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FOOD AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE MEASURES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN DURING THE FAMINE OF THE 1930S (ON THE EXAMPLE OF CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN)

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Abstract. Introduction. The article discusses measures to help destitute children during the Famine of the 1930s. Purpose and objectives of the study. Based on archival documents and scientific research, on the example of the Central Kazakhstan a historical study of the problem, focusing on measures to combat child homelessness in Kazakhstan, including the opening of catering points, the provision of food assistance, financing of children's institutions. *Materials and Methods.* The research paper used materials of executive bodies on combating child homelessness, as well as collections of documents published in recent years, stored in the funds of the Karaganda Regional State Archive, the State Archives of Nura and Shet districts. The article employed the methods of analysis, synthesis, analogy, systematization, comparison, description, etc. along with general scientific methods, historical-documentary, content-analysis, historical-comparative methods. *Results.* The history of Kazakhstan in the 30s of the XX century has influenced the growth of the number of homeless and abandoned children. In this situation, the Soviet authorities were forced to fight homelessness and took measures. The study evaluates measures taken by state bodies to help destitute children, identifies and examines such gaps as the misuse of financial and food assistance in accordance with the intended purpose. *Conclusion.* State structures and public organizations reacted to homeless, neglected children as a result of the famine by providing food through catering Points, financial assistance to orphanages. But the volume and quality of such assistance did not fully meet the real needs of that time. Low resources, administrative and bureaucratic barriers, and weak management structures reduced the effectiveness of these measures. Nevertheless, the assistance provided helped to save the lives of some children, and made it possible to determine the decisions made by the authorities in the direction of helping children in crisis situations.

Keywords: Central Kazakhstan, famine, destitute children, financial and food assistance

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1930-ШЫ ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ КЕЗІНДЕГІ ПАНАСЫЗ ҚАЛҒАН БАЛАЛАРҒА АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ПЕН ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ, КӨМЕК КӨРСЕТУ ШАРАЛАРЫ (ОРТАЛЫҚ ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЫСАЛЫНДА)

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Мақалада 1930 жылғы ашаршылық кезіндегі панасыз қалған балаларға көмек көрсету шаралары қарастырылады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Архив құжаттары мен ғылыми зерттеулер негізінде Орталық Қазақстан мысалында Қазақстандағы балалар панасыздығымен күресу шараларына, оның ішінде тамақтандыру пункттарын ашу, азық-түлік көмегін көрсету, балалар мекемелерін қаржыландыру мәселелеріне назар аудара отырып, мәселені тарихи тұрғыдан зерделеу болып табылады. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеу жұмысында Қарағанды облыстық мемлекеттік архиві, Нұра және Шет аудандарының мемлекеттік архивтері қорларында сақталған атқару органдарының балалар панасыздығымен күрес жөніндегі іс-қағаз құжаттары, сонымен қатар соңғы жылдары жарық көрген құжаттар жинақтары материалдары қолданылды. Мақала анализ, синтез, аналогия, жүйелеу, салыстыру, сипаттау және т.б жалпы ғылыми әдістермен бірге, тарихи-құжаттық, контент-талдау, тарихи-салыстырмалық әдістер арқылы жазылды. *Нәтижелер.* XX ғасырдың 30-шы жылдарындағы қазақ тарихындағы нәубет панасыз, тастанды балалардың санының өсуіне әсер еткен болатын. Осындай жағдайда кеңес билігі панасыздықпен күресуге мәжбүр болып, шаралар қабылдаған болатын. Зерттеуде мемлекеттік органдардың панасыз балаларға көмек көрсету шараларына баға беріліп және сол қаржылық, азық-түлік көмектерінің мақсатқа сәйкес жұмсалмауы сияқты олқылықтар анықталып, зерделенеді. *Қорытынды.* Ашаршылық салдарынан панасыз, қараусыз қалған балаларға мемлекеттік құрылымдар мен қоғамдық ұйымдар тамақтандыру пункттары арқылы азық-түлікпен, балалар үйлеріне қаржылай көмек көрсету арқылы әрекет жасады. Бірақ, бұндай көмектің көлемі мен сапасы сол кездегі нақты қажеттіліктерге толықтай сай болған жоқ. Ресурстың аздығы, әкімшілік-бюрократиялық кедергілер, басқару құрылымдарының әлсіздігі бұл шаралардың тиімділігін төмендетті. Соған қарамастан көрсетілген көмек кейбір балалардың өмірін сақтап қалуға ықпал етті, әрі билік органдарының дағдарыс жағдайында балаларға көмек көрсету бағытында қабылдаған шешімдерін анықтауға мүмкіндік берді.

Түйін сөздер: Орталық Қазақстан, ашаршылық, панасыз балалар, қаржылық, азық-түлік көмегі

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МЕРЫ ФИНАНСОВОЙ, ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ ПОМОЩИ БЕСПРИЗОРНЫМ ДЕТЯМ ВО ВРЕМЯ ГОЛОДА 1930-х ГОДОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА)

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Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье рассматриваются основные мероприятия по оказанию помощи беспризорным детям в период голода 1930-х годов. *Цель и задачи исследования.* В статье на основе архивных документов и научных исследований анализируются основные меры борьбы с детской беспризорностью в Казахстане на примере Центрального Казахстана. Особое внимание уделяется таким аспектам, как организация пунктов питания, предоставление продуктов питания, финансирование детских учреждений. *Материалы и методы.* В исследовании были использованы документы исполнительных органов по борьбе с детской беспризорностью, полученные из фондов Карагандинского областного государственного архива и государственных архивов Нурина и Шетского районов, а также материалы из сборников документов, опубликованных в последние годы. Статья написана с использованием как общенаучных методов – анализа, синтеза, аналогии, систематизации, сравнения, описания и др., так и специальных исторических методов – историко-документального, контент-анализа и историко-сравнительного. *Результаты.* Голод 1930-х годов в Казахстане стал главной причиной резкого роста количества беспризорных и безнадзорных детей. В сложившихся условиях советская власть была вынуждена принять меры по борьбе с детской беспризорностью. В статье авторами дается оценка мерам государственной помощи детям. В ходе анализа документов авторами было выявлено нецелевое использование финансовой и продовольственной помощи. *Заключение.* В годы голода государственные структуры и общественные организации оказывали беспризорным и безнадзорным детям помощь через пункты питания, а также выделяли дополнительное финансирование детским домам. К сожалению, объем и качество оказываемой помощи со стороны государства не мог покрыть даже элементарные потребности. Ограниченность ресурсов, административно-бюрократические барьеры и слабость местных исполнительных органов снижали эффективность принимаемых мер. Тем не менее, несмотря на все недостатки, оказанная государством поддержка способствовала не только спасению жизней многих детей, но и сыграла роль в координации деятельности местных органов, направленной на защиту детского населения.

Ключевые слова: Центральный Казахстан, голод, беспризорные дети, финансирование, продовольственная помощь

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Introduction. The 1930s were one of the most tragic periods in the history of the Soviet Union, including the history of Kazakhstan. As a result of the famine caused by the socio-economic crisis resulting from collectivisation, confiscation of wealth, the forced sedentarization, etc., the number of homeless, neglected and abandoned children had increased over the years. The documents of those years, which are kept in the archives, show that the Soviet authorities and local executive bodies were forced to take urgent

measures to combat child homelessness. These measures were implemented through the allocation of food, the opening of temporary food distribution centres, the opening of facilities for destitute children and the allocation of funds for these facilities.

Despite limited resources in conditions of mass starvation, these measures have helped to partially solve a number of problems and stabilise the situation in the fight against child homelessness. The study of these aspects allows us to understand the specifics of state social policy during the crisis of that time and to better grasp the history of homeless street children. The aim of the article is a historical study of the topic with a focus on the measures taken to combat child homelessness in Kazakhstan during the famine in the 1930s, including the opening of food outlets, food aid and funding for children's institutions.

Materials and Methods. In writing the article, materials such as official documents, official files, excerpts from various committees, including the committees of the Unified State Political Directorate (USPD), special information and letters of instruction were used as a database.

In the 1930s, Kazakhstan adopted a series of legislative documents to combat child homelessness. These included the resolution "On mass starvation in Kazakhstan" adopted by the Praesidium of the Kazakh Regional Committee on 2 July 1932, the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 19 May 1933 on the provision of funds to combat child homelessness in the Autonomous Republic of Kazakhstan.

The office documents include extracts from the USPD bodies, extracts from the regional and district executive committees, minutes of meetings, explanatory notes, telegrams, instructions, statistical material and official documents on the support of the care departments for destitute children. These official documents deal with the equipment of the orphanages, the living conditions of the children, the amount of funding provided and much more.

The article presents resolutions and protocols of the party and Soviet organs of 1931-1933 from the fund №30 of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR from the fund of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, from the fund №822 of the party control organs of the Karaganda region from the fund of the Karaganda Regional State Archive, materials from the fund №422 of the Nura District Council of Workers, Peasants and Red Army workers and its executive body from the "State Archive of the Nura District of the Karaganda Region", "Resolutions, minutes, directives of the party and Soviet bodies of 1931-1933, as well as materials "On combating especially needy peasants, forced refugees and child homelessness of 1932-1933", educational letters from the fund №265 of the "Materials of the Shet District Prosecutor's Office" of the Shet District State Archive allowed us to consider the work to combat child homelessness from the regional aspect. In addition, in collections of archival documents and materials on the history of the famine "Asharshylyk. Golod. 1928-1934" [Asharshylyk, 2021: 1028], Russian "Famine in the USSR 1929-1934" [Golod..., 2012: 912], contain documents on the problem of combating child homelessness. In these documents, one can see the situation of children impoverished by hunger, the amount of funds allocated for them and problems such as the misuse of the aid provided.

In addition to the general scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, analogy, systematisation, comparison, description, etc., the article uses a historical and documentary method to analyse records of statements by USPD authorities characterising the state's policy on child homelessness during the famine of the 1930s, to identify problems in the allocation of resources in the fight against child homelessness, content is used to analyse archival materials and official documents - the method of analysis is applied. The methods of historical and comparative analysis will be used to identify changes in the state's homelessness policy.

Discussion. A number of studies have been published on the history of the famine in Kazakhstan in the 1930s and archival documents have been scientifically analysed. However, the problem of child homelessness and the measures taken to combat starvation have hardly been researched. The study by G. Sugiralimova on the problem of destitute children in the 1920s and 40s in Russian historiography can be described as a comprehensive work on this topic. The study analyses the activities of state and public structures that dealt with the problem of destitute children. [Sugiralimova, p. 200]. In the following years, a number of scientific articles were published on the problem of child homelessness during the famine of the 1930s. In regional terms, the articles by K. K. Baysarina on the fate of destitute children in 1930-1932 in East Kazakhstan [Baysarina, 2021], the research of S. Eleukhanova on the problem of deported children during the famine of the 1930s [Eleukhanova, 2023], the works of Z.G. Saktaganova, K. Abdrakhmanova and others on the problem of orphanages [Saktaganova, Abdrakhmanova, et al, 2025], a study by O. Mukhatova on the situation of defenceless children in the 1930s based on archival documents and memories of eyewitnesses of the famine and descendants [Mukhatova, 2025], the study by A. Kaipbayeva and A. Belyalova on the state social protection system for destitute children in the 1920s and 30s

[Kaipbayeva, Belyalova 2025], R. Aydarbaeva, S. Ualiyeva [Aydarbaeva, Ualiyeva, 2025] and other research dealing with the fate of destitute children in the years 1930-1932 in East Kazakhstan. In foreign studies, the problem of child homelessness is considered in the context of the history of starvation. In particular, the German scholars R. Conquest [Conquest, 1988: 620] and R. Kindler [Kindler, 2023: 432], the Italian scholar N. Pianciola [Pianciola, 2004] and the American scholar S. Cameron [Cameron, 2023: 304] have, according to some researchers, considered the problem partly within the framework of the history of famine. These studies focussed on issues such as the growing number of destitute children, the abandonment of children on the streets and the conditions in orphanages that arose as a result of famine.

Results. The great famine that struck Kazakhstan in the 1930s led to an increase in the number of street children in the region. However, it is difficult to determine their exact number. It was only with the mass famine that the resolution of the Praesidium of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the CPSU(b) of 2 July 1932 "On the mass famine in Kazakhstan" noted an enormous increase in the number of destitute children. The resolution states that their number rose from 7 thousand to 35 thousand in the period from 1 January 1932 to 1 June 1932 [KOMA. F. 822P. Op. 3. D. 3. L. 90-91]. The number of destitute children increased fivefold in six months. From this we can deduce the size and growth rate of the number of destitute children. S. Cameron says that in 1932 there were 20700 of them, and at the beginning of 1933 there were 71 thousand [Cameron, 2023:179], the N. Pianciola found that in 1933 the number of abandoned children reached 61 thousand [Pianciola, 2004: 94], R. Kindler found that in 1934 the number of orphans exceeded 60 thousand [Kindler, 2023: 265], based on archival documents. Of course, these are all figures based on official documents, but in reality there are probably even more. It is possible that the rest were not accounted for, but starved to death. In such a situation, the Soviet authorities had to take measures to combat child homelessness by providing food and funds for local food centres for starving children. These measures were implemented by opening distribution centres for starving children, providing food, opening orphanages, providing the necessary material and technical basis and providing funds to combat child homelessness. In the Nura District archives, for example, we found records that starving people from the Zhanaarka District had to move to the neighbouring Nura District and that food was provided to feed destitute children from this area. As of 15 December 1932, the number of destitute children assigned to the orphanages of Ivanovsk and Pushkin in the Nura district is given as 71 in the Zhanaarka district and 341 in the Nura district [NAMA. F. 422. Op. 1. D.11. L. 9], The District Supply Committee informed the Regional Executive Committee that 354 poods of wheat, 3361 poods of millet, 16 poods of flour and a total of 3732 poods of food were provided for the starving, destitute children [NAMA. F. 422. Op. 1. D. 11. L. 20].

Child homelessness in Kazakhstan was at the centre of attention of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR. In the record of the application addressed to O. Issaev in September 1932, it was stated that, according to official data, there were 9,000 destitute children in the Karaganda region. It is claimed that the number of these children grew from day to day because the population left their children to starve on the streets. Only about 3 thousand children were placed in orphanages and kindergartens. Moreover, the orphanages had been found to be in poor conditions and the infant mortality rate was high. It was reported that in Kokshetau 170 children died within a month, in Akmola 30 children died and in Karaganda 100 children died within ten days. The Regional Supply Committee delayed the distribution of grain products for a month, even though the order had already been given. This case of equipping orphanages was extremely poorly organised and was sometimes declared a criminal offence. [KROMA. F. 30. Op. 7. D. 161. L. 66]. As you can see, from the archive materials, the measures to equip the orphanages and provide aid were not entirelyly comprehensive. The documents show that food and industrial goods allocated to the orphanages were looted and not delivered to them. For example, in 1932 Telman District Children's Commission report states that orphanage staff deliberately pointed out the excessive number of children in order to obtain more food and items. [KOMA F. 822P. Op. 3. D. 7. L. 100-101].

However, we have also come across documentary material on the struggle of the competent authorities against such looting. In the documents of the Shet District Archives, an instruction addressed to all regional prosecutors indicates that the 6th Plenum of the Regional Committee, by decision of the government, obliged the Soviet authorities and the public to eliminate child homelessness, and that it was proposed to spend more funds from the budget for this purpose. However, as these guidelines were not adhered to on the ground, the condition of the orphanage was catastrophic and the mortality rate was high. In this context, it was proposed to monitor the provision of orphanages. They suggested setting up teams to inspect the state of orphanages, kindergartens and financial authorities, and when the crime was discovered, they proposed to investigate immediately and hold a public trial in front of the workers. They also called for ensuring that

the children are provided with educational materials and informing them every ten days. [ShAMA F. 265. Op. 1. D. 216. L. 3-4]

The problem of homelessness in connection with forced immigrants did not end in 1933. The report of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR on the situation of refugees for February 1933 notes that the problem of homelessness in connection with immigration had increased significantly and that the majority of the resettled peasants had left their children at the railway stations, in the cities and district centres, and the contingent of homeless children 1/IV amounts to 57,000 children [Asharshylyk, 2021: 431]. It is also noted that the influx of homeless children did not stop and infectious diseases spread among them, and the mortality rate among children increased. The statement notes that a total of 40,000 children were accepted for centralised care for destitute children in the first quarter as part of the anti-refugee measures, but in practise, according to the People's Commissariat of Education, the quota was 56,000 children. Of the 40,000 children accepted by Moscow in the first quarter, the People's Commissariat of Education announced a quota of 56,000 children for 3 months (April-May-June) for the second quarter, and the People's Commissariat of Health announced a quota of 13,000 children for 3 months (April-May-June). This document deals not only with the problem of migrants, but also with the issue of providing funds for the production of goods, providing aid in the form of food and providing funds for their accommodation. Including flour – 434 tonnes, grain – 66.75 tonnes, vegetable oil – 8.94 tonnes, sugar – 51.64 tonnes, tea – 8.9 tonnes, meat – 89 tonnes, industrial goods worth 2,110 roubles, before they were handed over to orphanages for central supply [Asharshylyk, 2021: 433-436]. The minutes of the meeting of the commission on the status of ongoing work to support homeless children in the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on 11 February 1933 deal with the question of the status and objectives of aid for destitute children in Kazakhstan. Semashko, Toktabaev, Shaburova, Epstein, Markunyovich from the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, Zaitsev from the Finance Committee of the RSFSR, Kornetsova from the Education Committee of the RSFSR, Aranovich from the Children's Commission of the Central Executive Committee, Savchenko participated as members of the commission. According to the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, the number of children enrolled in institutions for the needy and homeless in Kazakhstan amounts to 40 thousand people. The CAC of the USSR for the expenses of these 40 thousand children in the 4th quarter of 1932 amounted to 1 million roubles, the Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee provided 1,750 thousand roubles, the All-Russian Insurance Company – 250 thousand roubles. The documents note that 2,254,000 thousand rubles were allocated from the republican budget of Kazakhstan, but they do not contain information about the actual allocation of funds and their implementation. Therefore, the Ministry of Finance of the RSFSR is instructed to verify the use of these allocated funds within 1 month. In addition, the chairman of the Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Semashko, reported that 3 million roubles would be made available in 1933. According to representatives of the Financial Management Committee of the RSFSR and the All-Russian Insurance Company, the budget also provided for 3 million roubles, of which 2 million were to be transferred to a subsidiary enterprise and 1 million roubles for equipment, containers, etc. He pointed out that the government of the Kazakh ASSR had not requested equipment and seeds for the establishment of a subsidiary farm and instructed the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR to submit an application within two decades. At this meeting, the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR instructed to send 5 qualified specialists to Kazakhstan to combat child homelessness and normalise work in orphanages. On the above issues, the Kazakh ASSR stated in March that it was necessary to discuss measures to prevent child homelessness in the Praesidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee [Asharshylyk, 2021: 454].

At a meeting of the Praesidium of the Central Children's Commission of the Kazakh Central Committee on 23 March 1933, the dissatisfaction with the financial situation of the children's homes was reported. There was no control over the expenditure of funds allocated from the local budget, and in some areas the amount of funds allocated to the neighbourhood did not correspond to the small needs of the orphanages. Most orphanages did not have a fixed budget as they did not have a plan for their own needs. The funds allocated in 1932: for the regional budget – 600,000 roubles, for the local budget – 1,000,000 roubles. Of the 8,584,000 roubles allocated for the 1st quarter of 1933, 5,859,000 roubles were allocated to the local countries, of which 2,725,000 roubles were not allocated [Asharshylyk, 2021: 521].

The People's Commissariat for Health also noted the low level of medical and sanitary care in children's facilities. The People's Commissariat of Education and the People's Commissariat of Health have pledged to implement a series of measures to combat homelessness among children and in children's homes. These include a ten-day inspection of all children's institutions in the region, separation of sick children from

healthy children, age selection, typing of institutions, provision of specialists with staff, medical examination of children, placement of sick children in appropriate medical facilities, checking within ten days the degree to which children's institutions are supplied with necessary medicines, the People's Commissariat of Supply had to develop a procedure for the provision of an orphanage within five days, such important measures as the development of measures for the dispatch of certain types of food and industrial goods in regions and districts were provided for within a period of ten days. In addition, the issue of approving the plan to allocate 1,000,000 rubles for the organisation of farms in orphanages was discussed and it was decided to allocate 50,000 rubles of this 1,000,000 rubles for the organisation of dairy farming in orphanages. The remaining amount must be distributed among the regions, including the allocation of 230,000 roubles to the Karaganda region [Asharshylyk, 2021: 526].

When it comes to measures to combat child homelessness in Kazakhstan, there are records from various authorities that provide information. In particular, we have drawn attention to the note of the Commissioner of the Children's Commission dated 3 April 1933 to the Praesidium of the Children's Commission with a statement on the state of orphanages in the Kazakh ASSR. This statement shows that the influx of homeless children has only recently stabilised and has reached 60,000 people. It is noted that on 1 April this year, 57–58,000 children were housed in orphanages, and about 2500–3500 children had to be taken off the streets. It also mentions the poor situation of an orphanage in the region. The buildings of the orphanage were unsuitable, there was no bedding, no clothing, the children slept on the bare floor, and there was no mention of baby food at all. There was no regulation, there was absolutely no control over the supply and consumption of food. The financial resources were very limited. In 1932, for example, the orphanages received 1,545,000 roubles, or 33.9%, instead of the 4,579,000 roubles that should have been deducted. The entire weight of the funding was allocated by the Kazakh government to the funds of the Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. In 1932, the Children's Commission, together with the Regional Children's Fund, transferred 3,524,300 roubles from the Lenin Foundation - a total of around four million roubles was transferred. It was included in the Kazakh budget by the Kazakh People's Commissariat of Finance and closed the Kazakh budget with the funds of the Central and Kazakh Children's Commissions. And since the region did not provide funds, there was a financial gap and the condition of the orphanages deteriorated. The regional committee of the CPSU (b) addressed the problem of homelessness, identified the causes of the gaps on the part of the regional committee and eliminated them, ensured the provision and funding and transferred responsibility for combating homelessness. Following this declaration, a number of advances were made in the region in tackling child homelessness and consideration was given to monitoring further developments [Asharshylyk, 2021: 562-564].

It can be seen that the financial issue was one of the main problems in the fight against child homelessness. The archival documents show that in some cases the question of additional funds was raised, as the financial issue had stalled due to the famine in the country. For example, in the minutes of the meeting of the commission chaired by T. Ryskulov on 11 April 1933, it was decided to allocate additional funds for the accommodation of homeless Kazakh children in the Kazakh ASSR and other regions of the RSFSR. These funds were allocated as follows: Kyrgyz ASSR – 200 thousand roubles, Middle Volga Region – 200 thousand roubles, Western Siberia Region – 200 thousand roubles, North Caucasus Region – 250 thousand roubles, Republic of Volga Germans – 50 thousand roubles, Kazakh ASSR – 500 thousand roubles. Additional funds totalling 1,400,000 roubles are to be made available [Asharshylyk, 2021: 566-567].

In this regard, at the meeting of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee on 5 May 1933 on the allocation of additional funds for measures to support destitute children in orphanages of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and other regions of the RSFSR, the following measures were adopted in accordance with the financial plan of the Children's Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for measures to support children in 1933. Provision of additional funds in the following amounts: for 11,900 children of the Kazakh ASSR – 4,998,000 roubles, for 3,425 children of the Middle Volga Region, the West Siberian Territory, the Kyrgyz ASSR – 1,200,000 roubles, for children of the North Caucasian ASSR – 400,000, for children of the Volga German ASSR – 150,000 roubles. In accordance with the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 10 April 1933 on the support of Kazakh immigrants in paragraph 2 of this protocol, the quota of children in the orphanages of the Kazakh ASSR was increased from 35,535 to 60,000, with an additional quota of children amounting to 6,810.375 rubles, of which 3,810,375 rubles were financed from the following sources: a) the Children's Committee of the Central Executive Committee – 1,000,000 rubles; b) the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR – 750,000; c) the People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR – 750,000;

d) from the budget of the Kazakh ASSR and other local organisations – 1,310,375 rubles. In addition, strict control is provided for the funds allocated for the implementation of homeless people in the orphanages of the Kazakh ASSR [Asharshylyk, 2021: 573-574].

The resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 19 May 1933 "On the allocation of funds to combat child homelessness in the Kazakh ASSR" also provided for the allocation of 3,000,000 roubles from the budget to combat child homelessness and social insurance for children in orphanages and labour communes of the Kazakh ASSR [Golod...2012: 638].

The documents of the commission that reviewed the conditions of work with destitute children in the regions of the Kazakh ASSR, dated 3 July 1933, state that the financing of children's institutions was transferred to the budget of the districts only on 1 July 1933, since the financing of orphanages in the districts of Karkaraly, Abyraly, Ku, Shyngystau, Beskaragai and Ulan was poor, which led to gaps in the children's nutrition. Of all the districts, the level of care was very poor in the districts of Abyraly, Karkaraly and Shyngystau. This is due to the fact that these areas are far from the regional centre and the bases of the regional consumer association. As a result, the products delivered to these areas were stored in Semey warehouses for 2-3 months and were delivered late. Due to the food shortage in Abyraly district, 19 children died in April as a result of a 6-day famine. The regional children's commission also found that some organisations in Karkaraly, Abyraly and Shyngystau districts were using child nutrition for their own needs [Asharshylyk, 2021: 611-617].

In the report of the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, U. Kulumbetov, to the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, M. I. Kalinin, of 1 October 1933 on the state of aid for destitute children, it is stated that the contingent of homeless children in Kazakhstan at the end of 1932 amounted to about 20,700 people, which rose sharply in the first half of 1933 and reached 71,000 children. It should be noted that 60,000 of these children were actually cared for by 302 orphanages, and in the 4th quarter it was planned to care for another 11,000 homeless children. At the same time, 51% of the destitute children are schoolchildren, 26.5% are pre-school children, 22.5% are adults who were not involved in education and were not educated. In the first phase, the fight against street children was limited to picking up homeless children from railway stations and streets and placing them in orphanages. The orphanages took the form of temporary boarding houses, in some places they were hotbeds of epidemics and infectious diseases, most of them were 60-70% unfurnished, had no clothes, no bed linen. In addition, the following measures should be taken in this direction. These are: 1. Typification of orphanages according to the age characteristics of the foster children; 2. Providing orphanages with warm clothing and bedding according to the winter season; 3. Providing orphanages with well-maintained buildings, fuel and water; equipment for educational work; 4. Organization of subsidiary farms at a large orphanages; 5. Organising 8 children's communities for children with educational difficulties; 6. Registering children in all orphanages before 1 October of the same year; 7. Raising public awareness of the fight against child homelessness; 8. Funding, providing medical care and improving the training of professionals; 9. Transferring the costs of orphanages to the regional budget; 10. Organising, above all, the collection of destitute children at railway stations, industrial enterprises and in cities. In order to implement these measures, it was necessary: 1. To release a special stock of industrial goods at city prices for 4 million roubles; 2. To allocate 800 thousand roubles for the organisation of subsidiary farms; 2000 thousand roubles for children's clothing; 700 thousand roubles for the repair and furnishing of an orphanage; 3. in 1934 to increase in the cost of maintaining one child per year to 650 thousand; 4. ensuring the uninterrupted supply of orphanages with the necessary foodstuffs in accordance with the accepted quota; 5. To take a series of measures to effectively combat child homelessness in the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [Asharshylyk, 2021: 684-687].

Conclusion. Thus, during the famine of the 1930s, the provision of financial and food aid in the Kazakh ASSR became one of the most important measures to eliminate child homelessness. Although orphanages were seen as the most important means of combating child homelessness, it should be noted that the problem of their supply, the supply of food to children, was at a low level. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned documents show that more than once meetings were held on the provision of financial resources to combat child homelessness in the Autonomous Republic of Kazakhstan, at which a resolution was adopted. In other words, this indicates that the government authorities were not indifferent to the problem of children. But this suggests that the funds and products provided were misused and in some cases plundered. As a result, the conditions for street children in the orphanages became increasingly difficult and the mortality rate among the children was higher. In order to create additional facilities for the orphanages, the establishment of various subsidiary farms was also considered. We also found that the issue of training professionals in children's institutions was one of the most important at the time.

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 KO MA – Karagandy oblystyk memlekettik arhıvy [Karaganda Regional State Archive]
 NA MA – Nura audanynyn memlekettik arhıvy [State archive of Nura District]
 ShA MA – Shet aıdanynyn memlekettik arhıvy [State archive of Shet District]

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