

Influence of migratory processes on change of Ethno demographic structure of Southern Kazakhstan population

Klara Baitureyeva and Bakhyt Saparbayev

South Kazakhstan State University named M. Auezov, Tauke Khan Avenue 5, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

Abstract. One of the basic conditions of progressive development of a mankind civilization is preservation of stability both in separately taken state and in the world as a whole that is represented impossible without upbringing of the tolerant relation to multiple manifestations of the most various processes occurring in a modern society. One of the important processes are ethno cultural processes and without understanding of the reasons of processes and phenomena characteristic for the present, it is impossible to understand what potential has in itself a modern society, to foresee a situation in sight as a whole. Problems of the social nature of growth and population development get the increasing urgency now. They are included in the United Nations in the list of 13 global problems of the present on which decision the destiny of all mankind depends. According to the importance the questions of ethno demographic development take the third place after a problem of war and peace, preservation of the environment. The demographic factor, along with social and national, also dominates in development of any forms of world civilization. Therefore without scientific analysis at all levels it is impossible to make real forecasts of political, economic and social development of the country and its regions.

[Baitureyeva K., Saparbayev B. **Influence of migratory processes on change of Ethno demographic structure of Southern Kazakhstan population.** *Life Sci J* 2014;11(5s):331-336] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 66

Keywords: Kazakhstan, ethnoses, demography, migration, ethno demographic development

Introduction

The actuality of the research theme is, first, ethno cultural processes are difficult by the nature, diverse by forms and consequences, socio-historical phenomenon. Thus, making huge impact on social development, it tests influence of political, social and economic, demographic and other transformations. From here that interest which arises concerning ethno cultural processes for changes of its ethnic, cultural variety it is fraught with serious political, economic and social consequences is quite clear. Interaction of many cultures, active processes of ethno cultural synthesis allow each people to create own, high, original spiritual and material culture. Research of these processes allows studying more deeply cultures of the people living in territory of the state.

The analysis of the scientific literature shows that studying of ethnic identity is necessary for spending in a close connection with the developed ethnic theories. Theoretical approaches to phenomenon ethnic research in a domestic science were laid in the 60-70s by the known Soviet ethnologists. Among the foreign researchers developing ethnic problems, ethnic groups, ethnic identity, identity identification, it is possible to name such researchers.

The aim of the research is the system analysis of modern ethno cultural processes, theoretical and practical working out of political, social and economic aspects of ethno cultural development on the basis of studying of the

developed situation in the republic and the experience developed by the international community.

The methods of the research: The structural-functional, historical, interdisciplinary approaches are used in the article.

The main part

In migratory movement to Kazakhstan there are allocated some stages. In which connection, different researchers adhere to various variants of the periodization. For example, the following 4 stages are offered to allocate in Slavic colonization of Kazakhstan territory [1].

1. Beginning of the 18th - first quarter of the 19th centuries. At this stage borders of Russia were transferred to basins of the Ural, the Ishim, the Tobol and the Top Irtysh and there was a settling by the Cossacks and peasants of coastal areas of these rivers and mountain-taiga part of the ore Altai.

2. 1824-1860 during this period there was a spreading of the Russian expansion on steppe and semidesertic areas of Central, Southeast, Southern and East Kazakhstan with parallel settling by their small groups of the European population.

3. 1870-1890 during this period there was a transition under Russian jurisdiction remaining territories of Kazakhstan, and there were local settlements of immigrants from the European part of Russia and Siberia.

4. 1900-1917 during this period the Stolypin's reform was held and the mass colonization by the

Russian immigrants in all territory of Kazakhstan including Southern began.

The great part of immigrants to Kazakhstan was made by landless peasantry. At the end of 19th – at the beginning of the 20th century a migration to Kazakhstan and Central Asia of Russian population as free and under the governmental guardianship proceeded. In developing of Southern region it is possible to allocate the following periods: a) the 18th - the middle of the 19th century when the migrations went at a slow pace; b) the second half of 19th century when inflow of Russians to region was amplified; c) the beginning of the 20th century (1897-1916) – it is the time of extremely intensive inflow of Russian immigrants. Southern Kazakhstan and Central Asia are put forward in number of mass migration territories overshadowing the Caucasus, Novorussia and many other traditional areas of colonization [2].

Russians started to get into deep parts of the Kazakh steppes actively in the 1820s. In 1858 38,6 thousand, and in 1870 52,6 thousand immigrants mainly from provinces of Saratov, Samara and Orenburg lived in these steppe[3].

At the first stages there was an attraction of peasants to Kazakhstan on favorable terms with exemption from military service. Within the next twenty years the new regulations permitting a migration only people of Orthodox religion were introduced, i.e. the aspiration was observed not only to regulate the migratory movement, but also to strengthen the influence through increase in quantity of the Christian population in Kazakhstan. These regulations were legalized in 1886 and acted till 1903[4].

By the 1860s the tsarist government started the strengthened colonization of Kazakhstan aspiring to solve the contradictions in internal provinces of Russia. In 1868 «Temporary provision» included Kazakhstan in a uniform control system for all Russia was accepted. This reform, which for the first time declared the lands of Kazakhstan by the property of treasury and paved thereby the way for subsequent migratory policy and land impressments, became the beginning of an open colonizer policy of tsarist in Kazakhstan. Implementation of "Provision" of 1868 in itself did not provide all-round colonial development of Kazakhstan. Realization of this task connected, first of all, with migration to Kazakhstan of peasants from the central part of Russia. It was promoted also by conditions in the country as rural reform of 1861 did not help to resolve an agrarian question in Russia, but led to an aggravation of contradictions and increase of revolutionary struggle. Peasantry migration in such conditions had, according to the tsarist government opinion, to

discharge an agrarian question in the country, to weaken struggle of peasants' for the land.

Migration in Kazakhstan and Central Asia accelerated sharply from 1870 to 1896 when the quantity of Russians and other Europeans increased here six times over. In 1860-70 peasants, as a rule, moved from a place autocratically that is why did not receive any support from tsarist administration. In 1870 in southern and east areas of the empire altogether from the European provinces of Russia 245,9 thousand people moved, and 52,6 thousand people settled in Kazakhstan and Central Asia; in Uralsk the Cossack army population reached 79,6 thousand people, in the Siberian Cossack army were 113,7 thousand people[5]

In the 1880s due to the aggravated agrarian problem in central insufficient land provinces the government of Russia officially permitted the limited migration of peasants on suburbs. The migration right was received only by the prosperous owners who had means for moving and acquisition of all necessary in new places. On July, 10th, 1881 «Temporary provisions about migration of peasants on the free state lands» were confirmed. According to them new settlers received eight dessiatinas of the land by a soul for what they paid to the state a rent tax.

On July, 13th, 1889 the new law "Of voluntary migration of rural inhabitants and petty bourgeoisies to the state lands" was published. Under this law immigrants in provinces of Semirechye, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk received the state land in constant using but for it they paid to treasury a land tax and served state and land duties. The circular of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from June, 29th, 1894 migration of peasants to Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia was finally legalized.

Thus, since the 1880s migrations of solvent peasantry to suburbs of Russian empire were recognized legal and even useful for the state. But not all Kazakh provinces were open for settling during this period. Province of Ural started to develop since 1899, and province of Turgai was only since 1904.

In 1871-1896 8,6 % of the total peasants who moved to suburbs of Russian empire located in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. During these years they mainly settled in provinces of Akmolinsk and Semirechye. These were mainly natives of provinces of Perm, Tobolsk, Samara, Saratov, Orenburg, Kursk, Voronezh, Orlov and Tambov. The overwhelming part of migrants moved during this period to Siberia (30 %), to the Caucasus (29,7 %) and to Novorussia (23,2 %).

In the 1870s of the 19th century Russians were 8,25 % of all population of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. In provinces of Turgai and Syr-Darya Russians were practically absent. By the end of the

century the situation changed, as census of 1897 was fixed. In province of Turgai, where by 1870 only 1 thousand Russians (0,31 % from all population) lived, in 1897 they were already about 30 thousand people (6,71 %). In province of Syr-Darya by 1897 31,8 thousand Russians lived mainly in Tashkent and Aulieata districts. In provinces of Akmolinsk and Ural Russian population reached almost a quarter of their population by the end of the century, in Semipalatinsk - 9,09 % and in Semirechye - 8,0 %, and especially notable growth was noted in Vernyi, Lepsy and Przhvealsk districts[6].

As a whole during the 1870-1890s the most intensively occupied provinces were Akmolinsk and Semirechye, also such uyezds as Kustanay, Turgai, Tashkent and Aulieata, Syr-Darya, Semipalatinsk. By 1897 due to inflow to Kazakhstan more than 320 thousand migrants and due to their natural increase a number of "Europeans" reached 539,7 thousand, and their relative density was up to 10,9 % of all population of the district. On the second place after Northern provinces according to migration paces there was a province of Semirechye. Migration to Semirechye at the first stage had a character of the military-Cossack colonization which was carried out by the Semirechye Cossack army transformed in 1867 into a separate army and made certain impact on change of ethno demographic structure of Southern Kazakhstan population.

At the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th centuries the Cossack villages occupied the best, most fertile places of province, settled down at sources of the rivers and on ways of elevated. The main structure of the Semirechye Cossack army was formed from the Siberian Cossack army where among them there was allocated immigrants in Semirechye. During 1847-1867 from the Siberian line 8 there were transferred 1464 Cossacks which were provided with food and allowance. Number of Cossacks grew due to added peasants-immigrants, discharge soldiers and petty bourgeoisie. By 1871 in the Semirechye Cossack army there were 17111 foreheads, in 1880 - 24398 people, in 1885 - 26194 people and in 1897 - 28791 people. In 1882 the Cossack settlement Horgos was based, in 1889 - Nikolaev, in 1895 - Karkaraly. The Cossack settlements located in provinces of Vernyi, Dzsharkent, Lepsin and Kapal. In provinces of Vernyi and Kapal the Cossack population exceeded the peasant's one. For Cossacks there was provided a tap of allotments at a rate of 30 dessiatinas per a male soul and 15 dessiatinas in stock. By the end of the 1860s for the Semirechye Cossack army it was allotted more than 650 thousand dessiatinas of land, subsequently their area was reduced more than 100 thousand dessiatinas [7].

At the end of the 19th century, except Vernyi city where there was a centre of the Cossack administration, Semirechye's Cossacks occupied 13 villages: Sergiopol, Urdzhar, Lepsin, Sarkan, Kapal, Cok-Suj, Kasketin, Golubov, Nadezhdin, Sofia, Big Almaty, Small Almaty and Nikolayev. Besides, they had 17 settlements [8]. At the beginning of 1894 the population in territory of the Semirechye army was all about 32,5 thousand people, including army - 25 thousand and nonresident - 7,5 thousand. In peacetime the army made 1 cavalry regiment, and in wartime - 3 cavalry regiments.

Since the end of the 1860s the governor-general of Turkestan Kaufman and the military governor of Semirechye province began to encourage peasants' migration to Semirechye. Under the preliminary plan in province it was intended to form 43 settlements for 1815 families [9]. However, till the end of the 19th century peasant colonization in the province had no big scope. Nevertheless, by 1895 number of the peasant population of the province increased by 185 % comparing with 1894.

Since 1889 the law of migrations which legalized autocratic migrations of peasants was extended to Semirechye province. However, in 1896 the province was closed for reception of immigrants.

By results of General census of 1897 the population of Semirechye province made 663769 people - 16 % from all population of the krai. Thus 92,73% were countrymen (615518 people) and only 7,2 % (48251 people) were urban. Number of Slavic people reached 71962, (the total number of Great Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians) and made up 10,84 %. Slavic people became the second ethnic group after Kazakhs according to population in territory of Semirechye [10].

In the mid-1860's peasant settling of Syr-Darya province begun. The governor-general Kaufman who was the supporter of peasant migration having assumed of the post in 1867 made active this process.

Lieutenant Mayev developed territory settling offers for Kaufman; he suggested building settlements between Semipalatinsk and Vernyi, and also roads connecting cities of the province. However, his project was not realized as migration process did not manage to be resulted in strictly organized frameworks. The considerable number of the retired soldiers who remained in the province after the termination of service and received allotments was certain specificity of migrants in Syr-Darya province.

Peasant migration in Syr-Darya province had spontaneous character and was secondary inherently. Originally immigrants went to Semirechye province and only after the fertile lands

of foothills had been occupied, from the end of the 1870s they moved to territory of Syr-Darya province. The first peasant settlement Mihaylov was based in 1874. By 1880 in province there were created two more peasant settlements - Chaldovar and Dmitreyev. For 10 next years the number of Russians settlements in province increased from 8 to 45, the total of the peasants who moved to the province increased almost in 12 times [11].

Substantial growth of a migratory stream occurred during a hunger of 1891-1892 in Russia. Flow of immigrants was so great that in the cities as Kazalinsk, Perovsk, Chimkent, Aulye -Ata and Turkestan the migration committees were created and even special means for the help to immigrants were given.

However, flow of immigrants was so considerable that the stock of the lands intended for tap to immigrants definitively ended. Therefore the permission of termination of the further migration to the krai according to all lines of migration movements was requested.

According to Bekmanova's information immigrants arrived to Syr-Darya province in last quarter of the 19th century from 27 European and Siberian provinces of empire. In total in Syr-Darya province 16400 people migrated. According to the results of General census of 1897 according to the results of General census of 1897 population of Syr-Darya province made up 835432 people - 20,2 % from an total number of the population of the krai thus the urban population reached 46812 people - 5,6 %, and rural were 788620 people - 94,39 % from an total number. The alien population made up 2 % of other provinces from regional number, and their relative density in cities reached 14,9 %. Prevailing quantity of the alien population were natives from provinces of Orenburg (4424 people), Voronezh (3916), Saratov (3095) and Samara (2240)[12].

Except peasants-immigrants, in search of earnings many Russian workers and employees arrived to Turkestan. So according to Zakaspyi province chief's information in 1891 their number on the Zakaspyi railway has increased almost by 1 thousand people not including members of their families.

It is necessary to underline that arrangement of migrants proceeded during this period with difficulties. On preliminary data of local authorities of Turkestan in 1892 in the krai only 1393 families of peasants-immigrants and the bottom ranks could get accustomed. And in 1891 the total number of such Russian immigrants was about 7 thousand people. Expecting in 1892 a new flow of migrants from hungry provinces of Russia, Turkestan administration applied to the government to forbid movement of

Russian peasants to Central Asia. The Ministry of Internal Affairs instructs the authorities of the provinces of Tambov, Samara and Penza "to take necessary measures to the termination of autocratic migration to Turkestan general a-governorship, Zakaspyi province and to repatriate autocratic peasants-immigrants on places of their former residence"[13].

Increase of revolutionary crisis in Russia in the beginning of the 20th century and aspiration of the authorities to keep by all means landlord property in the central provinces of empire compelled the government to refuse a policy of migration restriction. This right was received now by all interested people irrespective of a property status. The regime deliberately encouraged migration to suburbs of landless and insufficient peasants to weaken social pressure in the central provinces and to expand land property of fists. The new course of migratory policy was issued by the Law from June, 6th, 1904 [14].

More than half of all immigrants were accepted during this period in the province of Akmola (731,5 thousand people), 199 thousand were located in provinces of Turgay, 130,1 thousand - in Semipalatinsk and 118,5 thousand - in Semirechye.

Thus, since 1897 to 1916 all population of region increased by 54,3 % (4,9 to 7,6 million people) whereas the number of inhabitants of empire increased only by 40,2 %. Russian population in Kazakhstan and Central Asia increased during the same period from 539,7 to 1439,1 thousand people (more than twice), and its relative density raised from 10,9 to 18,9 %. Thus by 1917 one fifth of Russians was almost all population of region.

As a whole from the 1870s to 1916 to Kazakhstan and Central Asia more than 18 % of all immigrants arrived from Chernozem centre, Left-bank and Right-bank Ukraine and other provinces of the country. Only Siberia and Caucasus accepted more migrants - 40 and 23 % accordingly. In 1870 Russians anywhere numerically did not prevail over native population; in 1897 they made up the majority only in Omsk province, and by 1917 they already prevailed in provinces of Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Kustanay and Uralsk of Steppe krai [15].

As a result of large migratory streams in territory of Southern Kazakhstan there were appreciable changes in ethnic structure of the population. The mononational structure of region comes to movement towards increase in number and relative density of a Slavic component.

As a result of migratory movements in the end of the 19th - beginning 20th centuries in Kazakhstan the Kazakh population for the long historical period turned to minority in the historical

territory at economic and political domination of a Slavic component and a vector in population structure. According to N.E.Bekmahanova's information in the middle of the 19th century in Kazakhstan 1518000 Kazakhs made up a majority of the population. During this period Kazakhstan concerned a category of mononational societies. For absolutely small time interval before the First General census the population of Kazakhstan considerably increased. By our calculations the population in the krai has increased more than in 2,5 times and has reached 4147,7 thousand people [16].

According to census of 1897 the overwhelming majority of the population of Kazakhstan lived in the country, relative density of townspeople hardly exceeded 6 %. The greatest quantity of the population concentrated in province of Syr-Darya where it reached 835432 people. Population in Semirechye province made up 663769 people [17].

In all provinces the overwhelming part of the population made up peasant men, the percent of townspeople was low everywhere. A little above an average index across Kazakhstan there was a percent of townspeople in Semirechye province (7,2 %).

Thus the most occupied region was Southern Kazakhstan where 1499201 people lived. In a percentage coefficient the population of Southern Kazakhstan made up 36.14 % from all population of Kazakhstan that is over third of population of the country lived in southern regions. The population increase was reached as a result of a mechanical gain at the expense of immigrants from the European provinces of Russia and other provinces, the number of immigrants from other states was almost in 7,5 times more low [18].

In absolute prevalence of peasant men in the krai nevertheless there was a tendency of growth of urban population.

Conclusion

Thus at the end of the 19-th – at the beginning of the 20-th century there were large changes in number and ethnic structure of the population of Southern Kazakhstan. As a result of considerable migratory streams from mononational krai to Southern Kazakhstan for the short historical period became multinational. By the beginning of the 20-th century in the territory there was a difficult poly ethnic multiconfessional structure. Kazakh-nomads for the present made up the majority of the population, but a great relative density by this time had Russians and Ukrainian immigrants. Less all change touched sex-age specific structure of the population of Kazakhstan. 3/5 of population of Kazakhs made up people at the age of 29 that

testified to an ethnos youth as a whole. But during this period almost same situation existed also in European provinces of Russia and consequently migratory movement only in a small measure influenced on sex-age specific structure of the population of the krai.

Resume

Migratory movement of Slavic ethnics to Southern Kazakhstan during the pre-revolutionary period possessed several features. First of all, migration began later than to others especially northern regions. Migratory movement possessed much smaller intensity and scales, an orientation vector - mainly city. Therefore migrations to Southern Kazakhstan did not so cardinaly change a number and ethnic demographical structure of the population of region. The Kazakh population continued to dominate according to number and relative density in whole and in a peasant side. But in cities Russians became a leading ethnos.

Feature of ethnic demographical structure of the population of Southern Kazakhstan during the pre-revolutionary period was a considerable number of east and Turkic Diasporas - Uyghur, Uzbek. Formation of the Tatar Diaspora mainly concentrating in cities of Vernyi district began. There was the German Diaspora settled compactly in German settlements of Southern Kazakhstan.

As a result of considerable migratory movements to Southern Kazakhstan the polycultural environment is formed. In the 18-19th centuries in territory of Kazakhstan there were Poles, Germans, Jews, Tatars and Uzbeks. Though these migrants practically did not change ethnic structure of the population of Southern Kazakhstan but played a certain positive role especially in distribution of education, science, culture and agriculture. At the end of 19th century according to the Petersburg contract from February, 12th, 1881, in territory of Southern Kazakhstan there appeared Dungans and Uyghurs.

During the pre-revolutionary period in Southern Kazakhstan there were qualitative changes of ethnic structure of the population, and the most part of modern Diasporas was formed practically. Expansion of Russia changed the generated ethno cultural relations in Southern Kazakhstan, a lifestyle of native population and marked the beginning of a new stage of the ethno cultural processes including growth of ethno cultural and religious consciousness and also ethno cultural and religious self-identification. Nevertheless during evolutionary development in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan the ethnocultural relations though underwent essential qualitative

changes were under construction traditionally on principles of tolerance and mutual recognition that followed from psychology of universality of the Kazakh culture.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Baitureyeva Klara

South Kazakhstan State University named M. Auezov
Tauke Khan Avenue 5, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

References

1. Breyfogle N.B., Schrader A., Sunderland W., 2007. Peopling the Russian Periphery: Borderland Colonization in Eurasian History. London, pp:90
2. Burbank, J., M.V. Hagen and A. Remnev, 2007. Russian Empire: Space, People, Power: 1700-1930. Bloomington: Bloomington, pp: 72-81.
3. Hirsch, F., 2005. Empire of Nations: Ethnographic Knowledge and the Making of the Soviet Union,. Ithaca: Ithaca, pp: 90-99.
4. Brower, D., 2004. Turkestan and the Fate of the Russian Empire. London: London, pp: 63-72.
5. Khalid, A., 2006. Backwardness and the Quest for Civilization: Early Soviet Central Asia in Comparative Perspective. Slavic Review, 2(65): 231-251.
6. Abashin, S., D. Arapov and N.E. Bekmakhanovna, 2008. Tsentral'naia Aziia v sostave Rossiiskoi Imperii. Moscow: Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie, pp: 328-329.
7. Bekmakhanova, N.E., 1980. Formation of the multinational population of Kazakhstan and Northern Kyrgyzstan in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Moscow, pp: 176-189.
8. Akhmedov, B.A., 2008. Central Asia as part of the Russian Empire. Moscow: Moscow: 2008
9. Massanov, N., E.B. Abylhozhin and I.V. Erofeeva, 2000. History of Kazakhstan: peoples and cultures. Almaty: Dyke Press, pp: 193.
10. Sklyarov, L.F., 1962. Resettlement and Land in Siberia during the Stolypin agrarian reform. Leningrad, pp: 52.
11. Bekmakhanova, N.E., 1986. Multiethnic population of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the era of capitalism (60s XIXc.-1917). Moscow: Nauka, pp: 52.
12. The First General census of the Russian Empire, 1897 issue. VII. Present population of both sexes by counties the number of persons the predominant native languages. - St. Petersburg. 1905. Pp. 10, 36-37; ed. LXXXV, Semirechensk's region. - St. Petersburg. 1905. Pp. 1-3, 42; ed. LXXXVI. Darya region. - St. Petersburg. 1905. Pp. 1-3, 56.
13. Martin, V., 2001. Law and Custom in the Steppe: Te Kazakhs of the Middle Horde and Russian Colonialism in the Nineteenth Century. Richmond, UK: Curzon, pp: 69.
14. Bekmakhanova N.E, Kabuzan V.I. Russian - Ukrainian migration in Kazakhstan XIX - early XX century. // Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Social Sciences Serie. Alma-Ata, 1982. #2. Pp. 14-15
15. Rumyantsev P.P. Russian long-time residents of the village Lepsinsk, Kapal, Vernyi, Przewalsk and Pishpek counties. Materials survey native and Russian old and land management in Semirechensk area. - St. Petersburg., 1915. T. VI. Part 1
16. The memorial book Semirechensk Cossack army in 1884. - Omsk, 1884.
17. Allworth, E., 1994. Central Asia: 130 Years of Russian Dominance. A Historical Overview, 3d ed: 99.
18. Hramov, A., 2012. Development of the system of territorial administration of the Russian Empire in the XIX century, PhD thesis, SSU, Saransk.

4/1/2014