

# THE POLICY OF COLLECTIVIZATION DRIVE IN KAZAKHSTAN BASED ON THE FORM OF SOCIALIST RESTRUCTURING REFORM IN THE SOVIET UNIO

## SOVYET BİRLİĞİNDE SOSYALİST YENİDEN YAPILANDIRMA REFORMU TEMELİNDE KAZAKİSTAN'DA KOLLEKTİFLEŞTİRME POLİTİKASI

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### Abstract

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 had different effects on the history of the Turkish peoples living in this geography. Studies and research that could not be criticized due to ideological pressure during the Soviet Union have started to be questioned today. During the modern development period of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the interest of researchers in the national history of the 1920s-1930s increased. This is an entirely natural phenomenon, since the foundations of Soviet society were laid during this time. Thanks to the reconstruction, history as a science was liberated from the ideological influences and templates of the Communist regime.

The most major development in the modern history of the Republic of Kazakhstan was its participation in Russia. However, the national liberation movements of the Kazakhs against Russian colonialism emerged in Kazakhstan. During the Soviet Russian era, the policies of the Moscow administration gave rise to great social calamities in Kazakhstan.

The policies implemented by Soviet Russia in the 1920s and 1930s were considered as the "Greatest Years of Persecution" in Kazakhstan. These were the years when the Soviet Russia administration implemented a policy of weakening the socio-economic structure of the Kazakh traditional economy and destroying its national culture.

Soviet Russian rule had committed a historic injustice in these years by trying to diminish the historical role of the Kazakh people. The Kazakh people reacted emotionally to this by producing many works on the periods of nomadic life before Russian colonialism.

The article covers the abolition of the entire traditional structure of Soviet power in Kazakhstan during the rule of Stalin, measures taken to weaken the socio-economic structures of the Kazakh people's traditional economy, public protest the Soviet Union's policy of collectivization and confiscation. The large-scale plan of forced collectivization not only led to an economic crisis in the animal farms in Kazakhstan, but also led to socio-demographic consequences in Kazakhstan. This study is based on historical data gathered from Soviet sources.

**Keywords:** *The Soviet Union, Kazakhstan, Stalin's rule, Collectivization, Repression, Starvation, Confiscation and public protests.*

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## Öz

Sovyetler Birliği'nin 1991'de dağılması, bu coğrafyada yaşayan Türk halklarının tarihine farklı etkiler yapmıştır. Sovyetler Birliği döneminde yapılmış ideolojik baskı nedeniyle eleştirilemeyen çalışmalar ve araştırmalar günümüzde sorgulanmaya başlanmıştır. Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti'nin modern gelişim döneminde, 1920-1930'lu yıllardaki ulusal tarihine araştırmacıların ilgisi artmıştır. Bu tamamen doğal bir olgudur, çünkü bu süre zarfında Sovyet toplumunun temelleri atılmıştır. Yeniden yapılanma ile tarih biliminin Komünist rejimin ideolojik etkilerinden ve şablonlarından kurtarılması sağlanmıştır.

Kazakistan Cumhuriyeti'nin modern tarihinde dikkat çeken en belirgin gelişme Rusya'ya katılımı olmuştur. Ancak, Kazakistan'da Rus sömürgeciliğine karşı Kazakların ulusal kurtuluş hareketleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Sovyet Rusya döneminde de Moskova yönetiminin politikaları Kazakistan'da büyük toplumsal felaketlere yol açmıştır.

Sovyet Rusya'nın 1920 ve 1930'lu yıllarda uyguladığı politikalar Kazakistan'da "En Büyük Zulüm Yılları" kabul edilmiştir. Bu yıllar Sovyet Rusya yönetiminin Kazak geleneksel ekonomisinin sosyo-ekonomik yapısını zayıflatma ve ulusal kültürünü yok etme politikasını uyguladığı yıllar olmuştur.

Sovyet Rusya yönetimi bu yıllarda Kazak halkının tarihsel rolünü küçültmeye çalışarak tarihi bir adaletsizlik yapmıştır. Kazak halkı buna Rus sömürgeciliği öncesi göçebe hayatın yaşandığı dönemleri konu alan pek çok eser üreterek duygusal bir tepki vermiştir.

Makalede, Stalin'in yönetimi yıllarında Sovyet gücünün Kazakistan'daki tüm geleneksel yapısını kaldırılması, Kazak halkının geleneksel ekonomisinin sosyo-ekonomik biçimlerini zayıflatmak için önlemler, Sovyetler Birliği'nin kolektifleştirme, müsadere politikası ve kolektifleştirme politikasına karşı halk protestosu hususlarını kapsamaktadır. Zorla kolektifleştirmenin geniş ölçekli planı sadece Kazakistan'daki hayvan çiftliklerinde ekonomik krize yol açmakla kalmadı, aynı zamanda Kazakistan'da sosyo-demografik sonuçlara da yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma, Sovyet kaynaklarından elde edilen tarihsel verilere dayanmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** *Sovyetler Birliği, Kazakistan, Kolektifleştirme, Stalin, Baskı, Açlık, Müsadere ve halk protestoları.*

# The Policy of Collectivization Drive in Kazakhstan Based on The Form of Socialist Restructuring Reform in The Soviet Union

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As a result of February revolution, the Soviet Government came to power in 1917 in Russia. After the fall of the Tsarist rule, in the Central Asia and Kazakhstan, activists and intellectuals created democratic parties to create independent states. Such national states as 'Alash Orda' and 'Turkistan' were defeated by the Soviet Union; finally, the Soviet regime was established.

The Soviet republics and the Soviet autonomy started to establish after October revolution. Under the influence of Bolshevik agitation, the Soviet Autonomous Republics appeared in Turkistan area in 1918. The main area of the Soviet authority was called the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. The leader of Bolsheviks, Lenin, set up the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic as the union of free nations. The Soviet republics and the Soviet autonomous political entities were established after the October revolution. Under the influence of Bolshevik offensive, the Soviet Autonomous Republics appeared in Turkistan area in 1918. The main area of the Soviet authority was called the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. The leader of Bolsheviks, Lenin, set up the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) as the union of free nations.

After establishing of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the autonomous republics were set up in the east parts of the country and they were under the control of Committee on people's affair. Within the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic established the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh ASSR) was originally created as the Kirghiz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (KirghizASSR) on the 26th August in 1920.<sup>1</sup> Before the Russian Revolution, Kazakhs in Russia were known as "Kirghiz-Kazaks" or simply "Kirghiz" (and the Kyrgyzes as "Kara-Kirghiz"). This practice continued into the early Soviet period, and thus the Kirghiz ASSR was a national republic for Kazakhs. On the 5<sup>th</sup> December 1936 the term autonomy disappeared and the Federal Republic named the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic was created.<sup>2</sup>

Lenin's Soviet Bolshevik policy in the national republics aimed at putting the center's interest first, ensuring an overall unity in all spheres of life, preservation of raw material base of the region, destroying national ideology, introducing the Soviet ideology, and preventing any oppositions. First, nomadic pastoral complex of Kazakhs and all measures on destroying the traditional structure were carried out to transfer Kazakh land into a socialist country.

## 2. STARTING COLLECTIVIZATION PROCESS IN THE KAZAKH LAND BASED ON SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

During the Soviet Union, to establish qualitative socialistic structure of society, purposeful modeling, socialistic connection, mentality of Kazakh society were the consequences of uncertainty. These were based on economy, political system, and cultural ideology. It is significant to understand the general tendencies of socialistic transformation of Eurasian multicultural society and peculiar connection, modernization, and tradition in order to study this unique and saved influence. Current situation of science education requires understanding Kazakh history in a new conceptual way and clarifying

1 Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Councils of People's Commissars, (1943) "Collection of Legalizations and Orders of the Board For 1920. Management of the Sovnarkom of the USSR", Article No. 359. *On the formation of the Autonomous Kyrgyz Socialist Soviet Republic*, Moscow. pp. 529-531.

2 Founding Congress of Soviets of the KASSR, (1936) "Founding Congress of Soviets of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic", Alma-Ata: Kazakh Regional Publishing Press, p.128.

the events of chosen stage. Being within the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan witnessed the most complicated period of new political, economic and socio-cultural reconstruction.

After Lenin's death, Stalin intended to establish socialism in the country. He started compulsory industrialization, collectivization, and construction of planned economy. Stalin thought that the key tasks of socialist transformation were to establish industrialization in a short period of time. Between 1926 and 1927 the Soviet authority controlled continuous land management. Moreover, there were decrees and regulations about giving the communal areas to the poor and the middle class in a systematic and purposeful way. Leveling of arable land and grasslands should have been decided as soon as possible to enhance industrialization of the country to accomplish this policy, they confiscated the property of wealthy people in the village and they were repressed.

Opportunities of high rate of socialistic industrialization were defined by the advantages of socialistic system of economy, and description of industrialization in socialistic way. Stalin took into consideration of the historical necessity of socialistic industrialization believed that *"We are 50-100 years far behind of developed countries. We have to be in the same position within 10 years. We have to create it or they will destroy us"*.<sup>3</sup>

They believed that increasing of investment flows proportionately and forced involvement of consumer fund enabled to reach the capitalist world. It is worth mentioning that Stalin's industrialization policy caused huge suffering.

The work of the 15th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (b) came together with strict political conflicts of Stalin and Trotsky's parliamentary parties. In this case, there was a challenge "before liquidated farms" "to get to huge production path". Thus, the authority supported development of socialized agricultural labour. Despite the argument between the parties, the decision of the Congress became a particular program of the action for the local authorities. The Soviet Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee by the decision dated on the 9<sup>th</sup> January 1928, the important party and public officials, namely the members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee were sent to the cereal production areas. On the 15<sup>th</sup> January 1928, Stalin travelled to Siberia instead of G. Ordzhonikidze who was sick at that time. During the 21<sup>st</sup> day of the trip, Stalin had been to Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Rubcovsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, Tigu, and Siberia on the 6<sup>th</sup> February. During the travel to Siberia urged Stalin to make a statement about the forced collectivization.<sup>4</sup>

The main points of collectivization are: to industrialize the country in socialistic term, strengthen agricultural cooperation, experience of first collective farms and large farms in agriculture, show the differences of socialistic economy to farmers, organize machine-tractor station and resolute fight against the kulaks. The purpose of establishing socialism in the Soviet system was collectivization of agriculture. In spring of 1928, National Committee of agriculture and RSFSR's centers of collective farms created a plan for 1928-1932 about distribution of farms to collective farms. It was planned that 1.1 million farms were to be converted to collective farms across the Soviet Union.

3 Joseph Stalin. "O zadachah hozyajstvennikov. Rech' na 1-yj Vsesoyuznoj konferencii rabotnikov socialisticheskoy promyshlennosti" [About the tasks of business executives. Speech at the 1st All-Union Conference of Socialist Industry Workers] Newspaper "Pravda", № 35, February 5, 1931. p.1-3.

4 Vladlen İzmozik. "The true history of the RSDLP - RKPb - VKPb: without defaults and falsifications", Piter Publishing House. 2009. p. 427.

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According to Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP), there were three types of main productive cooperation in Kazakh land. The Agricultural Commune (later it was transformed to *Kolkhoz*) was industrial collectivization, the Agricultural *Artel* was the collective ownership of land and live stocks. The third one TOZ (it was the acronym of the Russian words meaning Association for the Joint Cultivation of Land [*TOZ Tovarishchestvo Po Sovmestnoj Obrabotke Zemli* in Russian] TOZ a small-scale farm on which land was worked collectively but peasants retained individual ownership of animals and equipment) was a type of union where joint soil processing and haymaking took place. The type of collective farm that existed, known as a TOZ, was one that struck a balance between common and private ownership. According to data from the 1st October 1927, collective lands covered 23,1% of Kazakh SSR's farms. There were 2 771 companies on land cultivation in 60 nomadic and semi-nomadic areas, 1074 consumption union, 312 of them in the village and 140 trade centers were established. All in all, there were 1072 collective farms, 101 of them municipalities, 17 *artels*, and 294 soil processing and haymaking sites (TOZ).<sup>5</sup>

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMS AND COLLECTIVE FARMS ACCORDING TO COLLECTIVIZATION PROCESS

A number of collective farms were established in accordance with the collectivization progress, which was based on agricultural *artels*. So, several communities which cooperate livestock were created. The 27<sup>th</sup> Party Conference was held in April 1929 and 4-4.5 million collective farms should have established according to the first Five Year Plan. For instance, between 1927 and 1928 the number of collective farms was increasing from 324 to 1881.<sup>6</sup>

After starting construction of collective farms, in order to run agriculture by the State on the 27<sup>th</sup> October in 1917 (9<sup>th</sup> November) declared the reason of newcomers' growth to the village was that the employers of Party institutions and village councils sent letters to the authority about "burning desire" to join to the collective farms of the local people. It was planned at the First All-Union Convention of Communists in June, 1928. The purpose of the authority was to involve a huge number of "volunteers". Thus, in order to implement this plan as above mentioned letters were written. Proclamation Act about land. Aftermath, according to the proclamation act "about the Soviet farming" the Council of People's Commissioners of the USSR on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1927, farms which were constructed based on individual plots discussed. Moreover, it was discussed and carried out reconstruction of agriculture and socialistic farming to carry out.<sup>7</sup>

Farm is shortened form of the Soviet farming and state agricultural industry in the USSR. According to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee "Regulation on measures for the management of socialist lands and the transition to socialist agriculture"<sup>8</sup> article 30, which have complex technical equipment based on developed farms, animal husbandry and established agriculture. As reported by the first five-year plan, Stalin raised the problem of reconstruction of farms to solve "gain problems" due to difficulties faced in grain preparation in 1928.

5 VI Plenum of the Kazakh Crimean Committee VKP (b), Stenograficheskiy Otchet, Verbatim report / Edited by S. Nurpeisova, I. Kabulova, G. Asrieva and others. VTsKNA., Alma-Ata, M: 1936, p. 155

6 1932-1933 Jyldardaǵy Asharshylyq Aqıqatı [The Truth of the Famine of 1932-1933], / Compiled by: Ayagan B.G., Kydyralina Zh.U., Auanasova A.M. ( Litera M, Almaty, 2012, p.151.

7 CPSS Resolutions, (1970) "About the Directive on the Presence of Piagetetnego Plana Narodnogo Hozyaystva. Resolution HU Congress VKP (B)", CPSS Resolutions, Volume 4, Moscow. pp. 31-51.

8 Regulations on socialist land management and on measures for the transition to socialist agriculture, adopted by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on February 14, 1919.

Therefore, on 11 July in 1928, as stated by a decree “about collectivization of new farms” grain Soviet farming is Zernosovhoz.<sup>9</sup> As a result of order of Council of People’s Commissioners of the USSR on the 1<sup>st</sup> August in 1928, resolution “about collectivization of large grain farms” Giant Soviet farming was established. As stated in the fourth paragraph of that order, new formed farms joined to intra-community “Zernotrest” and will report to Labour and Defence Council directly. By the end of 1928 highly mechanized grain enterprises had been built. Additionally, five of them were in lower Edil, two of them were Kazakhstan and the Middle Edil, one is in the north Caucasus and another one is situated in the Zhaiyk.

There were main steps in collectivization of all farm restoring in the beginning of 1930s. 293 collective farms and 5 farms were set up solely in Kazakhstan. The growth in agriculture and livestock accelerated. The main elements of agricultural industry in the republics and oblasts had finished. In 1932 in Kazakhstan, 87% of farmers and 51,8% of

There had been a rise of collective movement, owing to the great preparatory work between 1927 and 1929 in the national republics and oblasts. The number of collective farms in the Union was raising 3,8 times, the number of farms joint to them 5,2 times, Kazakhstan 12,6 times and 24,2 times from June, 1927 to June, 1929. The growth in collective movement in undeveloped republics enabled to make better the union’s life. The resolutions of All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in December of 1931 completely fulfilled. Until 1<sup>st</sup> September 1931, in Kazakhstan, 96 of 122 regions misused 50% of party and 72 of them referred to “totally collectivized region”.<sup>10</sup>

As stated in No. 7 118/93 summary table about consolidation of the Soviet grain enterprises in annex of the Communist Party Central Committee, 70 grain farms expanded, and 10 more farms had been planned to be established in 1934 in Kazakhstan. The area of grain farms was enormous and reached from 200,000 to 250,000 ha. Between 1929 and 1932, there were challenges with collectivization of grain farms, such as sowing in large quantities of agricultural crops and lack of technical supply. These have resulted in huge problems in grain collecting as well as planting. Finally, this leads to soil degradation, weeding, and loss of productivity. These issues could be considered as the main reasons of total starvation in country between 1931 and 1933.

As we have seen that the creation of Soviet farms in the Soviet regime began with the creation of high-level farms from the very beginning of the Soviet era. However, after the establishment of the Soviet Union, for several years the work was carried out based on the establishment of collective farms to transfer private farms to the state ones.

At that period arable land and agricultural products belonged to farmers who lead sedentary life. What concerns livestock is that it was owned by villagers, who were semi-nomadic and occupied with nomadic cattle-breeding. Kazakh people, who settled in Kazakh land for ages were good at what they did. The Soviet systems hold various policies to develop agriculture. The policy of confiscation conducted to take huge number of livestock from wealthy people forcefully. Furthermore, based on confiscation policy, different events took place, such as, the authority collected property and gave to the

<sup>9</sup> On the organization of new (grain) state farms. Resolution of the June (1928) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (B.). CPSU in resolutions., Volume 4, p. 110-111.

<sup>10</sup> Abdy Tursunbaev. Kollektivizaciya Sel’skogo Hozyajstva Kazahstana (1926 - Iyun’ 1941 Gg.): Dokumenty I Materialy [Collectivization of Agriculture in Kazakhstan (1926 - June 1941): Documents and Materials], (Ed: A. B. Tursunbaev), Alma-Ata, 1967, Kazakhstan, Volume 1. p. 459.

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farmers, well off people forced to deport or prisoned. Aftermath, ordinary peasants voluntarily transferred their small livestock to the collective farm. Later on, according to the collective farm's rules about the right repossess cattle, locals did not prefer to obey the authority anymore. In this case, the unions hold confiscation to the poor and the ordinary farmers. Because of such misunderstandings, the opponents were punished under the different categories. Consequently, collective farms joined to farms to develop them. So, the farms aimed at definite sector appeared in the Kazakh land. For example, sheep breeding farms, horse breeding farms, and grain production farms, etc.

### 4. THE SOVIET CONFISCATION POLICY IS THE FORM OF STALIN'S POLICY WHICH CARRIED OUT FORCEFULLY

Marxists Leninist's suggestion was about "all forms of proletarian coercion, the path to the development of communist mankind to an invitation to work". Thus, the dwellers' lifestyle was changed dramatically and there was violence against national politicians.

At that period in the Soviet Union "Proletarian coercion in all forms, from shooting to recruitment is the path to the development of communist morality" was the main theoretical base of policy. Reforms and violence in the Soviet system were regarded by the Soviet peasants as the norm of state order.

On August 15, 1928, the Regional Committee of the CPSU (B.) established a commission that directly led the collectivization campaign. The chairman of the commission was Eltay Ernazarov, Oraz Isayev also joined, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR Nygmet Nurmakov, editor of the newspaper "Enbekshi Kazakh" Gabpas Tugzhanov, People's Commissar of Education of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Oraz Dzhandosov. Party bodies of the joint venture (b) and Filip Goloshchekin monitored the work of the entire commission. Confiscation officers with the most stringent regulations and the highest rights were appointed in the republic areas and, 4,700 people worked on relief committees.<sup>11</sup>

Summing up the work of the plenum on April 22, 1929, Stalin condemns agriculture: *"We are starting to reconstruct agriculture, and we need to expand collective farms' construction..., permitted... to recognize the use of emergency device ..., eliminate the resistance of the kulaks... The key to agricultural transformation is the rapid growth of our industry"*.<sup>12</sup> The negative attitude of the leader and his supporters towards the peasant had negative consequences. The main reason for this was that, through collectivization policies, the villages continued to integrate forcefully into collective farms.

On August 27, 1928, a decree was issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Council of People's Commissars "On the confiscation of wealthy farms".<sup>13</sup>

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11 Talas Omarbekov, *Qazaq Sharyalaryn Jekke Menshik Qojalyqtarynan Aıyrý Jáne Ujymdastyry: Tarihy Men Tagylymy* [Deprivation and collectivization of Kazakh farmers from private farms: history and lessons learned]. // Abstract of Doctor of Historical Sciences thesis, Almaty, 1994, p. 35.

12 Joseph Stalin. *Sochineniya* [Compositions], State publishing house of political literature, Moscow, 1949. Vol. 12. p.141-172.

13 *Kollektivizacija i Raskulachivanie. Dokumenty i Materialy* [The tragedy of the Soviet village. Collectivization and dispossession] Documents and Materials Volume 2. November 1929 - December 1930. (Moscow ROSSPEN 2000. p.163-167).

The authorities of OGPU carried out two ways of destroying wealthy farms - kulaks:

1. Immediate extermination of rebel kulak activists. In particular, for groups those cause protests and protests within the country. That is, those who protest Soviet politics and opponents of the Stalinist repressive policy are called the first category, and they should be immediately destroyed.

2. The rich (kulaks), local authorities, the clergy as the second category are exported from the collective district and immediately transferred to other areas and confiscate their property.

In accordance with the above order, Kazakhstan was planning to move 5,000-6,000 families in 1 category and 10,000-15,000 families in 2 categories with confiscation of the kulaks in the above categories. Such plans were massively implemented throughout the Soviet Union in all spheres of society, so we can observe that local authorities were actively involved in the implementation of the Center's plans, even beyond indicators.

Based on this Decree, on February 18, 1930, the Regional Committee of Kazak (b), the Commission, in accordance with the decision of the Commission will be prosecuted for a certain period. For example, confiscation of the first category should have been until March 10 to the concentration camps, the second category was until April 1 and the third category was before harvesting. According to the OGPU, statement "Kulaks of the Second Category" dated August 24, 1930, 1,341 families should have been confiscated in Kazakhstan, and about 5,000 families were confiscated in the villages of the third category.<sup>14</sup>

The November plenary meeting in 1929 finally approved the procedure for applying methods of violence to the Stalin administration when purchasing food in the country. In accordance with the above decisions of the plenum to implement the Soviet policy related to collectivization, such as preparing grain, selling wool, selling meat, taxing, etc., Similarly, "permitted" fines were sent to the administration with secret notifications in order to eliminate negligence of the community. In such reports, we see the inhuman aspects of punishing ordinary people. In the report on August 6, 1930, commission on the results of the execution of the Central Committee instructions and the regional committee of the CPSU on the correction of conflicts during the spring campaign between 1929 and 1930. Stated "The grain crop between 1929 and 1930 was in a very tense struggle. The number of victims of the rich-kulak attack has tripled compared to 1928-1929. In all parts of the region, administrative and judicial repression harmed the peasant and even the poor. 51% of the middle-class peasants and poor people were convicted of not supplying grain surplus.

*The table below shows the middle class peasants and the poor involved in confiscation policies in some areas of Kazakhstan."*

<sup>14</sup> Podlinnaya Istoriya RSDRP-RKPb-VKPb: bez umolchanij i fal'sifikacij [The true history of the RSDLP - RKPb - VKPb: without defaults and falsifications] (Piter Publishing House, St. Petersburg, 2009, p.261.



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**Table 1: Confiscation policy in some parts of Kazakhstan**

Regional Districts	Confiscation by plan %
Semey / 2 districts /	31,4
Pavlodar / 7 districts /	34,7
Petropavlovsk	42,8
Akmola / for 8 districts /	35,0
Kostanay in 28 districts /	34,6
Aktobe / 5 districts /	40,0
Ural / 6 districts /	65,0

**Source:** (Kondrashin, V. 2011.:220-223)

As we have noticed that public policy involves property not only rich, but also ordinary people's.

Between 1929 and 1930, when the pace of grain harvesting slowed down, local staff developed a plan looking for ways to improve their training and humiliate people by the end of the campaign. It was shown in the following factors:

1. The poor who could not cope in terms of harvesting were beaten and drowned in cold water. (Akmola district, Azat region)

2. A "black boycott" was announced in the village of Shamalgan, Kalininsky District, Almaty Region, the windows of 22 houses were closed totally, and only allowed to go out for fuel and water at night.

3. In Koryakovsky region of Pavlodar district, Uskov was the chairman of the village council and Katanov, the commissioner for grain purchases mocked the farm worker Nygyman with the participation of Bogdashin. Once Nygyman worked under the direction of a rich kulak Borodikhin. Uskov and Katanov suggested that Kulak Borodikhin had bread that he buried in the trench and questioned Nygyman about this. The peasant said that he did not know anything about this. Afterwards, they brought the farmer to the village council and again started to torment him. They took off his clothes, hit him with an iron, tied his head to his feet and threw him naked on the cold grass. Finally, he was beaten and searched for evidence of where the bread was hidden. Unsuccessfully, they threatened to beat the farmer further in the apartment of the chairman of the village council Uskov and made a hole in the ice in the frozen Irtysh River and threw his head there three times. It was just a terrible attempt to find out where the bread was hidden.<sup>15</sup>

During the confession, meetings and 111 conferences were held, where 400.000 people and 21.000 participants took part relatively. According to the list of farms

<sup>15</sup> Viktor Kondrashin. Golod v SSSR. 1929-1934 [Famine in the USSR.1929-1934] In 3 vol. Volume 1: 1929 - July 1932., Ed. compiled by V.V. Kondrashin.(MFD, Moscow, 2011, p.224-227.

approved by the executive committees, 695 farms were confiscated in Kazakhstan and 125,700 cattle from 608 farms were confiscated in 1928.<sup>16</sup>

The ICRC of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, with the exception of the Adai district and the cotton growing region of former Zhetysu, Syrdarya and Kara-Kalpak Autonomous districts will free the poor from economic dependence and exploitation, as well as create conditions for the rapid economic growth and cultural development of workers. There were the deportation of large livestock owners among the local population, the maintenance of semi-feudal, patriarchal and tribal relations and the creation of public barriers for settlement in the village.<sup>17</sup>

To this end, on August 30, 1928, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR adopted a resolution "On determining the residence places of people who will be deported in accordance with the decision of the CAC and KPKK" dated August 27, 1928. Moreover, it indicates the peasant-repressive regions of Kazakhstan. If the peasants of Zhetysu and Syrdarya regions were transferred to Ural region, then the peasants from Ural region would send to Zhetysu. Accordingly, from Guryev district to Petropavlovsk, from Petropavlovsk district to Aktobe, from Aktobe district to Karkaralinsk, from Karkaraly district to Kostanay, from the Kostanay district to Semey, from the Semipalatinsk district to Syrdarya, from Pavlodar and Kyzylorda district to Aday district, and from Akmola district to Guryev. That is, they were deported from the west of Kazakhstan to the south, from south to north and east, and from east to west and north. Indeed, the lifestyle and climate in the vast territories of Kazakhstan are completely different, and a trip to these places lasts weekly or even several months. That is why the Soviet authorities carried out deportations inside Kazakhstan.<sup>18</sup>

It is also known that the Kazakh Regional Committee made statements for the Center and received recommendations on the issue of kulak relocation. According to the approved categories, the settlement of kulaks was also carried out according to the preliminary plan. Residents of the region protested large taxes and government collectivization policies, to add to deportation took place independently. According to a special announcement from the OGPU Information Representative in the Kazakh SSR, Special Issue No. 2 from November 24, 1930 to December 22, 1930, it was reported that the most frequent migration of the Kazakh people outside the Kazakh SSR was moving to China. In particular, the reasons for the relocation of Almaty and Semipalatinsk regions to the border were described in detail in a special report.<sup>19</sup>

The former Syrdarya district in the present Karaspan region moved to Uzbekistan with 80 farms under the guidance of the rich. In October, 400 wealthy kulak peasants fled in an unknown direction. The former Karkaraly district was located in Tokirau region, where 20 families had moved, and 100 families were being prepared for moving. The same facts found in Shet, Kuva and in the surrounding areas. 500 households moved from Aktobe. These migrations went to areas outside the republic.

16 History of Kazakhstan. Documents and materials (1917–2012), (2017). No. 30. Report of N. Nurmakov at the IV session of the KazTSIK, "On the results of confiscation of Kyzyl-Orda on December 20, 1928", *Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, Almaty. p.75.

17 Recent history of Kazakhstan, (1917-1939). (1998) *Recent history of Kazakhstan: Collection of documents and materials (1917-1939)*, Volume 1. Almaty. p. 304.

18 Documentation Center for the Recent History of East Kazakhstan Oblast. Fund 200. Inventory. 1. Case. 523. Sheet. 112.

19 Viktor Kondrashin., 2011, p. 333-337.

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According to special report No. 2 from November 24 to December 22, 1930, and November 10 of current year:

**Table 2: Information about the repressed rich in Alma-Ata region**

Areas/ Districts	Total detainees	Wealthy farmers	Middle peasants	Religious (mullahs)	Poor people
Malaysara	80	71	4	5	
Bien-Aksu	223	215	5	3	
Enbekshi-Kazakh	285	270	6	7	3
Borybai	96	89	4	3	
Sarkand	202	183	19		
Andreevsky	85	49	6		
Octobersky	65	61	4		
Karkarinsky	144	142	2		
Uralsk	53	49	4		
Total detained by districts	1233	1129	54	18	3

**Table 2: Information on the number of cattle seized from the repressed well-offs in Alma-Ata region**

Areas/ Districts	Horses	Cows	Camel	Goat	Sheep	Yurt	Agricultural machinery
Malaysara	No information						
Bien-Aksu	989	219	219		837		
Enbekshi-Kazakh	885	220	95	54	832	7	5
Borybai	No information						
Sarkand	145	151		133	107		116
Andreevsky	No information						
Octobersky	688	202	70	44	5		
Alakol	146	45	27		434		
in total	2853	837	411	231	5305	17	121

**Source:** Kondrashin, V.V. Golod v SSSR. 1929-1934 [Famine in the USSR.1929-1934] In 3 vol. Volume 1: 1929 - July 1932., Ed. compiled by V.V. Kondrashin.(MFD, Moscow, 2011, p.338

Data on the number of repressed cattle in 9 Alma-Ata districts and the number of livestock confiscated in 5 districts show that confiscation in only one region of Kazakh land sent such data to the center every month. As a result of the seizure of property in Enbekshi-Kazakhstani region, there were created 4 collective farms from 123 farms,

9 collective farms from 212 farms in Bien-Aksu, 5 collective farms from 101 farms in Sarkand, 5 collective farms from 76 farms in Alakol district and 3 collective farms from 127 farms in Malaisary district.

##### 5. ZONING OF KAZAKHSTAN TERRITORY BY THE TYPE OF RAW MATERIAL

The Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR adopted a decree "On the creation of nomadic, semi-nomadic and sedentary regions of Kazakhstan", dividing the entire territory of the republic into "regions depending on farming type" on August 30, 1928. Thus, it was stated that the separation was made on a "scientific" and "natural-historical" basis in accordance with the cultural, domestic and economic characteristics.<sup>20</sup>

In our view, the division of Kazakhstan into an "economic" approach does not just determine the "important" areas of future collectivization, but also, in accordance with the regional characteristics of Kazakhstan, it was also held in the Soviet Union to form a raw material base for raising animals and crops. Additionally, it was conducted to integrate the historical names of the lands into Russian names to the minds of Kazakh people. The authority did not take into account the opinions of dwellers concerning to name the historical places and newly constructed farms in Russian. For example, about the change of Aulie-Ata region to Mirzoyanovsky district and Aulie-Ata city and railway station to Mirzoyan. Additionally, the collective farms were also given the names of the rulers, namely Stalin, Molotov, Kagonovich, Kalinin and others.

Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has been an independent country for 30 years still, cannot properly rename settlements of Soviet times. Reports of expeditions aimed at studying the ores of the Kazakh land were also effectively used in conducting collective policies. On March 26, 1931 Secretary of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) Goloshchekin in his encrypted telegram to Stalin "The Kulak resettlement commission in Kazakhstan"<sup>21</sup>, he stated that in order to attract Kazakhstani workers to production enterprises, they should take into account the production zones of the region.<sup>22</sup>

It was pointed out that kulak peasants should be relocated to the south-west of the region, in particular to the Shet, Zhanaark, Sarysu and Karsakpay districts as appointed by the Central Committee. Because the Regional Committee considers it is advisable to use the following land reserves, which are determined by the expedition of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture: the southern part of the former Akmola district land fund Karagash-Sarysu, Kulan-Otpes, Sokyr, Sken-Sarysu, Korea. Land development in the former Karkaraly region was held: Nura-Taldy, Dzhamchinsky, Moyinty, Karasor, Kuva, Bakanas, Balkhash and Karagash-Sarysu-Karsakpay. These resources were located in the development of the coal and the railway industry. It was inefficient to place kulaks in a stagnation zone, because it was aimed to settle Kazan citizens to that area two years ago. Moreover, Kulak farmers should be directed to deport from Karagandy to Karsakpay. This

20 Documentation Center for the Recent History of East Kazakhstan Oblast. Fund. 200. Inventory. 1. Case. 523. Sheet. p.113-114.

21 "Mashinopisnyy Podlinnik Na Blanke Shifrotelegrammy TSK VKP(b)", "A typewritten original on the cipher telegram form of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks", Politburo and the peasantry: Expulsion, special settlement.

22 Mashinopisnyy podlinnik na blanke shifrotelegrammy CK VKP(b) [Typewritten original on the form of a cipher telegram of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b)] State Archives of the Russian Federation: Fund 3. Inventory 30. Case. 194. p.107. ), Tragedija sovetsoj derevni. Kollektivizacija i raskulachivanie. Dokumenty i materialy [The tragedy of the Soviet village. Collectivization and dispossession] Documents and Materials Volume 2. November 1929 - December 1930, Moscow ROSSPEN 2000. p.284-285.

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is due to the fact that, owing to several river sources to integrate the copper industry and build the Karaganda-Karsakpay railway in these areas, as well as to join the areas in the west of Lake Balkhash and emphasize the importance of opportunities for fishing and other activities. As it can be seen from the settlement of kulak peasants, there were the development of new industries in new places and the construction of railway to transport future products to the Russian oblasts. It was implemented in all regions of Kazakhstan.

### 6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAW INDUSTRY IN KAZAKH LAND

If in the first industrialization years, and especially at the beginning of the first five-year period, Kazakhstan was recognized as a region supplying the leading industrial areas of the USSR with agricultural raw materials and foodstuffs, then in the 1930's the republic had been producing coal, oil, non-ferrous metals, salt and other products. Thus, the raw industry of Kazakhstan had wide scope and covered not only agriculture, but also the leading branches of heavy, light and food industry. Great attention was paid to the production of non-ferrous metals, coal, oil and other minerals. Rich reserves of non-ferrous metals, especially copper and lead, allowed Kazakhstan to take the leading position in production within USSR.

Thus, the consideration of Kazakhstan as the raw material base of the Union Industrialization Plan has made it necessary to provide the central industrial regions with grain, meat and crops. According to information from the archival fund of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic in 1940, there were 495 raw material industries in 8 regions of the Kazakh land during the period of industrialization until the 1940's.

**Table 3: Information on the enterprises of the Kazakh SSR in 1940**

Regional Districts	Heavy industry	Food and light industry	Industry cooperatives	Regional office	Local industry	Transport	Forestry	On the whole region
Almaty	2	37	58	4				101
North Kazakhstan	2	8		4	4	2		20
South Kazakhstan	13	23	47	4	6	4		97
Aktobe	4	7	15	4	1	6		37
Karaganda	18	11	19	5	1	3		57
Kostanay	1	4	13	4	1			23
West Kazakhstan	3	3	34	4	2	2		48
East Kazakhstan	24	15	58	4	1	3	7	112
On the Kazakh SSR	67	108	244	33	16	20	7	495

The development of industry was carried out in accordance with the economic policy of the Soviet government, and there were breakthroughs in industry because of the industrialization process. Nevertheless, Kazakhstan remained a source of raw materials. Because the leading industries have not enhanced properly.

## 7. PEOPLE'S PROTESTS AGAINST SOVIET POLITICS

Conducting a forced collectivization campaign based on Stalin's Reform in the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1932 was one of the most tragic events of the 20th century in Kazakhstan. It was considered as wickedness to Kazakh people, and it destroyed totally farming system which was built by socio-cultural tradition gradually.<sup>23</sup>

Local Kazakhs were opposed to Stalin's policy. It was appropriate for the local people to protest Soviet policy. Therefore, if the local government had assassinated 143 times to the party leaders in 1929, in 1930 this figure would have been 139. Additionally, it had assassinated 178 times in 1931. There were 54, 241, and 77 mass uprisings during those years. There were such crimes as burning of collective farms' property and cattle poisoning.<sup>24</sup>

In addition to protesting local leaders, the peasants' movements against forced collectivization would be a prime example. There were armed uprisings throughout Kazakhstan from the fall of 1929 to the spring of 1931. According to the political secretariat of the OGPU in Kazakhstan on December 1, 1931, the period from 1929 to 1931 was a period of intense protests. As stated in official sources, in those years «about 80 thousand people in Kazakhstan rioted 372 times». <sup>25</sup>

The small uprisings in settlements were followed by riots, which included several areas and districts. The main reason for the uprisings was an attempt to counteract lawlessness from the side of authorities, as well as the counter-revolutionary campaign from the side of the wealthy and the Kulak activists. There were peasant movements in such areas as Shyngystau, Abyraly, Suzak, Shemonaikha, Bukhtarma, Irgiz, Kazaly, Karmakshy, Samara, Bien-Aksu, Kastek, Balkhash, Shubartau, Mangistau etc. The uprisings came together with mass migration outside the country and abroad. From the beginning of 1930 until the middle of 1931, 281.230 farms migrated to the territories of China, Iran, and Afghanistan. All in all, during the famine years 1,130 thousand people were migrated, and 676 thousand of them left there permanently and 454 thousand returned to Kazakhstan.<sup>26</sup>

Despite the major uprisings above-mentioned, they failed to withstand the mighty military force of the totalitarian system. Shortly after the uprising broke out, protesting peasants were severely punished. "The authorities of the United State Political Administration under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, 5551 people were prisoned, and 883 of them were shot for the participation in the uprisings and riots."<sup>27</sup>

23 Manash Kozybaev., Zhuldyzbek Abylkhozhin. *Kollektivizatsiya V Kazakhstane: Tragediya Krest'yanstva (Collectivization in Kazakhstan: The Tragedy of The Peasantry)*, Alma-Ata, 1992, p.35.

24 Mambet Koygeldiev., Talas Omarbekov. *Tarix Tağılımi Ne Deydi? (What does history teaching say?)*, Almaty, 1993. p. 208.

25 Talas Omarbekov. *XX Ğasırdağı Qazaqstan Tarixiniñ Özekti Mäseleleri (Actual problems of the history of Kazakhstan in the XX century)*, "Oner" Publishing House., Almaty, 2003. p.239.

26 Kaydar Aldazhumanov. *Trudarmeytsy Kazakhstana: Istoriya I Sud'by, Deportirovannyye V Kazakhstan Narody: Vremya I Sud'by (Peasant resistance movement", Peoples deported to Kazakhstan: time and fate)*, Arys-Kazakhstan, Almaty, 1998. p.66.

27 Butkit Ayagan. *'Qazaqstandağı aqarsılıq: xalıq qasireti jäne tarix tağılımi'* ("Hunger in Kazakhstan: The Tragedy Of The People And The Lessons Of History", *Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference May 31 - June 1, / Ed. B. Ayagan/*, Institute of State History Press, Astana, 2012, p. 142.

## 8. TOTAL THE GREAT FAMINE

The excessive administrative oppression of collectivization years in Kazakhstan and the Stalinist socialist reorganization campaign led to the tragedy of the mass famine between 1931 and 1933. Western scientists Robert Conquest, Martha Brill Olcott, Conolly V, Sheila Fitzpatrick, Nicolas Werth, R.W.Davies and Stephen G.Wheatcroft, Nicollo Pianciola, Isabelle Ohayon, Norman M. Naimark, Dana G.Dalrymple, Michael Ellman, Sara Cameron were interested in total starvation which took place based on Stalin's policy.<sup>28</sup>

They considered the famine as tragedy which was the result of the totalitarian regime in the Soviet Union. K. Aldazhumanov, Zh. Abylkhodzhin viewed the policy as ethnic and analyzed it historically. That is, "genocide" is a massacre against one particular nation and "genocide" is a massacre against an ethnic group or nation. The authors believe that 1930's famine in Kazakhstan was a crime against the Kazakh nation.<sup>29</sup>

There is a great deal of information in the history concerning the famine in Kazakhstan. The famine brought great suffering to the Kazakh people. The Union has been notified about this tragedy.

For example, Turar Ryskulov, who worked as a chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR in 1932, personally informed to Stalin: "According to local OGPU... 60.000 people, 12.000 people, 30.000 people died in Balkhash region... In May 1932, there were only 50.400 people left, and by November there were 15.900 people... By the last winter, more than 1.500 Kazakhs had died in Karaganda... and the Kazakhs who died because of starvation gathered near industrial enterprises in Karaganda, Balkhash, Karsakpay and others... ". On August 6, 1932, the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR, Oraz Isayev in a letter to Stalin stated that there were half of population in many Kazakh regions as compared in 1929. At present time, the number of farms in the region is 23-25% less than in 1931. "In Newsletter of Bulletins of the Party's Kazak Regional Committee, "there was massive edema and deaths due to hunger in Atbasar district. From April 1 to July 25 in 1932, 111 deaths were registered and 43 of them were in July. At that time there were 5 cases of eating human meat..."<sup>30</sup>

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28 Conquest R. The harvest of sorrow: Soviet collectivization and the terror-famine. L., 1986. p. 189-198; Martha Brill Olcott, **The Kazakhs. Stanford, California, 1987.**; Conolly V. The development of Industry in Soviet Asia // Journal of the Central Asian Society. 1941. Vol. 28. Ft. II; idem. Beyond the Urals. Economic development in Soviet Asia. L., N.Y., Toronto, 1967; Fitzpatrick Sheila, *Everyday Stalinism: Ordinary Life in Extraordinary Times: Soviet Russia in the 1930s*, Oxford University Press; New Ed edition (May 11, 2000); Werth Nicolas, *The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression*, **Harvard University Press (October 15, 1999)** and *Cannibal Island: Death in a Siberian Gulag (Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity)*, Princeton University Press; First Edition edition (April 29, 2007); R.W.Davies and S.Wheatcroft *The Years of Hunger: Soviet Agriculture, 1931-1933 (Industrialization of Soviet Russia) (Vol 5)*, Palgrave Macmillan; 2004 edition (December 23, 2003); Nicollo Pianciola, *Stalinismo di frontiera: Colonizzazione agricola, sterminio dei nomadi e costruzione statale in Asia centrale (1905-1936) (Media et Orientalis Europa Vol. 3) (Italian Edition)*, Viella Libreria Editrice (June 19, 2012); Norman M. Naimark, *Stalin's Genocides (Human Rights and Crimes against Humanity)*, Princeton University Press; Reprint edition (December 25, 2011); Dana G.Dalrymple, *The Soviet famine of 1932-1934*, Journal Soviet Studies, Volume 15, 1964 - Issue 3.; Ellman Michael, *Socialist Planning*, Cambridge University Press; 3 edition (October 6, 2014).

29 Kaydar Aldazhumanov, Juldyzbek Abylkhodzhin. Ethnocid, , Newspaper "Egemen Kazakhstan",1992. 30/5, No. 1, p. 1.

30 Sabit Abdraimov . *Qazaq qalay aştıqqa usıradı: Qasıretti jıldar xattar (How the Hunger in Kazakhstan: Letters of Suffering Years)*, / edited by. Abdraimov, I.N. Bukhonova, E.M. Gribanova, N.R. Zhagiparov, V.P. Osipov/, Almaty: Kazakh University, 1991, p. 140-141.

Today, researchers have different opinions about people who died of mass starvation because of Stalin's policy. In fact, the results of the Soviet census between 1926 and 1930 were not based on accurate results. According to statistics; there were a lot of missteps about the Kazakh people in the Russian Archives' sources. In addition, census data might not be included due to the lack of residence documents, owing to leading nomadic lifestyle of local Kazakhs.

According to Makach Tatimov stated that 2.5 million people were living in Kazakhstan between 1931 and 1933, and 2.3 million of them were Kazakhs and all of them died.<sup>31</sup> What concerns Burkit Ayaganov's view point, victims of mass starvation were 2.3 million people between 1931 and 1933. N. A. Alekseenko pointed out that the death of the Kazakh people was approximately 1 million 840 and it constituted 47.3% of all Kazakh people.<sup>32</sup>

Klara Sarkenova who conducted research on the authority's report of National Farming of Kazakhstan, believed that the population decreased to 3 219 177 people.<sup>33</sup> In 2013, the Institute of Demography and Social Research of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences named after M. V. Ptukhi, "The reasons and consequences of hunger in the Ukraine in the first half of the twentieth century: 1921-1923, 1932-1933, 1946-1947". The International Scientific Conference announced that owing to famine between 1932 and 1933, the demographic loses in Kazakhstan were 258.2 thousand people, and the highest rate of famine in Kazakhstan made up 22.42%.<sup>34</sup>

Sarah Cameron, the US Wall Street Journal's "Forgotten Soviet Starvation" article, mentioned that victims of starvation were 1.8 million.<sup>35</sup>

According to data on hunger and death during the years of collectivization and famine, the population decline of the republic from 1930 to 1933 was more than 2.531.000 people. Furthermore, the details in the documents were shown as incomplete.

Khaidar Aldazhumanov emphasized that Kazakhstan with slightly over 6 million populations had lost 2 million and 200 thousand, that constituted 40% and over 7 million (17%) people moved to China, Afghanistan, Iran and Kamchatka.<sup>36</sup> All in all, according to above-mentioned numbers, we could notice that Kazakhstan was the country which suffered from massive starvation in the USSR. Total, the population of Kazakhstan declined between 1929-1936 by 2585.1 thousand people. According to the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, from hunger and

31 Makash Tatimov. *Qazaq Ąlemi (Qazaqtıń Sani Qanşa?) (Kazakh World - How much is the Kazakh?)*, Atamura Publishing House, Almaty, 1993, p.17.

32 Nikolay Alekseenko. *Naseleniye Kazakhstana. 1920–1990 gg.* (The population of Kazakhstan. 1920-1990), "Almaty" Publishing House, Almaty, 1993, p.125.

33 Klara Sarkenova. *1920-1930 Jyldardaǵy Qazaqstan Halay* [The population of Kazakhstan in 1920-1930], Almaty, 2011, p.91.

34 Aleksey Rudnitsky. "Savchuk Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine in demographic dimension in the collection of Famine in Ukraine in the first half of the twentieth century: causes and effects (1921-1923, 1932-1933, 1946-1947)", *Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference*. Kyiv, November 20-21, 2013, p.287.

35 Sarah Cameron. "The Hungry Steppe: Famine, Mass Violence and the Making of Soviet Kazakhstan", The Wall Street Journal. Available at: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-forgotten-soviet-famine-1541111157>.

36 Kaydar Aldazhumanov. "Golod 1931-1933 Godov V Kazahstane: Problemy Istorii I Metodologii" [The famine of 1931-1933 in Kazakhstan: problems of history and methodology], *Istorija Kazahstana: Inovacionnye koncepcii i periodizacija kak prioritet nauchnogo poznanija* [History of Kazakhstan: Innovative concepts and periodization as a priority of scientific knowledge], Materials of The International Scientific-Practical Conference], Almaty, April 18, 2013. Book I. 428p.



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its consequences, the Kazakh people lost about 2 million and 200 thousand people, i.e. about 42% of the total population.

The loss of the Kazakh people from 1927 to 1938 was one of the greatest tragedies in the history of mankind with 2.200.000 died of hunger, 125.000 repressed between 1920 and 1953, and 25.000 of them were shot down. More than 1 million citizens confirmed that they left their homeland as a result of collectivization and other taxes, there were 47 million 500 thousand cattle on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1929, and at the beginning of 1934 there were only 4.5 million livestock.<sup>37</sup>

### CONCLUSION

As a result, in Kazakhstan, the totalitarian authorities resorted to the methods of violence to pursue policies in socio-economic domain to finally establish Soviet policy. Revolutionary radicalism and Marxist-Leninist ideology created a unique system of ideas and values that were the part of the Soviet political-legal framework for agricultural collectivization. The foundations of collectivization policy were emphasized in the resolutions of the Bolshevik Communist Party congresses, in many letters, in the rulings of the Party-Soviet apparatus, in reports and in the OGPU's secret reports. The earlier-mentioned sources provide an insight into not only the basis of Soviet policy, but also the complex forms of persecution against peasants, which led to mass extermination during the famine period. In addition, the socio-economic processes that took place in Kazakhstan in those years, destroyed not only the traditional way of development, but also disrupted the old folk traditions of the Kazakhs, and result in a demographic catastrophe of the Kazakh people. The famine of the 1930's accompanied by great terror, persecution, firing, and hanging for the national intelligentsia between 1937 and 1938.

Destroying structural system of Kazakhs started from the Tsarist regime. After the accession of the Soviet, planned policy of the Tsarist regime implemented in the 'Soviet form'.

During Stalin authority of the Soviet Union destroyed traditional structure of Kazakhs. The following measures took place over the years of industrialization: Settlement of Kazakh people; Resettlement of other nations to Kazakh land; Sovietization of local people; Establishment of collective and state farms; Free transition of livestock to the Soviet Union; Enforced confiscation of wealthy people's livestock; Deportation of well-off people and Kazakh intelligentsia; Destruction of well-educated intelligentsia and citizens, "bloody war" and Stalin's; Implementation of different types of tax; According to industrialization policy, development of Kazakh land as the productive raw base; Based on Russification policy of Kazakh people, promotion of Russian language in culture and education; Switching to Cyrillic alphabet; Setting up educational establishments and cultural sights in Russian language.

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37 Kaydar Aldazhumanov. "Asharshylyq – Adamzat Tarihynda Buryñ-Sorıdy Bolmağan Alapat Tragediia"[“The famine is the greatest tragedy in human history”], Newspaper “Ana Tili”, May 30, 2019, No. 22. p.2.

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