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**THE HISTORY OF EVERYDAY LIFE OF RURAL RESIDENTS OF
CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN IN 1964-1985**

ANNOTATION

**Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty
8D02202 – History**

The relevance of the topic. Significant events in history are based on everyday life, internal upheavals and unrest of the simple majority. Today, the history of everyday life is a field of research necessary to consider specific situations, their internal and external causes. Conducting research on various aspects of material and spiritual life within the framework of the history of everyday life increases the relevance of the scientific direction every day. Even today, there are signs of long-standing values behind the situations observed in the daily life of rural settlements. These traits have cultural significance and lead to an awareness of the long-standing characteristics of humanity's connection with nature and the social environment.

Residents of rural settlements in this chronological period experienced political, economic, social, cultural, and everyday changes. These changes have had a huge impact on their daily lives. Although the nature of life in the "stagnant years" of the Soviet period consisted of peacetime and stability, at that time crisis phenomena accumulated within society. The manifestations of these phenomena at the level of the local rural population and the study of their influence on the common man have theoretical and practical significance for the national historical science.

In Soviet times, works on agriculture and the inhabitants of rural settlements were written within the framework of ideological compression. The vast majority of research on this topic has focused on content promoting the achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. The proposed dissertation does not use these positions of Soviet historiography and does not provide only the indication of negative moments in the nature of life in the "years of stagnation".

The history of the rural population and the inhabitants of the country has been studied before. However, this particular topic has not been considered in Russian historiography as a subject of special research and has not been studied in the direction of the history of everyday life. The study of this problem within the framework of the "history of everyday life", which came out of Western science, flourished in Russian science and has only now become widespread in our country. This is due to several needs. The dissertation research will be one of the few works written in a new direction in the national historical science. In addition, it should be noted that the work on this topic has applied significance in other socially significant areas. It is important to note that the history of everyday life is a direction necessary for modern Russian historical science to know the history of the Soviet period from other angles of consideration.

Everyday life or the history of everyday life as a special scientific direction in Western historiography began to develop in the 30s of the twentieth century.

Scientific research in Russian historiography on the problems of everyday life began in the 80-90s of the twentieth century. For the Russian historical science, the history of everyday life is a complex, but modern and necessary direction of research. Representatives of the "Center for Ethnocultural and Historical-Anthropological Research" of the school of Karaganda historians began to form the direction of studying the problem of everyday life in Russian historiography.

Rural settlements are the places of residence of almost half of the entire population of our country. It is obvious that rural settlements and the agricultural sector are an important and stable sector of the country's economy, although they do not produce the bulk of the gross domestic product. Since Kazakhstan is an industrial and agrarian country, the comprehensive development of agriculture and settlements, in which mainly industry workers live, remains an important issue at all times. To date, the country is simultaneously developing underground and surface riches. There are great opportunities for the development of agriculture and, thereby, improving the material and living conditions of the population. Central Kazakhstan, despite being an industrial region, has an extensive land area necessary for the development of agriculture. Agriculture can be developed on this territory and, accordingly, a settlement space favorable for people can be formed. To solve these issues, it is necessary to pay attention to the past and present of agriculture, rural settlements and its inhabitants. Therefore, the study of this issue not only on the territory of the country as a whole, but also in the regional aspect has direct fundamental and applied significance.

Despite numerous critical opinions regarding stagnant years, the life of residents of rural settlements was socio-economic, cultural and everyday. Positive trends, methods and techniques of the Soviet practice of management and organization of rural settlements and their population have not lost their relevance today. It should be borne in mind that the need to draw lessons from the history of the Soviet experience will arise in the future. To use this experience, it is necessary to study the history of everyday life in rural areas of the Soviet period.

Given that advanced specialists and figures from various fields have always come out of rural areas, the relevance of studying rural society at the micro level is increasing. It is obvious that the state of rural society in the period we are considering was formed as a result of events that took place up to that time. Social attitudes and ideological attitudes of the society of rural areas of the Soviet period influenced the state of the rural environment in the subsequent time. Therefore, the study of the above problems constitutes the relevance of the dissertation work.

The purpose of the research work: To study the daily life of residents of rural settlements of Central Kazakhstan 1964-1985.

Tasks of research work:

1. To determine the theoretical and methodological basis necessary and suitable for studying the history of everyday life of a rural resident;
2. Analysis of historiography on the problem of research;
3. A detailed description of the complex of sources used in the research work;
4. To determine the economic development and natural and economic features of the region of Central Kazakhstan, to give an overview of its impact on everyday

life in rural settlements;

5. Description of the demographic, ethnodemographic situation of 1964-1985 in rural areas in Central Kazakhstan as a whole, consideration of differences in the nature of everyday life depending on the number and nature of the nation on the ground;

6. Analysis of the state of housing provision of the population in the aspect of everyday life in accordance with the peculiarities of the development of construction and rural settlements;

7. To determine the level of income of a rural resident, the state and features of trade and the sphere of provision in Soviet rural life, provision of scarce commodity types in accordance with the level of consumption and demand of the population;

8. Analyze the place of personal subsidiary farming in the daily life of a rural resident, difficulties in the development of the private sector and ways to solve them in everyday life;

9. Analyze the positive and negative aspects of working conditions in agriculture;

10. Assessment of the impact of achievements and shortcomings of healthcare and the medical sphere on the daily life of the rural population;

11. To identify the features of education, achievements and the impact of the industry on the daily life, lifestyle and future positions of children in rural areas;

12. Assessment of achievements and shortcomings of the sphere of culture and art within the framework of ideological control, preservation and development of national art within certain limits, the place of the industry in the daily life of a rural resident, the peculiarities of spending time outside of work and everyday life, festive and leisure time of the rural population;

Object of research: residents of rural settlements of Central Kazakhstan in 1964-1985.

Subject of the study: daily life of residents of rural settlements of Central Kazakhstan.

Scientific novelty of research work. For the first time in Russian historiography, rural residents of Central Kazakhstan of the Soviet era were studied within the framework of the history of everyday life. This particular topic has not been specifically studied in Kazakh historical science before. The dissertation work examines the history of rural areas of the Central Kazakhstan region, which goes beyond the framework of agrarian history and historical local lore. During the study of the region of Central Kazakhstan, an attempt was made to find the features of everyday life in rural settlements of the country. In the course of the research, a large number of materials related to the topic were systematized, materials from archives and periodicals, oral interviews were analyzed and sorted. The analysis and evaluation of the works of foreign and domestic scientists concerning the history of everyday life, which is being formed in the national historiography as a special area of research, is carried out. For the first time, a scientific assessment of the life process of rural settlements of Central Kazakhstan in the historical period is given.

Previously unpublished documents from archival collections related to the topic were introduced into scientific circulation as a result of a comprehensive

analysis. Interviewing materials enriched the content of the work, enlivened the facts in the texts of documents, brought to the fore the description of human relations, customs, traditions and the social environment in everyday life.

The main provisions to be taken out for protection:

1. The theoretical and methodological foundations of the dissertation were based on the works of Western European and Russian researchers. The research paper used an interdisciplinary position that has developed in social history. In accordance with this position, the history of everyday life was considered in the branches of social history: the history of everyday life and the new social history. Thus, the dissertation work was written on the basis of the conclusions of the Russian researcher N.L. Pushkareva and the German researcher M. Dinges. Within the framework of these theories, the daily life of a rural resident of Central Kazakhstan was studied within the concepts of "lifestyle" and "style of behavior". In the formation of these styles, the values on which the object of research is based – a person (resident), and the resulting social experience are traced.

2. The literature on the problem can be divided into 3 groups: foreign, as well as Russian; Soviet, as well as the works of researchers of the Kazakh SSR; the works of Kazakhstani researchers since independence. The literature of the first group consists of both primary and modern works, which marked the beginning of research on the history of everyday life. Mainly in this group there are works by French historians of the Annals school led by L. Fevre and M. Blok, German historians led by A. Ludtke and L. Nithammer and the Italian school of microhistoric studies. For the first time, Russian researchers began to deal with this problem in the post-Soviet space. Their works are found in large numbers and are based on the theories of Western European researchers. In addition, the main focus is on the study of local space. Although the concept of everyday life was not used specifically in the Soviet period, the literature on this issue is quite extensive. Basically, Soviet researchers and researchers of the Kazakh SSR considered this issue in the socio-economic direction. Research in this direction was continued by historians of our country in the first years of our independence. Researchers of independent Kazakhstan have been paying close attention to the issues of everyday life for the past fifteen years. Domestic researchers mainly focused on everyday life in urban space and relied on the theoretical work of Western European and Russian researchers.

3. The source basis of the dissertation is written and oral materials. The first group of sources consists mainly of clerical documents. These documents are of the reporting and reporting nature of the Soviet period and contain a lot of valuable data. The group of oral data consists of interview materials and was collected from residents of Central Kazakhstan. The main points in the research work consist of contradictions and coincidences between written and oral sources. Respondents were specially selected for data collection and a questionnaire was compiled. The questions are aimed at revealing the inner world and reflections of a person in his daily life, opening up opportunities for considering the individual in a form independent of institutional structures and norms.

4. Since Central Kazakhstan is an industrial region, the vast majority of residents lived in cities and working settlements. The Karaganda region as a whole

and in terms of the rural population prevailed over the Zhezkazgan region and determined the direction of development of the region. Since 1964, the management of agriculture in Central Kazakhstan has been completely transferred from the collective farm system to state farms. Agriculture, based on the system of state farm management, began to develop rapidly since the late 1960s. In addition, the region was located mainly in the zone of "risky farming", and the farms were planned and unprofitable. Since the beginning of the 1970s, the state of life and the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants of rural settlements have improved accordingly. The infrastructure of the region was developing, highways and electric networks were laid, communication nodes were installed. In addition, changes were observed earlier in rural settlements close to industrial cities. The nature of life in rural settlements, unlike urban areas, has maintained its positive character since 1985, without being subjected to negative trends, until 1991. In general, in 1964-1985, the welfare and living conditions of the population were better than in previous periods.

5. The ethnodemographic state of rural areas of Central Kazakhstan has not changed since the Second World War and the development of virgin lands until the period under study. Only in the 1960s and until the mid-1970s there were minor changes. This was accompanied by migration from the Union republics and cities of the republic due to a shortage of labor, as well as the arrival of Chinese repatriates. At that time, representatives of Russian, Ukrainian, Moldavian, Lithuanian, Belarusian, Dungan, Uighur, Chinese, Kazakh nationalities arrived in the region (the last 4 nationalities are repatriates of the PRC). In Osakarovskiy, Telmanskoy, Michurinskoy and Molodezhny districts, Kazakhs were a minority in terms of population and other nationalities prevailed, in Nurinskoy and Ulyanovsk districts, Kazakhs and representatives of other nationalities in general were about the same in terms of population. These areas are considered regions with a predominance of Russian-speaking and European-Slavic culture and values. Other districts were territories of widespread use of the Kazakh language and national culture, customs and religious rituals in everyday life. The ethnodemographic character that has developed since the late 1970s did not change before independence, without undergoing major changes, the share of Kazakhs gradually increased due to natural growth.

6. In the 1960s, rural residents built housing mainly with their own hands and at their own expense. Positive changes of the Khrushchev period in housing construction that took place in cities were not observed in rural regions. The villager, due to the peculiarities of his thinking and behavior, did not adhere to high requirements in housing issues. Residents settled mainly in a small house with 2-3 rooms, with one or more families of 7-8 people. In the 1970s, construction institutions increased the volume of housing construction in rural settlements, but the quality of housing was not high. In addition, opportunities were created for the construction of their own housing, and residents were provided with the materials necessary for their own construction. Housing was mainly provided to specialists and agricultural workers necessary for the state economy, and then it was provided to budget employees: teachers, doctors, etc. It was more difficult to solve housing

issues in remote areas where Kazakhs who are engaged in animal husbandry predominate. In areas with a high level of security and proximity to industrial cities, such as Osakarov, Telman, Nura, Ulyanovsk, this issue was solved earlier and more successfully than in other areas. Since the end of the 1970s, in the vast majority of districts of the region, residents have begun to attach great importance not only to the presence of a house, but also to its spaciousness and comfort. The quality of housing built under the Housing-91 program was high, the population was fully provided with housing.

7. For rural residents in the Soviet period until the mid-1980s, wages were the main source of income. Officially, high-paid residents in rural areas were specialists in agriculture, and low-paid: teachers, doctors, etc. The salary level of these individuals remained stable. Agricultural workers received different salaries at different times of the year due to the seasonal nature of the work and depending on the bonuses at the end of the year. In the main part of the population of the village in the 1960s and 1970s . the average salary , regardless of the seasons of the year , was: 1. agricultural workers have 80-150 rubles; 2. agricultural specialists have 100-180 rubles. In the 1980s, this volume increased slightly: in the 1st group up to 200 rubles, in the 2nd group up to 250 rubles. Nutrition depended on the sphere of provision and trade, and the differences consisted of intraregional, national, ethnic, religious characteristics.

For rural areas of Central Kazakhstan, the main contradictory trends in trade provision at the union and republican levels have been preserved. Shortages of goods, especially food, were also closed at the expense of personal subsidiary farming. The main scarce goods were industrial: clothing, shoes, household appliances, etc. In conditions of shortage of certain goods, the demand for some types was low: expensive leather shoes, high-heeled shoes, etc. In this case, a number of industrial product ranges turned out to be the most scarce: rubber boots, boots, etc. Informal ways were used to obtain scarce types of goods, and the inequality of supply and demand was recognized as one of the main shortcomings of the planned economy. Informal ways were based on various forms of interpersonal communication: family ties, camaraderie, fraternity, etc. The trade turnover in rural settlements was dominated by an assortment of food products suitable mainly for long-term storage, and the location of the settlement along the railway, near large industrial cities and enterprises, was important in providing. Rural settlements of the districts in which animal husbandry predominated were located on average at a distance of 160 km from railway junctions, the assortment of trade organizations became more diverse. The everyday and main liquid commodity of Soviet trade was an alcoholic beverage – vodka.

8. The most important component of an additional and consumer source of income in rural areas was a personal subsidiary farm. The main types of food (meat, milk, etc.) were obtained from private farms, and the sale of private farm products to the state (mainly meat) it was considered as an additional and in most cases a one-time source of income, the amount of which was higher than the monthly salary. The volume of agricultural production was limited by the state, accordingly, the provision of feed to the private sector was strictly controlled. The maintenance of

the LPH required a material and technical base. The thoughts of the villager were aimed at reducing the volume of losses, mainly in the feed supply of livestock available in the farm. For the effective use of state resources were used: informal, "indirect" methods of obtaining feed, the inclusion of private livestock in public livestock, etc. In the areas where the management of the state farm provided assistance to private households, violations of the law and moral principles had little place. According to the decree approved in 1961, the number of livestock of the LPH should not exceed 1 cow with a calf, 1 horse with a foal, 4-5 sheep. According to the adopted in 1982 According to the food program, these restrictions were officially lifted, and the growth of livestock in the private sector in the Karaganda region exceeded the state. In contrast to the 1960s. In the mid-1980s, the growth rate for all types of livestock in the private sector was higher than the state by 25%.

In areas with a predominance of representatives of European nationalities, the use of seeded grasses has helped a lot in foraging. Gardening mainly flourished in areas with a predominance of representatives of European nationality. Residents were provided with an additional plot of land separately from the adjacent territory. In areas with a predominance of Kazakhs, LPH mainly relied on animal husbandry.

9. Due to the low level of mechanization, many animal husbandry jobs remained difficult, relying on manual labor. Despite the fact that mechanization in crop production has increased, the level of quality of equipment remained low, and working conditions were not facilitated due to the constantly increasing plan. In 1968, the number of sheep of the Kazakh SSR was 35 million, in 1975 40 million, it was planned to bring up to 41 million heads in 1985, Young people wanted to get away from the year-round conditions of relentless, permanent, heavy and unproductive agricultural labor. The working conditions mainly in the livestock areas, where the Kazakh population prevailed, were more difficult than in others. Each milkmaid milked up to 30 cows by hand twice a day in the summer, in winter he was engaged in manual cleaning of the barn or the base, the care of livestock. The care of sheep – from 300 to 1000 heads was carried out by 3-4 people in summer, in winter-only 3-5 people, while the load on each person exceeded 2-3 times. This situation has always persisted in the agriculture of the Soviet period.

10. In the protection of the health of a rural resident, the principles of combating only the consequences, and not prevention, were contained. Many types of diseases were caused by local natural conditions in everyday life. In addition, difficult working conditions in agriculture and dietary habits have also had a huge impact on the health of the population. The incidence of a resident of rural regions of Central Kazakhstan was mainly two groups: a) pre-existing and persisting diseases; b) newly emerged or previously small and increased during this period. The first group includes diseases that occur depending on the types of infectious diseases and the quality of drinking water. The problem of drinking water has always remained important for Central Kazakhstan, especially for the districts of Zhezkazgan region. For example, in 1964 Zhezdinsky and Zhanaarkinsky districts, which have the highest rate of typhoid and paratyphoid per 100 people, showed 13 and 9, respectively. A number of types of infectious diseases were vaccinated in the 1980s, and only such types as tuberculosis and brucellosis have survived. In the Karaganda

region in 1970-75 . the incidence of tuberculosis was 32%, mortality 34%. The morbidity of the second group can be attributed mainly to diseases that have worsened due to violations of environmental cleanliness and violations of a balanced diet, especially the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Although the birth rate increased, the position of mother and child was lower than required.

All issues related to the healthcare sector were related to the fight against these types of diseases. In the fight against the first group, measures aimed at the development of medicine came to the rescue, thanks to the opportunities provided by science and technology. In the fight against the second group, the situation developed in reverse order and corresponded to the trends of the republican scale: test sites, such as the Semipalatinsk test site, the Baikonur cosmodrome, and the misuse of the innovations of science and technology in the economy of that time led to disastrous consequences. In accordance with the specifics of the thinking and behavior of the villagers, pain patience and, in some cases, negligence were manifested. The negligence of people has turned into impotence, which places the responsibility for their health on the state or on someone else.

11. Education is gaining priority as an ideologically significant sphere of upbringing of the younger generation, since kindergarten, work has been underway to socialize the younger generation into the Soviet reality. Despite the fact that kindergartens are located throughout the territory of Central Kazakhstan, difficulties have arisen in animal husbandry areas to solve this problem. As a result, children from large shepherd families grew up mostly next to their parents until school age. For children, play was an important way of socialization. Work on opening schools in connection with housing and construction flourished in the region. Quality specialists and the necessary educational visual aids gradually appeared in schools. Although literacy grew to the maximum, the quality of education grew slowly. Much attention was paid to labor education, labor teams of students were one of the main activities of children outside of school hours. Boarding schools were built in large numbers and have shown their effectiveness, especially for remote livestock areas. Mostly the children of cattle breeders studied in these boarding schools. 1966-1970 in the Karaganda region, the number of students increased by 13%, while the total number of schools decreased by 5%. This suggests that they began to expand along with the size of the settlement and more attention was paid to the work of boarding schools.

The child was brought up on both sides under the influence of parents and the educational institution, parents expressed great confidence in the school. In the family, the basic principles came from national traditions, and in the educational institution they were based on the ideology of the state. The local ethnodemographic specificity was reflected in the upbringing of children and manifested itself in language differences and national-religious positions between the residents of the districts.

12. The sphere of culture and art was under the direct ideological supervision of the state, concern for the industry increased, the construction of cultural centers was intensively carried out, and the free time of residents was ideologized. Rural residents took an active part in the work of amateur art, and as a kind of extra-

working pastime in the field, this type of activity became popular, and most of the events were carried out by these collectives. For example, in the 1970s, every year in rural areas of Central Kazakhstan, the number of permanent participants in amateur groups of various genres exceeded 1,500 people. Despite the fact that watching films has become an indispensable leisure activity for the ordinary working population and was of a massive nature, there is a shortage of Kazakh films in Kazakh-speaking areas. National art forms, such as aitys, were completely under the control of the state and were considered instruments of propaganda of state policy. Soviet holidays made up most of the festive events, the main festive event of agricultural workers was the holiday of shepherds – Shopandar toy. This holiday was widely celebrated in areas where sheep farms developed, with a predominance of Kazakhs. In addition, a mobile type of cultural service – an auto club - was widely used in these areas. On average, in remote pastures, each auto club served an area covering up to 800 km of routes monthly. Although attention to national holidays has been displaced by the state, due to the ethnodemographic nature, residents have always tried to pay more attention to this issue than in urban space.

Scientific and applied significance of research work. The materials used in the course of the research and the scientific conclusions obtained as a result of the analysis can be used as additional material to the discipline "History of Kazakhstan" in secondary and higher educational institutions. The examination of the daily life of the Soviet period, known in the scientific literature as the "stagnation years", on the example of rural regions of Central Kazakhstan and in the continuity between historical periods shows the scientific and applied significance of the dissertation. Students of the educational programs "History" can use innovations and results of scientific work in their research, dissertations of undergraduates and doctoral students, as well as representatives of the humanities when writing their monographs, textbooks, textbooks.

The significance and quality of the dissertation makes it possible to develop scientific justifications for decisions, concepts, social programs and individual business projects adopted by state bodies for the development of rural regions. In particular, the materials and conclusions of the dissertation can be used in the adoption of such strategically important programs as "Auyl – el besigi", adopted in 2019, and "Auyl Amanaty", adopted in 2022. Research work can serve as an auxiliary tool for educational activities aimed at the formation of historical consciousness and a sense of patriotism in future generations. In addition, the study will contribute to the development of textbooks and local history research works for the regions of Kazakhstan.

Compliance with the directions of scientific development or state programs. The dissertation research was conducted in accordance with the priorities of the development of science approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission for the Implementation of Scientific Research. 8th priority among the priorities for 2022-2024: corresponds to the direction of research in the field of social sciences and humanities.

The doctoral student's contribution to the preparation of publications. The main results were obtained by the doctoral student on the basis of his own searches.

In the joint work of the authors, the formulation of tasks, the determination of ways to solve them belong to the scientific consultant, the full-fledged concrete implementation belongs to the dissertator.

Passing the approbation of the research work. The main content of the work is reflected in 12 scientific articles covering various aspects of the study, of which 6 articles have been published in publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1 in English), 6 articles have been published at international conferences (3 with an oral report).

The structure of the dissertation work is determined in accordance with the goals and objectives of the topic and the logic of the study. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four sections, a conclusion and a list of references, appendices.

Keywords: rural region, Central Kazakhstan, districts, residents, Karaganda region, Zhezkazgan region, daily life, state farm.