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## **HOUSING ISSUE AND INCOME OF CITIZENS OF KYZYLORDA**

### *Abstract*

The daily life history of Kyzylorda residents of the capital period plays an integral part of the social and local history in the national historiography. When studying the history of everyday life, an applicant scientist must first of all clearly and at the necessary level learn about his chosen object. The main object in our research work is the everyday life history of citizens. At the beginning of 1920, the city of Akmeshit (Kyzylorda) was a small provincial town. The living standards of residents were poor. For example, production facilities did not work in both the city and the county, the local population earned a living by trading and grazing cattle. Hospitals and schools that were funded by the state did not have enough funds. The district budget appealed to local citizens in order to eliminate the shortage of funds. The first quarter of the twentieth century was a period in the history of our country, full of significant events. One of such historical events was the resolution of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan on the transfer of the capital from Orenburg to Akmeshit (Kyzylorda) in 1925. This decision was made and implemented by the whole country in difficult times of our republic. Especially for the city of Kyzylorda, this historical time was very important, as the city left its indelible mark in determining the shape of the future republic. Therefore, currently, the study of capital cities' history is important for national history.

**Key words:** Kyzylorda, KazASSR, social security, income, history of everyday life, apartment, capital

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## **ҚЫЗЫЛОРДА ҚАЛАСЫ ТҰРҒЫНДАРЫНЫҢ ТАБЫСЫ МЕН ПӘТЕР МӘСЕЛЕСІ**

### *Аннотация*

Қызылорда қаласының астаналық кезеңіндегі тұрғындардың күнделікті өмір тарихы отандық тарихнамадағы әлеуметтік, өлкетанулық тарихтың ажырамас, біртұтас бөлігі. Күнделікті өмір тарихын зерттеуде ізденуші-ғалым бірінші кезекте өзінің таңдап алынған объектісі туралы нақты, әрі қажетті деңгейде мағлұмат жинастыруы қажет. Біздің зерттеу жұмысымыздағы басты нысан қала тұрғындарының күнделікті өмір тарихы. 1920 жылдың басында Ақмешіт қаласы (Қызылорда) шағын ғана провинциалдық қала болатын. Тұрғындардың өмір сүру деңгейі сын көтермеді. Мәселен, қала және уезд бойынша өндіріс орындары жұмыс істемеді, жергілікті халық сауда және мал бағумен күн көрді. Мемлекеттік қаржыландыруда тұрған ауруханалар мен мектептерге қаражат жетіспеді. Уездік бюджет қаражат тапшылығын жою мақсатында жергілікті қала тұрғындарына жүгінді. XX ғасырдың бірінші ширегі еліміздің тарихында елеулі оқиғаларға толы кезең болды. Осындай тарихи оқиғалардың бірі 1925 жылы Қазақстан автономиялық кеңестік социалистік республикасының астаналық қаласын Орынбордан Ақмешітке (Қызылорда) көшіру туралы қаулысы еді. Бұл шешім республикамыздың қиын-қыстау кезеңінде қабылданып, бүкіл ел болып жүзеге асырылды. Әсіресе Қызылорда қаласы үшін бұл тарихи уақыт өте маңызды болды, себебі болашақ республиканың келбетін айқындауда қала өзінің өшпес ізін қалдырды. Сол себепті қазіргі таңда еліміздің тарихында астаналық қалалардың тарихын зерттеу отандық тарих үшін маңызы бар екендігі анық.

**Кілт сөздер:** Қызылорда, КазАССР, әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру, табыс, күнделікті өмір тарихы, пәтер, астана

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## КВАРТИРНЫЙ ВОПРОС И ДОХОДЫ ГОРОЖАН КЫЗЫЛОРДЫ

### *Аннотация*

История повседневной жизни жителей города Кызылорда столичного периода является неотъемлемой, целостной частью социальной, краеведческой истории в отечественной историографии. При изучении истории повседневной жизни ученому-соискателю необходимо в первую очередь четко и на необходимом уровне узнать о своем избранном объекте. Главным объектом в нашей исследовательской работе является история повседневной жизни горожан. В начале 1920 года город Акмешит (Кызылорда) был небольшим провинциальным городом. Уровень жизни жителей не выдерживал никакой критики. Например, по городу и уезду не работали производственные мощности, местное население зарабатывало на жизнь торговлей и выпасом скота. Больницам и школам, находящимся на государственном финансировании, не хватало средств. Окружной бюджет обратился к местным горожанам с целью устранения дефицита средств. Первая четверть XX века стала периодом в истории нашей страны, насыщенным значительными событиями. Одним из таких исторических событий стало постановление Автономной Советской Социалистической Республики Казахстан О переносе столицы из Оренбурга в Акмешит (Кызылорда) в 1925 году. Это решение было принято и реализовано всей страной в трудные времена нашей республики. Особенно для города Кызылорда это историческое время было очень важным, так как город оставил свой неизгладимый след в определении облика будущей республики. Поэтому в настоящее время в истории нашей страны изучение истории столичных городов имеет значение для отечественной истории.

**Ключевые слова:** Кызылорда, КазАССР, социальное обеспечение, доход, история повседневной жизни, квартира, столица

**Introduction:** After receiving the status of the new center of Kazakhstan, the appearance of the city of Kyzylorda (formerly Akmeshit, Perovsk) began to change. The former county town of Akmeshit was small. The life of the local population passed smoothly. Everyday life has undergone changes, and the residents life has begun to adapt to a new one. New construction work has begun in order to accommodate employees of state and economic institutions who have moved. People from other places began to settle. The population of the city has increased dramatically. In 1926, the population of the city grew due to internal migration and employees of state and economic institutions who emigrated from Orenburg. The number of capital residents increased due to young people and young families who came to the city in search of a new life and education. But by the end of 1928, when the decision to move the center to Almaty became known, the population in Kyzylorda decreased. The number of city residents in official data is calculated only by the number of people who have a place of residence, registered in special places. Due to the growth of the city's population, the income of the population was also affected.

The increase in the city's population led to an increase in the cost of goods and food, a lack of apartments and other social problems. The main sources of income of the local population were different. The monthly amount for the city was paid depending on the service and labor. Doctors and school teachers received a salary of up to 100-250 rubles per month. Among the population, people who did not have a low-paid profession and worked for money were in poor condition. Due to low wages, patients with social diseases began to be registered among the population. The living conditions of the patients registered in the tuberculosis dispensary located in the city were poor.

**Materials and methods:** The main materials are the works of Soviet and Russian historians, who considered the way of life of the townspeople, and archival data. In Soviet historiography, this topic was studied. In it, as in other research works, the ideology and dogmas of socialism are reflected. Currently, Kazakhstan's historiography often contains works related to the life and everyday life of an ordinary person. Comparative analysis was used in the current work. Also, the historical and typological methods were used in historical science, which are used to study mass historical objects and phenomena, the main task of which is to identify and analyze socio – economic and sociocultural historical types. Comparative analysis helps to identify the dynamics and general similarities in the research of Soviet and Russian scientists.

**Discussion.** The income of the city people and their social status are found in Russian, Kazakh and foreign historiography as the subject of a special study. Research work on the topic under consideration can be divided into three groups: research work in foreign historiography, Russian and domestic historiography.

The first group includes foreign historiography, the second group includes the works of Russian scientists related to the history of everyday life, and domestic historical research works. As for research work in domestic historiography, it is worth considering the following issues. Over the past 10 years, research work on the history of everyday life has been developing as a special object of study. Research work in domestic historiography should be considered in several categories. For example, the history of cities is in the socio-demographic and ethnological aspect. The interdisciplinary connection of the history of everyday life is very extensive. As for the methods and methodology of research, it has a close relationship with Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy, Political Science, archeology and Ethnology. As for the research work in domestic historiography, we can mention the following research works. R. R. Ospanova [1], N. Amanbekova, Zh. Bakirova [2], S. K. Sapargalieva [3], Z. K. Mukataeva [4], K. Zh. Nurbayev [5], K. S. Nurgalymova [6], A. B. Taskuzhina [7], Zh. T. Joldybayev [8], M. M. Muratkazin [9]. Research work on the history of cities dealt with all spheres of urban life. Among the works in foreign historiography, we can mention the following researchers. M. Gardiner [10], J. Robinson [11], H.C. Boyte [12], N. Eliasoph [13]. Among the Russian works are such researchers as N. A. Belova [14], I. V. Vinichenko [15], L. B. Smirnov [16], V. P. Ocheredko [17] and others. In this research work, he considered all aspects of the life of the city that occur in everyday life. For example, a special school N. A. Belova, who conducted a research work on the income and salary of teachers.

**Research results.** The issue of employment of the local population in Kyzylorda was of paramount importance. A sharp increase in the number of residents of the city, a shortage of apartments affected the well-being of the local population. The shortage of buildings erected by the construction committee, the absence of one-season planned construction work led to a shortage of residential apartments. The Commission of Aspandiyar Kenzhin, which confiscated houses and apartments in private ownership, rented out to people who moved to the city, workers. According to a specially adopted Resolution, the rental apartments were divided into several types. The size of the rental price has been fixed on a permanent basis. For example, if the roofs of houses made of Burnt Brick were made of iron, the cost of apartments should be five percent less than the market price. The third type of houses included buildings made of brick, with wooden floors and rudely plastered walls. The buildings of the fourth type included buildings built of cambric, walls made using simple plaster, and buildings without roofs or made of low-quality iron. Basically, the rent for a month for an apartment of 1 square meter was 26-36 kopecks. The state provides for benefits if the monthly income of the population is less than 125 rubles. No benefits were provided if the employee's monthly income was more than 125 rubles. After all, the per capita income in their family was higher than the subsistence level. But nevertheless, renting an apartment was difficult for ordinary city dwellers. For this reason, the local Executive Committee of Kyzylorda and the city council reduced the amount of rent for apartments in case of incomplete coverage of the necessary living conditions. For example, if there are no water pipes in a rented apartment, a discount of 10% is provided, and if there is no electricity, a discount of 5% is provided. In this case, one square meter of the apartment cost between 19 and 23 kopecks. If the monthly amount of a person renting an apartment is more than 145 rubles, 2 rubles and 50 kopecks are added to the accepted monthly payment. If the monthly amount is more than 275 rubles, 5 rubles and 5 kopecks are added to each square meter of the rented apartment. The area of the rental apartments was different. For example, if there are more than 4 people in the family who rent an apartment, discounts are provided. The number of rooms in the rented apartment depended on the number of family members. According to the adopted rules, each person received 5-6 square meters.

In order to solve the problem of the shortage of apartments, it was decided to carry out new construction work. In total, in 1925, the city fund had 425 rooms in 126 residential buildings. The total living area of these houses was 4242.3 sazhen Square, and the area of the kitchen, corridors was 1989.5 sazhen square. The total area was 6231.8 square meters. The fund of private houses amounted to 815 residential buildings. Of these, there were 2,202 sazhen square living rooms, and the area of additional rooms was 2,633 sazhen square. According to the government's decree, it is necessary to have mainly 2 sazhen squares per person. But this rule was not followed. Because the shortage of apartments in Kyzylorda did not provide such an opportunity. Along with living rooms, the public of the city had to live in the kitchens, corridors, storerooms of given houses. Apartments in city or government funds were coordinated for state employees, urban, local employees. In order to solve the shortage of apartments in the city, permission was issued to build private houses. In 1925, about 400 applications were received. On the basis of applications, 256 land plots were provided free of charge to individuals. The total area of the built houses was 3180 sazhen squares. The houses built by individuals were all one-story. The residents used their power when building the House. The allocated land plots were provided from around the city. On the lands in the center of the city, the Houses of civil servants and the buildings of state institutions were located. The state did not provide

financial assistance to houses being built in private ownership. People who received land plots built houses at their own expense. But despite this, it was preferable for an ordinary city dweller to live in their own one-room palace than to settle in the corridors of communal houses. For the city people, it was one of the great pleasures to own a house on private property.

In order to provide employment to the local population, labor exchanges began their work. Labor exchanges in the USSR began to be created after the decree of V. I. Lenin on "Labor exchanges", signed on January 31, 1918. Basically, by this decree, private and paid labor exchanges were abolished throughout the territory of the Soviet Union, and everything was at the disposal of the state. People who were unemployed through Labor exchanges had the opportunity to receive referrals. Institutions and enterprises sent requests to Labor exchanges. The request contains the necessary specialists for enterprises, requirements for their qualifications, etc. information is displayed. Based on the request, the Labor exchange would give the candidate a referral. The referral contains the address of the institution, the number of the received order, the name of the candidate, the deadline for hiring, the future position and the position of the responsible person.

In 1926, 542 people were registered in the city on April 1, and 854 unemployed on October 1. On October 1, 1927, the number of unemployed increased to 1,124 people, that is, 16 percent of people registered in trade unions. Because after Kyzylorda became the capital, all institutions were located here. The increase in the number of unemployed was caused by the construction of the Turkestan – Siberian Railway and the relocation of people from other regions. The specialties that were in demand in the city included specialists with professional training, which at first were necessary for construction. Subsequently, due to the natural growth of the city, specialists with secondary or higher education began to be in demand. Along with the official labor exchange, there were informal labor exchanges in Kyzylorda. In many ways, it was an exchange of people of different professions. For example, it was possible to find the necessary workers here. This exchange, located on the streets of " K. Marx "and" V. I. Lenin", appeared spontaneously. Among the unemployed people, they lived with each other in order to get a job order. It was envisaged to close labor exchanges that arose spontaneously. Because along with the unemployed, dangerous elements (criminals, villains) walked here. At the labor exchange on the street, there were fights between people for orders. The ongoing construction work around the city required black workers. People in the spontaneous labor exchange on the street did not have a professional profession. The wages of people hired as black workers were not fixed. In agreement with the employer, they immediately regulated the payment of Labor. Among the people who came to the city in search of a new life, there were few people with professional training. Often people from the villages came in search of a new life. Although people from the village recognized letters, Russian speech and letter recognition were at a very poor level. Even some people did not understand Russian. It is difficult for a person who does not have professional training to find a job in the city with a good salary. Even if he found a job, he was caught up in fraud and faced people who were left without work. The institutions that were opening in the city needed specialists with education and qualifications. In Kyzylorda, there were few people with professional qualifications among the local population. Therefore, some institutions had to invite specialists from outside. The city was especially visited by young people. A person who has come in search of knowledge does not want to return to his village if he cannot enroll. He starts looking for a job in order to live his life. One of these young people is the famous Kazakh poet and writer Askar Tokmagambetov. Askar Tokmagambetov arrives in Kyzylorda for the first time with his father. On the arriving page, they go to settle in a relative's House. Askar Tokmagambetov was a poet from an early age. Beimbet Maylin A., who was familiar with the poems of the young poet. Tokmagambetov is invited to work as a correspondent for the newspaper " Enbekshi Kazakh".

The state has introduced a system of accumulative deposits to provide residents of the city with additional sources of income. Currently, accumulative certificates issued to the Depositor, such as deposits in banks, have been charged a penalty. Residents of the Republic and the local population of the city had the opportunity to purchase certificates issued by the state in case of excess money accumulated by them. For example, these state workers ' insurance cash register certificates were sold for 5 and 10 rubles. The depositor was charged a penalty of 12% per year. Six years later, the prices for these certificates doubled to 10 and 20 rubles. 18 months. Information about how much money the depositor has and the ways in which he came, promised to be in secret. Accumulative certificates were accepted at any insurance cash desk of the state.

The main source of income of the city's population in Kyzylorda was public service and trade. The social situation of ordinary workers was very difficult, for example, a person who received a salary of fifty or sixty kopecks a day did not have a monthly income of more than twenty or thirty rubles. The correspondent

of the newspaper "Soviet step" in Kyzylorda visited the homes of financial workers and ordinary employees of the city, where he got acquainted with their living conditions. First he went to the House of a Kazakh black worker. Here, in a Kazakh family living in tole, he saw a husband, wife and a small child. The room was very dark, and there was felt on the floor, torn and covered with dust. There were chests in the corner of the room. The walls were very dirty, everywhere you could see a spider's nest, dust clustered around. There was no food, and his wife was nursing her baby when she was sick. The husband is a Kazakh black worker, does not have a permanent job, earns 50-60 kopecks a day, even if a job is found. It was not enough for a family of three. A young woman at home told a newspaper reporter that she wanted to live a good life. With tears in his eyes, Kui asked how he could live a better life. The correspondent of the newspaper summed up his thoughts: "it is very difficult for a simple Kazakh today, the salary he earns per day is barely enough to pay for an apartment and food, there is no money left to buy clothes, and the money collected is not enough to buy a meter of fabric." "I don't know," he said. A family of 8 people lived in this apartment. Together with family members, 8 dogs were located in the same room. Dogs were the main source of income for the family. Because this family worked in the State Circus. Two adults and two children lived in the next room. Both families are employees of the State Circus. The living conditions were better than the Kazakh family, but the social status was lower than the staff of the State Theater. All the family lived in the Soviet government. He obeyed one law, lived in one socialist construction and under the rule of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In Kazakhstan and its central city, Kyzylorda, there was a large number of local Kazakh people with low living conditions. Life and survival in the city took place in very difficult conditions compared to rural areas. In the construction work in Kyzylorda, other nationalities were engaged in professional work, not black work. The salary was also higher than that of the black workers. And representatives of the local population did hard black work and lived their days.

Workers from all over Russia came to work on the construction of Kyzylorda. For example, workers with a profession came from Ryazan, Vyatka, Vladimir, Nizhninovgorod and sent their earned money to their homes. One such worker, a carpenter who worked in the Artel "Samostroy", said in an interview with the newspaper "Soviet step": "I am mainly engaged in agriculture. The tools I use to exile my farm are very necessary. To buy it, I need funds. To earn money for these tools, I came to Kazakhstan and participated in the construction of a new capital. And in Kyzylorda it is not difficult to earn money, you just have to work. "I don't know," he said, " but I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know, I don't know. Russian workers were engaged in wood and painting, local Kazakh workers were engaged in black work. Residents who have a profession were paid more monthly than those who work in black.

Prices on the market were formed in two ways. Prices in cooperative and state stores were monitored by the city authorities. And private traders themselves fixed the prices for goods and food. The new economic policy implemented in Kazakhstan opened the way to market relations. But prices were monitored by the state. The high cost in Kyzylorda has put a strain on the budget of ordinary residents. Food prices in Kyzylorda were higher than in other cities. For example, in the second half of the 20s of the twentieth century in the city of Moscow, 1 kilogram of meat cost 42 kopecks, 1 kilogram of fish-28 kopecks, 1 kilogram of cheese-30 kopecks. In Kyzylorda, the price of bread is 9 kopecks, a bottle of milk ranges from 20-30 kopecks, 400 grams of fish ranges from 30-75 kopecks, дүкендерде 400 grams is sold in stores and markets in the amount of 20-40 kopecks. It was one of the main types of food that the inhabitants of the city used for their daily meals. It would be very difficult for a person who earns 40-60 kopecks a day to live if there were at least 2-3 people in his house [21, 30p]. In this regard, we can calculate a monthly cost estimate for a resident of the city, who receives 40 rubles a month. If he is single, he needs 1-1.5 rubles a day to eat. He spends an average of 35 rubles per month on his food itself. The rest is 5 rubles. Even if these funds are paid for renting an apartment, there will be no extra money left in his hands. Additional funds are required for the purchase of food and other items of clothing, household items from the apartment. And if he was married, then the situation could be worse. On the basis of this estimated forecast, one can see the life of an ordinary working person.

After receiving the status of the capital, the food supply of Kyzylorda was in the first place. It was a matter of State importance. For example, under the supervision of the government and the party leadership, the work of specially responsible institutions was checked in order to meet the needs of the city's population. The task of overseeing their work was entrusted to the local city committee of Arboretum. But despite this, there was a shortage of flour and bread due to the growth of the city's population, an increase in the population from the regions. In 1925, 20 wagons of flour were transported to the city of Kyzylorda every month, which was planned to be delivered to the existing bakeries in the city. The volume of flour transported in 1925 was insufficient for the needs of the city in 1926. For the same reason, the Council of

Commissioners issued a special order on the flour issue. According to the Order, 30 wagons of flour were delivered to Kyzylorda, and 11 wagons of flour were delivered to Kazakhnansau on a monthly basis. This is due, firstly, to the need to meet the needs of the city's residents, and secondly, to maintain stable prices for flour in the city. This sentence had entered into legal force since January 1926. But by the end of January, 5.5 wagons of flour were delivered to Kyzylorda, and bakeries in the city were not fully supplied with flour. As a result, there was a shortage of flour in the city. On store shelves, the amount of flour decreased, and prices began to rise [22]. Since the cooperative stores did not have the required amount of flour, the city authorities provided civil servants with 2 kilograms of free flour per month from the city fund. There was a shortage of greens-products necessary for the city - cabbage, potatoes, sauerkraut, tomatoes. Because these products were not sown in Kyzylorda. Most of the vegetables were transported from the outside. Especially in the winter months, there was a sharp shortage of potatoes. There were no potatoes in state stores at all, and potatoes in private traders were sold at twice the prices approved by the government. At the same time, the state did not build special storage facilities for greens during the winter months. Therefore, the city's cooperatives did not buy the necessary vegetables in advance, so there was a shortage of vegetables in the winter months. The city's executive committee visited the shops of individual entrepreneurs and monitored their prices. Nevertheless, it turned out that prices in the city are higher than the norms approved by the state. The government could not fully provide the residents of the city with the necessary goods. And in the stores of individual entrepreneurs, vegetables were constantly on sale. Some of the population of the city consisted of workers and ordinary employees, and others were already working. The state provided food only to people with high positions. And ordinary residents of the city made a living only at the expense of the monthly salary they earned. Employees working in state institutions were issued special cards. With the same cards, they received the necessary food from cooperative stores in the right amount without hindrance.

In connection with the issue of household goods in Kyzylorda, B. Mailin gives some information. In one of the articles he published in the newspaper, he expressed his opinion as follows: "on October 1, in the store of Kaztorg in Turkestan, a total of 2,646 rubles of illiquid goods were left, there is no liquid, necessary for the country. How is the lack of liquid goods? Instead, it was a useless, illiquid product. At the moment, there is a pretext for" a different situation in Kazakhstan", "moving to Kyzylorda", but if we say so, Kaztorg's store in another place is not like that. For example: kaztorg's store in Kyzylorda is full of various products. "I don't know," he said. There are also "Bel Bala" and "stepson" among the shops of kaztorg. Although there is a leather syndicate in Kyzylorda that sells leather and shoes, Kaztorg has almost no leather shoes in the Kyzylorda store. But a leather shoe merchant is enough, but when he is not in the store of the competing Kaztorg, he sells his goods to the peasant for two bets," he gives information about consumer goods in Kyzylorda, P. 23, 200-201. It is planned to cover all types of goods on the shelves of stores located in Kyzylorda. But such experience has affected other regions. For example, no expert work was carried out in the city due to the tastes of consumers. In the first years, store shelves began to bring goods from the regions of Kazakhstan, so as not to remain empty. But due to the existing demand in the market, no monitoring was carried out. Necessary and unnecessary goods began to arrive in the city. This began to be especially reflected in the goods that were left in the warehouses of cooperative stores. Therefore, there is a shortage of goods in other regions.

The executive committee of Kyzylorda and the Government of Kazakhstan constantly monitored the issue of prices in retail outlets in the city. For example, at the collegial meetings of the city executive committee, the issue of creating supervisory committees in order to maintain the purchasing power of the population at a high level was discussed. The prices of established cooperatives in the city were cheaper than private retail outlets. But the townspeople were buying goods from street merchants. This is due to the fact that in cooperative stores, goods were sometimes in short supply. Especially this was the case with food products. An ordinary consumer spends his daily funds on food, food. And industrial goods, for example, clothing, household items, were purchased by the population when the need arose. At the same time, goods sold at low prices in most cases were available to party workers and people working in the state sphere. And ordinary people did not have the opportunity to buy goods from cooperatives for a scarce product. The main cause of this situation was on special cards that were issued. State employees were given cards, through which they received food at reduced prices.

At a regular meeting of the city executive committee, a regulatory body was created to monitor prices in the markets and market trading. The Administrative Department of the city executive committee was chosen as this body. For example, he worked in Orenburg, the former capital of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The working group formed in the administrative department was engaged in regulating prices in the markets. The working group of the administrative department was tasked with

monitoring prices in markets and Trade Cooperatives in the city. Employees of the city militia were instructed to inspect cooperative stores. The price of goods sold through state Cards was fluctuating. A number of civil servants have come to this issue with their complaints. In order to implement the planned work, the salaries of employees of the city militia were increased. This case was fully supervised and its systematic work was monitored. For example, an ordinary militia officer in the rank of lieutenant received a salary of 15-16 rubles a month. The issue of raising salaries for police officers was raised by the city authorities before the Central Executive Committee and the Government of Kazakhstan. At the same time, the main reason for the increase in the status of the city militia and the increase in the number of employees was the theft of Belen in the city. Many criminal groups from all over the Republic began to come to the city of Kyzylorda, which received the status of the capital. The circulation of money in the city increased many times, trade began to develop. Ordinary residents of the city began to suffer the most from criminals in 24 months. As already mentioned, residents of the city bought the necessary food at the market or in state cooperatives. Prices in state cooperatives are set by the state. And the price of goods in the markets was constantly expensive. The city of Kyzylorda was divided into two parts: new and old. The market and cooperative shops were located on the old side of the city, near the former Akmeshit fortress. In addition to food, Kyzylorda opened 15 stores selling small items necessary for everyday life and providing services to the population.

The life of the city of Kyzylorda was very expensive, and there was a busy struggle. The vast majority of local residents in the city agreed to hard work for the purpose of daily subsistence. It was especially difficult for people without a profession to make ends meet in the capital city. Among the residents of the city throughout Kazakhstan, the burden on the residents of the capital has fallen a lot.

**Conclusion.** In 1926, we came across an interesting article that was published in the newspaper "Soviet step". The title of the article is "long-ear", the basis of the text in it refuted the information that at the beginning of the year the central capital could move to Verny, Semey or Aktobe among the population, people's commissariats and other institutions in Kyzylorda. One of the main reasons for this was the inability of the city of Kyzylorda to fulfill its goal. The nature of the city of Kyzylorda is unfavorable, and the dynamics of the city's development did not bring positive results. The very geographical location of the city of Kyzylorda was in unfavorable climatic conditions. For example, in the summer months, the air temperature rose to forty, fifty degrees, and in the winter months, on the contrary, it fell to thirty, forty degrees. This, of course, had an impact on the life of the capital. Institutions and residential buildings located in the city required a lot of fuel to heat during the winter months. In addition, during the summer months, the interior of the buildings was very hot, hindering regular operation. Monitoring the stable functioning of institutions from the state required funds. The local budget was burdened by this situation. In order to supply the city with food, difficulties arose with the import of many goods from outside, their storage in warehouses. At the beginning, when Astana moved to Kyzylorda, the government planned to plant crops in the vicinity of the city, build a system of gardens. But this case, although it took its initiative, remained unfinished. After all, the natural conditions of Kyzylorda did not allow these plans to be implemented.

After Kyzylorda acquired the status of the capital, there was an increase in prices and a shortage of goods. Changes in the architectural appearance of the city, innovations in cultural life did not have a significant impact on the social status of the townspeople. During these years, the concepts of "capital's high cost" began to form. Due to the shortage of work in the capital city, the government organized many events in order to provide employment to the local population, equalize wages with the prices of goods in the city. First of all, the prices of goods used by the city's residents in their daily lives were constantly monitored by the state. The average salary for the city was sixty rubles. Most of the city's residents worked in state and budget places. Among the inhabitants who ran their own businesses, there were often merchants. The prices of goods of private traders were higher than those fixed in state cooperatives. But despite this, local residents were forced to take goods at exorbitant prices. Especially in the winter months, food prices were recorded at a high level. Because local cooperatives did not have special food storage facilities. For this reason, local merchants sold vegetables at inflated prices. In order to provide food, the city authorities planned to organize fields. In order to provide the capital city with high-quality and low-cost food, satellite cities were of great importance. But the climatic conditions of Kyzylorda did not allow the full implementation of the plan. In the first years, construction works were carried out in Kyzylorda. The city authorities began to take up the creation of horticultural and economic cooperatives surrounding the city in order to preserve food security. Most of these works were stopped in 1927 by a decision of the government. After the decision to transfer the capital to Almaty, the planned works in Kyzylorda were not fully implemented.

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