the National Liberation uprisings of 1916 at the beginning of the 20th century, the October Revolution, the Civil War had a direct impact on the demographic situation in the Kazakh steppes. According to him, 850 thousand people died in famine in Kazakhstan, and 200 thousand people were forced to leave their homeland [12].

The research of M. Tatimov brought the domestic science of demography to a new qualitative level.

During the years of independence, Kazakhstan's power was in the 20-50s. declassified confidential and top-secret data. As a result, in the 20-30s. new fresh works on the famine were published.

At the same time in the 20-30s. Russian scientists took part in the problem of famine in Kazakhstan. Among them are N. A. Alekseenko, M. Geller, etc. The authors wrote in their works 1919-1923. He emphasizes that the famine in the Kazakh steppes is a consequence of the food dictatorship of the Soviet government. For example, N. A. Alekseenko criticizes the dynamics of population change in the Kazakh village, changes in national composition, migration policy [13], [14].

Russian authors emphasize that the agricultural policy of the USSR destroyed traditional farming in Kazakh villages and radically destroyed surplus farms and agricultural production [15], [16].

Specialists in the 20-30s. the reasons for the famine are considered to be the conclusion of the policy of “military communism”.

Based on a new approach to the study of national history and all sources that have become available to historians, the article analyzes the efforts to understand the true causes and scale of the disaster caused by hunger and the contribution of state bodies and various domestic and foreign public organizations to the fight against hunger and its consequences.

It recognizes that the mass famine in Kazakhstan was caused by an extreme economic situation as a result of the policy of “military communism”, which was strictly pursued by the Soviet government and was a severe blow to the national economy, especially its rural sector

Already, Kazakhstani researchers have access to fully declassified archival documents [17], [18].

Materials and methods of research.

1. Analysis and comparison of various archival data. Comprehensive selection and systematization. The purpose of the method is to identify the general and specific features of repressive politics.

2. Comparative typological method (comparative studies). In addition to the policy of hunger in Kazakhstan, its systemic nature is revealed when comparing the policy of the CPSU (b) in relation to forced collectivization in Kazakhstan.

3. Structural-analytical and explanatory-illustrative methods reveal the essence of Bolshevik politics in the 20-30s. XX century. The analysis of the original decrees and acts of the Bolshevik national policy is based on archival data.

4. The method of analytical review, a selection of the most relevant theories and methodologies of Soviet modernization in 20-30 years. The main method is a review of the main Russian and Kazakh evidence.

Problem description

1. The scale of the disaster

1920s-1930s Refugees forced to leave Kazakhstan are mainly

Registered in the republics of Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan. At the same time, the Russian Federation was located in the Urals and Western Siberia.

In the political system of the USSR in the 20-30s. a military-administrative system was formed. One of the banned topics for domestic historians is the period from 1931 to 1933. the problem of famine.

Even in the years after the Great Patriotic war, famine and poverty prevailed in Kazakhstan. In general, under the USSR, the masses of the population saw a lot of poverty and lack of food. But the “Great Famine” was only in the 20-30s. “I’m sorry”, she said.

In 1928, a special commission was created to combat famine in the kazssr. Compared to other regions of the USSR, the collectivization policy in Kazakhstan had its own characteristics. They are:

1. collectivization in Kazakhstan went hand in hand with the sasyat “resettlement”;

2. the direction of “Little October”, announced by F. Goloshekin, provoked enmity with national contradictions in the country.

As a result, due to the policy of non-collectivization in Kazakhstan, hunger occurred for the second time in the country. The Alash intelligentsia resisted him. Nevertheless, hunger could not be prevented [19].

Popular uprisings unfolded in the country against the sassyat of the USSR. According to experts, over the years there were 372 large and small uprisings in Kazakhstan, which were attended by more than 100 thousand people. The uprisings covered the lands of South Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangistau.

2. “Kazakh nomads”

In the textbooks “history of Kazakhstan” for secondary schools and universities of the USSR, data on the Famine of the 1920s and 1930s and Kazakh refugees are not given.

So, from June 1, 1931 to the end of 1932, 453.1 thousand people left the republic [20].

In the well-known address of the Deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR Turar Ryskulov to I.V. Stalin, with the reservation that the information is incomplete, the figure of Kazakh nomads to Western Siberia is 50 thousand people. I think it is significantly underestimated. And after the introduction of the passport system in the country at the turn of 1932 and 1933, the requirement of mandatory registration in the province was not fulfilled in a number of districts. The accounting of the population of West Siberian Region, which was noted in the Regional Executive Committee at the end of 1933, was poorly conducted [21].

Moreover, the arrival of “nomads” was not always recorded on the ground, which the city councils, and especially the village councils, looked at as temporarily settled, and often only as passing through their territory.

It was not only representatives of the Kazakh people who were forced to leave the country during the dark years. But the vast majority were Kazakh villages. They had to get used to the natural environment that was not suitable for them, adapt to the strict nature and traditions of Western Siberia.

Refugees were considered low-ranking citizens, since the vast majority did not speak Russian. They received low wages and were completely dependent on food cards.

1920s-1930s the plight of the Kazakh refugees also hit their children hard. Homeless honeys crowded around. Their fate was unknown [22].

The main mistake of the Party-Soviet leadership of Siberia was the blind perception of Stalin's slogan about strengthening the resistance of the class enemy to socialist construction. Under the totalitarian regime with its command and administrative system, everything negative was attributed to the machinations of forces hostile to the socialist state. The culprits of “great-power chauvinism”, “Kazakh nationalism” were declared not only those dozens of “intellectuals” and leaders infected with these inhumane views, but also many people who were pushed by the “tsar-famine” in the struggle for a piece of bread.

According to the Kazakh specialist Syzdykov, during the famine, the authorities of the USSR adhered to a strict policy of repression under the pretext of fighting the Kazakh Bai-Kulak elements. Representatives of this group of the population are still not fully justified to this day. It was also ridiculous to see in every case of domestic clashes of workers (a hungry Kazakh guy ate a bowl, probably empty soup – “balanda” of a hungry Russian guy who was late for lunch. The latter starts a fight). Clearly a domestic phenomenon is necessarily qualified as conscious great-power chauvinism. A search is underway to find out who of the former kulaks pushed yesterday's illiterate farmhand to “violate the national policy of the party”, (peasants) the last “wet nurse” of a large family - a cow - was abducted. Believing that this is the work of Kazakh nomads, the owner takes part in the lynching of suspects in the theft. Of course, for the brutal beating of people who are often completely innocent, even more unhappy than him, the transgressor of the law should be severely punished. But malicious hooliganism according to the installation set “from above”, the judicial authorities qualify again with a political accusation of chauvinism), award imprisonment and forced labor with retention, part of earnings under Article 59-7 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

The key to understanding the true situation in the region, where a cruel fate threw hundreds of thousands of “new settlers”, including tens of thousands of yesterday's unfortunate nomads from Kazakhstan, I think, in those few “truly human” documents that came from people not involved in the official system. In the official documents of the USSR, the issue of “Kazakh refugees” was considered unilaterally. The reasons why they left their address were grossly distorted. The ideological factor prevailed.

The propaganda of the USSR was guided by the position that hunger in Kazakhstan was overcome thanks to the friendship of the Soviet people.

The return of Kazakh refugees was possible only in 1934. In the same year, the harvest was good, and the economic situation in the USSR was somewhat stabilized [23].

Results and its discussion.

1. The political goals and objectives of the Bolsheviks led to the destruction of conventional economic relations and the establishment of public ownership of the means of production. Kazakhstan has suffered an economic catastrophe;

2. The Civil War has pushed Kazakhstan back for many decades. First of all, nomadic and ancient production units, which are the main source of national wealth, suffered;

3. Redeployment was carried out forcibly;

4. The policy of the Bolsheviks led to mass famine and evacuation of the Kazakh people;

5. The evacuation of the Kazakhs at the beginning of the 20th century is one of the forms of protest of the struggle of the Kazakhs against the Bolsheviks. Protest is one of the directions of social activity as a form of dissent, dissent, opposition activity, appropriate political behavior. The protest had political meaning. The armed uprising claimed more human lives than migration. Leaving the country allowed the Kazakhs to save their lives.

Conclusion.

Summing up the problem of migration of Kazakhs, based on the analysis of archival documents and research, the following conclusions can be noted.

The first migration of the Kazakh population was associated with the famine of 1921-1922.

The history of the famine of 1921-1922 in Kazakhstan continues to be a little-studied problem in the national historical science. It should be noted that to date there are no comprehensive scientific papers in which at least approximately the exact number of victims who died from the famine of 1921-1922 and the epidemics caused by it have been clarified.

Since August 1921, Orenburg, Aktobe, Bukееvskaya, Ural and Kostanay provinces have been officially included in the list of regions affected by famine. By the autumn of 1921, five provinces of the Kazakh ASSR (Orenburg, Aktobe, Bukееvskaya, Ural and Kustanai provinces), with the exception of the Syrdarya and Semirechenskaya provinces as part of the Turkestan ASSR and residents of the Adai district, were seriously starving.

The reference to the famine of 1921-1922 continues the historiographical tradition of studying one of the key problems of Russian historiography - the history of street children. If, according to data on December 1, 1921, the number of neglected children in the Kazakh ASSR amounted to 128 thousand children, then by the end of the same year this figure reached 158 thousand, and by March 1, 1923, it completely exceeded 400 thousand people. At the expense of the food tax, orphanages were provided with food, and firewood was harvested at the expense of household funds. In addition, canteens with free meals for the hungry worked in all the parish centers. These canteens were provided from additional taxes collected from rich people. In 1921, similar events were held in all regions of Kazakhstan. For example, in accordance with the decision of the Wilsky County Executive Committee of July 16, 1921, neglected and hungry old people were given into the care of wealthy people in the volosts. They were obliged to provide them with free food and shelter.

In March-April 1922, the famine in the country sharply worsened. In the report of the chairman of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee (KCEC) Seitkali Mendeshev dated July 8, 1922, it was said that the number of victims of famine in Kazakhstan amounted to 2 million 832 thousand people. It is worth noting that the total population of Kazakhstan at the end of 1920 was 4 million 781 thousand people, 50.3% of whom were Kazakhs.

Famine in 1921 spread to almost the entire territory of Kazakhstan, 75% of the population suffered from a shortage of population. Volost and village councils mercilessly fought the

manifestations of hunger and tried to control infant mortality. By the spring of 1922, 7 provincial, 1 county, equated to the provincial (Adaev province), 46 county and district, 1127 volost, aul and rural commissions were organized to help the hungry in the republic. At the same time, 556 local mutual assistance committees have been created. The activities of all commissions were coordinated by the Central Commission for Assistance to the Hungry, organized under the CEC of Kazakhstan.

The second wave of migration of Kazakhs was associated with the policy of collectivization and the famine of 1930-1933. The hunger that exhausted the Kazakh steppe in the 20-30s. The USSR was the result of the policy of economic error. But the official authorities did not want to recognize it. The official propaganda did not mention hunger in Kazakhstan. On the contrary, economic achievements in Soviet Kazakhstan were being promoted. The cost of such a formation of the state was terrifying both for the regime, which witnessed a sharp drop in agricultural productivity in the region in the years following the famine, but especially for the Kazakh society itself, which suffered a disproportionate burden of those killed as a result of the disaster. Of the 1.5 million victims of the tragedy, about 1.3 million were Kazakhs. More than a third of all Kazakhs died of starvation, and as a result of the catastrophe, Kazakhs became a minority in their own republic.

In the 1929-1930s, Moscow launched the first process of collectivization. In some Kazakh regions of the republic, activists have launched a program “settling on the basis of continuous collectivization” – a mechanism for simultaneous settlement and collectivization of nomads. The famine began in the winter of 1930, a year earlier than in other parts of the Soviet Union. Although the famine hit both Russian and Ukrainian peasant communities in the north of the republic and the southeast, nomadic Kazakhs suffered especially hard from it. To feed themselves, the nomads began to slaughter their cattle and flee the republic. In the period from 1931 to 1933, the peak of the Kazakh famine, more than 1.1 million people left the republic, the vast majority of whom were Kazakhs. They fled to neighboring Soviet republics, as well as abroad, to the Chinese province of Xinjiang, which bordered Soviet Kazakhstan in the east. Many of these refugees will never return to Kazakhstan; they will settle in China or in neighboring Soviet republics. In the autumn of 1929 and throughout the entire period of the 1930s-33s, mass uprisings broke out in Kazakhstan, the number of participants of which reached several thousand people; they were brutally suppressed by the Red Army troops.

For example, in preparation for the 1937 census, the Kazakh Soviet apparatus hid the facts of famine. According to the 1937 census, the sharp decline in the population of Kazakhstan was caused by official Moscow assuring that Kazakhs moved to neighboring regions for profit. It is clear that such an explanation does not stand up to any criticism.

The third wave of Kazakhs' migration is connected with the punitive actions of the state and various violent actions of the authorities during the period of political repression in 1937-1950. This requires a separate study the authors only identified the problem.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ «ҚАЗАҚ БОСҚЫНДАРЫ»

Аңдатпа.

XX ғасырдың аяғы мен XXI ғасырдың басында сталинизм саясаты мен Қазақстандағы ашаршылық мәселесін белсенді зерттеу басталды, бұл ретте 80-90 жылдардан айырмашылығы, жаппай ашаршылықтан, мемлекеттің жазалау әрекеттерінен және биліктің түрлі зорлық-зомбылық әрекеттерінен кейін қазақтардың көші-қонына қызығушылық артты.

Ұсынылып отырған мақала қазақтардың көші-қонына арналған, біздің ойымызша, олқылықтардың орнын толтыратын мұрағаттық құжаттар мен ғылыми зерттеулерді талдауға негізделген.

Сондықтан біз ұлттық тарих саласындағы осы көп қырлы мәселені шешуді уақытылы және өзекті ғылыми міндет деп санаймыз. Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті Қ.К. Тоқаевтың 2020 жылғы 24 қарашадағы №456 Жарлығына сәйкес «саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарын толық оңалту жөніндегі мемлекеттік комиссия туралы» Жарлыққа қол қойылды. Осыған сәйкес республикалық, облыстық және қалалық деңгейлердегі мемлекеттік комиссия мүшелері белгіленген зерттеу тақырыбы аясында кеңестік саясаттың құрбандарын анықтау, құжаттарды құпиясыздандыру, жиналған материалдар негізінде құжаттар жинағын шығару бойынша табысты жұмыс істеуде.

Біздің Атырау облысы бойынша Мемлекеттік комиссияның 4-ші тобының тақырыбы 1916-1930 жылдардағы саяси қуғын-сүргін кезеңінде мемлекеттің жазалау әрекеттерін және биліктің түрлі зорлық-зомбылық әрекеттерін зерделеу болып табылады, бұл саяси науқандар мен жаппай ашаршылық кезінде Қазақстаннан кетуге мәжбүр болған қазақ босқындарын оңалту жөніндегі ұсыныстарды дайындау және ұсыну, 1916 жылғы ұлт-азаттық көтерілістен кейін орын алған мәжбүрлі босқындар жылы. 20-30 жылдардағы зорлық-зомбылықпен ұжымдастыруға, конфессиялық саясатқа және ашаршылыққа, ел ішіндегі ішкі көші-қон проблемаларына, сондай-ақ көршілес, шекаралас мемлекеттерге және шетелге (Иран, Түркия, Моңғолия, Ресей Федерациясы) байланысты XX ғасыр.

Негізгі сөздер: ашаршылық, қуғын-сүргін саясаты, еру, ұжымдастыру, қазақтар саны, эвакуация.

ГОЛОД В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И «КАЗАХСКИЕ ОТКОЧЕВНИКИ»

Аннотация.

В конце XX – начале XXI веков началось активное изучение политики сталинизма и проблемы голода в Казахстане, при этом, в отличие от 80-90-х годов, возрос интерес к миграции казахов после массового голода.

Предлагаемая статья посвящена миграции казахов, основана на анализе архивных документов и научных исследованиях, которые, на наш взгляд, восполняют существующие пробелы. Поэтому мы считаем решение этой многоаспектной проблемы в области национальной истории своевременной и актуальной научной задачей. В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Казахстан К.К. Токаева от 24 ноября 2020 года №456 подписан указ «О Государственной комиссии по полной реабилитации жертв политических репрессий». В соответствии с этим члены Государственной комиссии на республиканском, областном и городском уровнях в рамках обозначенной темы исследования успешно работают над выявлением жертв советской политики, рассекречиванием документов, изданием сборников документов на основе собранных материалов.

Темой нашей 4-й группы Государственной комиссии по Атырауской области является изучение карательных акций государства и различных насильственных действий властей в период политических репрессий 1916-1930 годов, это подготовка и представление предложений по реабилитации казахских беженцев, вынужденных покинуть Казахстан во время политических кампаний и массового голода, вынужденные беженцы, имевшие место после национально-освободительного восстания 1916 года. XX века, в связи с насильственной коллективизацией, конфессиональной политикой и голодомором 20-30-х годов, проблемами внутренней миграции внутри страны, а также в соседние, приграничные государства и за рубеж (Иран, Турция, Монголия, Российская Федерация).

Ключевые слова: голодомор, политика репрессий, оттепель, коллективизация, численность казахов, эвакуация.

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ҰЖЫМДАСТЫРУ ҚАРСАҢЫНДАҒЫ (1925-1929 ЖЖ.) ГУРЬЕВ УЕЗІНІҢ ӘКІМШІЛІК-ТЕРРИТОРИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫ, ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ ҚҰРАМЫ ЖӘНЕ ҚОЖАЛЫҚТАРЫ: СТАТИСТИКАЛЫҚ МӘЛІМЕТТЕР ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа.

Мақала Кеңес өкіметінің XX ғасырдың 30-жылына дейін көшпелілік ғұрпын сақтаған қазақ қожалықтарын социалистік негізге көшіру барысында жүргізген реформаларының заңсыздығын Гурьев өңірі мысалында ашуға ықпал ететін мәселелерге арналған. Мақалада байларды тәркілеу мен ұжымдастыру қарсаңындағы Гурьев уезі құрамындағы көшпелі қазақтар тұратын болыстықтар мен ауылдардың әкімшілік-территориялық құрылымын, өңірді мекендеген халықтың ұлттық, әлеуметтік құрамын, мал шаруашылығымен айналысатын жеке меншіктегі қожалықтардың санын және мал саны көрсеткіштерін салыстырмалы талдау, саралау арқылы зерттеу қорытындылары шығарылды. Атап айтқанда, Гурьев уезінің жайсыз климаттық ерекшеліктеріне орай, бұл өңірдегі жеке қожалықтардың Қазақстанның өзге аймақтарына