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The Campaign of Confiscation and Forced Collectivization in Southern Kazakhstan in the late 1920s–early 1930s of the 20th Century

Today, historians and researchers are paying considerable attention to the period of collectivization in Kazakhstan. The vast territory of Kazakhstan requires a regional approach to studying materials from the 1920s and 1930s. In this regard, this article analyzes the history of collectivization in Southern Kazakhstan. The collectivization of agriculture was carried out in Kazakhstan in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The goal was to transform small and inefficient private farms into large communal farms to increase agricultural productivity. The collectivization of agriculture in Kazakhstan, including in Southern Kazakhstan, was carried out by force. Accordingly, the peasants opposed the Soviet government's collectivization policy. The purpose and objectives of the study are to examine the confiscation of the property of the *bais* (wealthy Kazakhs) and the process of collectivization of agriculture in Southern Kazakhstan based on archival documents. The study clarified the number of collective farms and the mass reduction of livestock in southern Kazakhstan during the collectivization period. The guilt of Stalin's administrative-command system, including Goloshchekin's course "Little October" policy and local authorities in the violent implementation of the collectivization policy, and concludes that the socio-economic situation of peasants deteriorated and traditional Kazakh society in Southern Kazakhstan entered a crisis.

Keywords: collectivization of agriculture, confiscation of property, South Kazakhstan, history of Kazakhstan, agriculture, livestock farming, Syr Darya District, Kyzylorda District.

Introduction

In the late 1920s and 1930s, the Soviet government started a number of big political campaigns. The new Soviet society focused on the following: how the country was governed and divided into territories, the legal status of the state, economic freedom, cultural resources, and the languages spoken by the population. The state's administrative-territorial map was restructured to support a major social and economic structure. This structure was designed to establish a socialist system. It included industrialization and urbanization. It also included changes to the social composition of the population, the scale of migration, and location. One of the tasks at hand was to make a comparative analysis of the socio-economic and cultural development of isolated regions. The analysis was to be conducted in terms of economic potential, ethnic and cultural composition of the population, natural, human, and social resources, and opportunities. In summary, the series of internal political measures were intended to present to the global community a unified model of comprehensive concern, namely the establishment of a novel, high-quality, interethnic and interfaith, homogeneous social society. The implementation of the ethnic regional principle resulted in substantial disparities in the size, number, and density of the population, as well as in socio-cultural, national-regional, and other criteria. Among the political measures implemented were the confiscation and collectivization campaigns. These campaigns entailed two primary components: the expulsion of former representatives of the classes from the authorities and the confiscation of their wealth, followed by eviction as a form of punishment.

The matter of expropriating the wealth of prominent *bais* (wealthy Kazakhs) was deliberated during the 6th regional party conference of Kazakhstan, which took place from November 15th to 23rd, 1927. This conference culminated in the resolution to "confiscate half of the livestock and property of large *bais*". In December of that same year, a special commission was established to devise a plan for the confiscation of large *bais*. Following a thorough review and elucidation by the bureau of the Kazakh Regional Committee, the decision was endorsed by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The decree on the confiscation of Kazakh assets was adopted on August 27, 1928. Concurrently, the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted an appeal entitled "To All Workers". The decree and the subsequent appeal were both published in the press on September 5. It was

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indicated that the confiscation of Kazakh banknotes would commence on September 20 and conclude on November 1 [1; 46]. According to the decree that was adopted, large bais were defined as farm owners with more than 400 head of livestock in nomadic areas and more than 300 head in semi-nomadic areas. In settled areas, this limit was set at 150 heads or more. However, in these areas, the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR possessed the authority to categorize proprietors of 100 heads as prominent farmers and to expropriate their assets. Pursuant to a decree issued by the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, entitled "On the Definition of Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Sedentary Areas of Kazakhstan", the following regions were designated as nomadic areas: The Syr Darya region encompasses the Kyzylkum, Suzak, Sarysu, and Shu districts, while the Kyzylorda region includes the Aral, Kazalinsk, Alamyks, and Karsakbay districts. The Alma-Ata region is home to the Balkhash district. These regions have been designated as nomadic areas [2].

As demonstrated by the historical record, one of the Soviet Union's political campaigns was collectivization. The transition of some of the nomadic peoples of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Siberia from a nomadic to a sedentary lifestyle was carried out intensively, and this was achieved through the use of violence.

During the period of collectivization, a series of political and economic measures were implemented in a concurrent manner. These measures included the establishment of collective farms, the expropriation of property belonging to members of the bourgeoisie and the kulaks, the collection of grain, the procurement of livestock, and the introduction of agricultural taxes. Despite the protests of the peasants, the mass collectivization of auls in Kazakhstan was carried out by force, leading to the destruction of the centuries-old way of life of the Kazakh people. During the period of collectivization, popular uprisings occurred in all regions of Southern Kazakhstan. Despite the extensive research conducted by historians on the subject of forced collectivization and popular uprisings in Kazakhstan, the topic of collectivization and the confiscation of agricultural land in southern Kazakhstan remains understudied. This circumstance necessitates a large-scale study of the problem of agricultural collectivization and the confiscation of bais, popular discontent in South Kazakhstan, and the relevance of the chosen topic. In this regard, the article aims to examine the course and scale of the collectivization of agriculture in South Kazakhstan during the period of 1928–1932, including the consequences of the confiscation of the rich, collectivization, and people's protest.

Materials and methods

The basis of the article was formed by published and unpublished archival documents from the Central Archives of Kazakhstan. Archival data on livestock losses and the dynamics of animal husbandry in Southern Kazakhstan were provided. General scientific methods such as analysis and synthesis, analogy, generalization, a systematic approach, comparison, and description were used. Special historical methods were also applied. The problem-chronological method allowed to break down the rather broad issue of collectivization into several aspects or more specific problems, each of which was examined in chronological order, which, in our opinion, allows us to trace a certain historical continuity and logic in the actions of the authorities in implementing the tasks set by the center for collectivization.

The retrospective method made it possible to study certain processes through a sequential backward reconstruction of events to earlier chronological periods and to reconstruct them. Using the comparative-historical method, historical comparisons are made, and general and specific, quantitative and qualitative changes were identified, both in a chronological context—in different years—and in a territorial context—across Southern Kazakhstan. The concrete-historical (ideographic) method was used to examine a particular plot or problem in detail and depth, highlighting its specifics and features.

Results

During the period under review, Southern Kazakhstan included the Syr Darya and Kyzylorda regions. By a resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR dated 26 June 1927, the Syr Darya and Kyzylorda regions were formed based on the Syr Darya province. The Syr Darya district included the Aulie-Ata, Chimkent, Tashkajak, and Turkestan uyezds, the Sarysu region, the Sarysu district of the Akmola region, and part of the Shet district of the Karkara region, covering an area of 390,000 square kilometres. The most populous cities in the district are Shymkent, Turkestan, Aulie-Ata, and Chicherino. The district is comprised of 21 distinct regions, including 15 Kazakh, 1 Russian, 2 Uzbek, and 3 mixed. The district's total livestock population is estimated to exceed 5,110,000 head, with an average of 36 head per farm. The livestock composition of the region is as follows: 6.4 % horses, 9.1 % cattle, 59.8 % sheep, 24.3 % goats, 2.9 % camels, and 0.25 % pigs [3; 40].

The Kyzylorda district included the former Kyzylorda and Kazaly districts of the Syrdarya province, the Karsakpay bolshevik of the Akmola province, and the Kyzylzhingyl and Kaidaul bolsheviks of the Aktobe province, creating 8 Kazakh districts. The total area of the district is 300 square kilometers [3; 41].

In the Syr Darya and Kyzylorda regions, which constituted the primary territory of Southern Kazakhstan, a widespread campaign was initiated with the objective of confiscating and collectivizing the property of the affluent. Special commissions were established with the aim of confiscating the livestock and property of the bais. The composition of the central commission was established under the leadership of the chairman or a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR. The delegation included the commissar of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, the head or deputy head of the State Political Administration, and members of the Union of Land Use and Forestry. The district commission was established by the head of the land administration, a representative of the State Political Administration, one member from the "poor peasant" group, and the Union of Land Use and Forestry. The commission was formed by order of the chairman or deputy head of the district executive committee. Furthermore, the heads of the prosecutor's offices participated in the work of the central and district commissions, exercising advisory voting rights.

The implementation of the program entailed the deployment of representatives to each village, thereby establishing 36 commissions comprising 15 to 25 individuals. These commissions undertook the task of compiling lists of bais deemed eligible for confiscation [4]. Concurrently, special commissions of influence were constituted for the purposes of confiscation and deportation. Within the Kyzylorda district, 45 influence commissions were operational, comprising a total of 629 members. Among the commission members, 81 were party members, 27 were Komsomol members, and 385 were members of "poor peasant" groups, of whom 62 were peasants, 278 were poor peasants, and 57 were middle peasants. These commissions convened 602 meetings to strategize the implementation of the confiscation and deportation campaigns. The event was attended by 889 party members, 573 Komsomol members, 6,842 members of "poor peasant" groups, 4,899 peasants, 20,092 poor peasants, 1,923 middle peasants, and 2,067 women [5]. By 10 November 1928, as a result of the campaign in Kazakhstan, 696 farms had been confiscated, and 619 farm owners had been deported. Of the confiscated farms, 127, or 18.2 %, belonged to sedentary people, 508 (73 %) to semi-nomadic people, and 61 (8.8 %) to nomadic people. When the farm owners were divided into groups, 560 were classified as rich and 136 as semi-feudal. Of the planned 225,972 head of livestock, 144,472 were confiscated and distributed among the poor, collective farmers, and small landowners [6].

According to a proposal that had been prepared in advance, 54 farms were confiscated in the Kyzylorda region, instead of 40 as had been previously anticipated. The initial group of confiscated farms, characterized by their substantial size and affluence, encompassed 16 individuals from nomadic regions and 22 from semi-nomadic areas. The subsequent group, classified as semi-feudal, comprised five nomadic and seven semi-nomadic farms. The list included four farms that were owned by members of specific social groups. In the Syrdarya region, the number of confiscated farmers was higher than the initially planned figure of 89, with 106 individuals being detained. These included 20 sedentary, 52 semi-nomadic and 34 cattle-breeding farms. In the Syrdarya district, instead of the 42,434 thousand head of livestock subject to confiscation, 24,736 head were confiscated, and in the Kyzylorda district, instead of 27,571 head of livestock, 18,376 head were confiscated. The control indicator for the Kyzylorda district, which was 63.3 %, shows that the plans for livestock confiscation in many areas are far from reality. F.I. Goloshchekin attempts to justify the failure to meet the planned targets not by the small number of livestock, but by confiscation for counter-revolutionary activities, the easy sale of livestock, the nomadic lifestyle of the population, the 'betrayal' of the Alashordins and the opposition of local wealthy people. On 28 September 1928, following the results of the First Congress of Collective Farmers of the Kyzylorda Region, 53 bais from the Adai Region were granted land plots, as specified in the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR dated 30 August 1928 [7].

The objective of cultivating a population that would demonstrate obedience to the emerging administrative-command system was realized not solely through the processing of grain, but also through the production of meat and other raw materials. As one of the measures that were an integral part of mass collectivization and resettlement, on December 20, 1929, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution titled "On measures to solve the meat problem". The primary task was to "organize large state-owned Soviet meat industry enterprises", develop livestock farming in collective farms, and reconstruct livestock farming "on the basis of creating a meat industry" [8]. Although the Communist Party emphasised in this document the need to assist the poor and middle class in

developing livestock farming on private subsidiary farms, it openly attempted to deny its commercial value and productivity. In accordance with the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the Bureau of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) issued a directive on the adoption of a special resolution [9]. As a result of these urgent directives, livestock numbers fell by 55 per cent between February 1931 and February 1932.

According to the All-Union livestock census conducted in 1932, only one-eighth of the livestock population of 1928–1929 remained, while in Southern Kazakhstan the situation was as follows:

Table 1

Livestock population in Southern Kazakhstan [10]

		Horses	Cattle	Sheep and goats	Pigs	Camels	Donkeys	Total
With a calculation of a thousand heads								
1.06.1929	Soviet farm	0,2	-	0,3	-	-	-	0,5
	Collective farm, private property	623,4	609,7	7699,6	15,6	479,9	33,7	9461,9
	Total	623,6	609,7	7699,6	15,6	429,9	33,7	9461,9
1.06.1930	Soviet farm	1,9	0,5	56,4	0,2	0,7	-	59,7
	Collective farms	78,8	46,2	114,8	3,4	60,4	18,5	322,1
	Private property	388,7	507,9	3813	4,5	269,5	15,5	4999,1
	Other	2,5	5,8	54,1	0,2	1,6	0,2	64,4
	Total	471,9	560,4	4038,3	8,3	332,2	34,2	5443,7
1.06.1931	Soviet farm	4,6	22,8	242,6	0,3	2,2	-	272,5
	Collective farms	112,6	54,2	126,6	2,1	36,5	7,6	339,6
	Private property	159,6	89,8	1017,9	7,2	127,3	14,5	1416,3
	Total	276,8	166,8	1387,1	9,6	166	22,1	2028,4
1.06.1932	Soviet farm	7,3	22,1	470	0,3	1,7	-	501,4
	Collective farms	75,1	86,1	188,2	3,6	27,6	6	386,6
	Private property	17	26,6	26,5	0,8	11,3	6,2	88,4
	Total	99,4	134,8	684,7	4,7	40,6	12,2	976,4

Table 1 indicates a precipitous decline in the horse population, with a 75.5 % decrease in 1930, a 44.6 % decrease in 1931, and a 16.4 % decrease in 1932. A similar trend is observed in the cattle population, which experienced a 91.8 % decrease in 1930, a 49.3 % decrease in 1931, and a 17.5 % decrease in 1932. The population of sheep and goats, which were widely utilized in nomadic and semi-nomadic regions, experienced a precipitous decline, with numbers decreasing by 45.6 % in 1930, 18 % in 1931, and 8.8 % in 1932. Concurrently, the number of camels decreased by 69.2 % in 1930, 34.6 % in 1931, and 8.6 % in 1932, ultimately contributing to the eventual decline of Kazakh farms.

As a result of this campaign, livestock numbers in the South Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan fell by 24 % in 1929, 21.8 % in 1930, 20.5 % in 1931 and 17.2 % in 1932 [10].

As for the issue of settlement, F.I. Goloshchekin repeatedly demanded that nomads transition to a settled lifestyle, stating: “The main way to solve agricultural problems in Kazakhstan is to develop vast areas by the Kazakh people. Here it is necessary to implement settlement in the shortest possible time”. After such instructions, the question of implementing the settlement process in a “planned” manner immediately remained on paper, while in practice chaos was allowed to reign.

The first months of resettlement were fraught with great difficulties. In accordance with the First Five-Year Plan, land allocation and resettlement issues were hampered by a lack of funds. Therefore, the government tried to speed up the process, but did not achieve significant results in the early years. The government calculated the costs for each farm within the allocated funds as follows: 72 som for land improvement, for ploughing — 15 soms, for agricultural and veterinary assistance — 30 soms, for agricultural equipment — 113 soms, for housing — 150 soms, for agricultural buildings — 100 soms, for a total of 479 soms [11; 76].

In the nascent stage of the settlement process, official documents were promptly instrumental in the establishment of agricultural artels. The resolution of the second session of the Central Executive Committee

of the Kazakh ASSR, which was adopted on January 9, 1930, is as follows: in the process of establishing collective farms comprising the local population, it is imperative to adopt approaches that facilitate the transition to more advanced forms of production and social organization. In the areas of settlement, the predominant collective entity was the agricultural artel, which subsequently evolved into the agricultural commune. This phenomenon was attributed primarily to the diversity of the Kazakh livestock. The promotion asserted that the establishment of a higher form of collective, without altering the transitional period, was indicative of a fundamental transformation in the agricultural sector [12].

The secret of false information was openly revealed in a letter from the People's Commissar of Agriculture K. Tokhtabayev to the district executive committees on October 2, 1930. In some districts, the farms that were to be settled did not even know that they were being settled. During the settlement of Kazakhs, there were many cases of collectives being created without their consent, and they were written off from the outside. Table 2 demonstrates data on settlerization in South Kazakhstan.

Table 2

Settlerization in South Kazakhstan [13]

№	District name	Those who moved to settlements in 1930	According to the 1931 plan	Total
1	Merke	-	1181	1181
2	Aulie-Ata	-	2646	2646
3	Talas	461	1600	2061
4	Keles	2818	1000	2818
5	Arys	1321	1000	2321
6	Pakhtaral	2773	500	3273
7	Turkestan	-	1000	1000
8	Kyzylkum	1000	-	1000
9	Kyzylorda	1000	-	1000
10	Aral	-	10	10

It should be noted that in the Kyzylkum and Pakhtaral districts, following an inspection by the Special Department of the United State Political Administration in January 1932, no settlement committees had been established.

The creation of agricultural cooperatives, forced resettlement, and a ban on nomadic and semi-nomadic migration led to a decline in livestock numbers in January, February, and March 1930. This is evident from Table 3.

Table 3

Livestock farming in Southern Kazakhstan [13]

Livestock type	Spring 1929	April 1, 1930	Livestock decrease	
			In thousands of heads	In percent
Horse	241,1	209,7	31,4	13,4
Cattle	292,0	146,8	145,2	49,73
Camel	285,3	251,2	34,1	11,95
Sheep	1677,2	911,4	765,8	45,66
Goat	582,0	322,6	269,4	44,57
Other	6,7	6,4	0,3	4,47
All	3084,3	1848,1	236,2	40,8

According to Table 3, it can be seen that among the animals whose numbers declined the most, horses were followed by cattle (49.73 %), sheep (45.66 %) and goats (44.57 %).

In August 1931, a new criterion for the completion of collectivization was established, requiring 68–70 % of farms to join collective farms. Consequently, a decision was made to accelerate collectivization in nomadic and semi-nomadic livestock farming areas, leading to the establishment of mass agricultural artels in place of cooperatives.

According to the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) dated February 4, 1932, entitled "On Further Measures to Strengthen the Organizational and Economic Work

of Collectives”, the formation of brigades at enterprises was initiated. These brigades were comprised of collective farmers who possessed specialized knowledge. The duration of the collective farmers’ working day was contingent upon the outcomes of the brigade’s endeavors.

Discussion

The study of hunger issues during the Soviet era was rarely considered in a historical context because of ideological reasons. It was only during the period of perestroika (transition) in Kazakhstan that the country’s scholars were able to start researching the topic of hunger and mass repression during the Stalinist period. This topic was first studied by famous scholars like Zh.B. Abylkhuizin, M.K. Kozybaev, and M.B. Tatimov [14; 54]. This work played a significant role in shaping the conclusions of the Commission of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the study of famine, collectivization, and mass political repression in the 1930s. The aforementioned scholars delineated the research directions and identified the causative factors of the famine. At the dawn of Kazakhstan’s independence, the secret collections of many archives and unique documents were still inaccessible to a wide range of researchers.

According to the research conducted by F. Kozybakova, the new government’s actions, which included the elimination of the affluent members of society, not only resulted in the dissolution of traditional livestock farming practices and the subsequent displacement of experienced livestock farmers, but also led to the loss of influential headmen among Kazakh peasants. For better or worse, the wealthy, who possessed a favorable disposition toward agriculture, not only subjugated their own kin but also, guided by their moral compass, extended their resources to their impoverished relatives in accordance with their capacity, owing to their proximity to the clan and fraternity, thereby establishing a noteworthy paradigm for others in the practice of conventional farming. It would be a disservice to history not to mention the advantages of such businessmen’s farming. In the current conditions of independence, we should not shy away from this issue. According to F. Kozybakova, after the disappearance of the rich, the prosperity of traditional livestock farming disappeared [15; 106].

The large-scale plan of forced collectivization led not only to an economic crisis in the livestock industry, but also to socio-demographic consequences in Kazakhstan. Kazakhs, who had settled in collective farms, knocked out of their usual life of nomadic farming, having lost their relatives and friends, remained in a very difficult situation after collectivization [16].

In his personal scientific work, T. Omarbekov studied the causes, driving forces and nature of the popular uprisings in Kazakhstan in 1929–1931, as well as the major centers of uprisings based on archival data [17].

In the research work of T.K. Allaniyazov entitled “Armed uprisings and insurgent movements of 1929–1931 in Kazakhstan: historiography and source studies” [18], a comprehensive methodological, historiographical and documentary analysis of the scientific literature published on the popular uprisings and protests of 1929–1931 in Kazakhstan was carried out. The author expressed his opinion on our work, among the new literature published between 2001–2022.

French scholar Isabelle Ohaion, based on her research on the themes of collectivization, sedentarization, and famine in Kazakhstan, revealed the main foci, driving forces, and causes and consequences of peasant protests in 1929–1931 [19].

Among Western historians, it was the American scholar Sarah Cameron who declared that the Kazakh famine was no less than the famine in Ukraine, and even more terrible in its consequences. In her work “The Steppe of Hunger”, she writes based on documents from more than 40 archives of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan (the cities of Almaty and Semey). She draws attention to the fact that the main cause of the famine was the Soviet collectivization, which was carried out forcibly, along with the campaign to provide the state with meat and grain. In addition, the imposition of a grain tax on nomads who did not sow crops, and, as a result, the loss of their livestock by exchanging their livestock for grain; the soaring price of grain and the decline in the commodity value of livestock also increased the burden of the grain tax [20; 35, 36].

As for the scholars who studied the collectivization campaign in South Kazakhstan, it is worth noting the research work of S.U. Bakhtorazov. In his monograph “Political repressions in the southern regions of Kazakhstan (1917–1939)”, he analyzes the general internal political situation in southern Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 1930s [21].

Conclusion

One of the most difficult periods and tragic chapters in our recent history was the collectivization of the Soviet countryside, which took place in South Kazakhstan, as well as throughout Kazakhstan as a whole, between 1929 and 1933. Collectivization was the bloodiest and most difficult drama for the peoples of Southern Kazakhstan and, first and foremost, for the entire Kazakh people. In the regions of southern Kazakhstan, where agriculture was the leading branch of the economy, the situation was the same—the forced confiscation of grain doomed many to starvation. The large-scale plan of forced collectivization led not only to an economic crisis in livestock farming, but also to socio-demographic consequences in Southern Kazakhstan. The Kazakhs who settled in collective farms, knocked out of their usual nomadic lifestyle, having lost their relatives and loved ones, remained in a difficult situation after collectivization. The Soviet administrative-command system, through mass and forced collectivization, led to a famine unprecedented in human history, one that was artificially organized, as clearly seen in the example of Southern Kazakhstan during collectivization in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

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XX ғ. 20 жж. аяғы — 30 жж. Оңтүстік Қазақстандағы тәркілеу және күштеп ұжымдастыру науқаны

Бүгінгі таңда тарихшы-зерттеушілер Қазақстандағы ұжымдастыру кезеңіне көп көңіл бөлуде. Қазақстанның кең аумағы XX ғасырдың 20-30 жылдарындағы материалдарды зерттеуге аймақтық көзқарасты талап етеді. Осыған байланысты бұл мақалада Оңтүстік Қазақстандағы ұжымдастыру тарихы талданған. Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығын ұжымдастыру 1920 жылдардың аяғы мен 1930 жылдардың басында жүргізілді. Мақсаты ауылшаруашылық өндірісінің өнімділігін арттыру үшін шағын және тиімсіз жеке шаруашылықтарды ірі қоғамдық шаруашылықтарға айналдыру. Сол кезеңде Қазақстанда, оның ішінде Оңтүстік Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығын ұжымдастыру мәжбүрлі әдістермен жүргізілді. Тиісінше, шаруалар Кеңес үкіметін ұжымдастыру саясатына қарсы болды. Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеті — мұрағат құжаттары негізінде Оңтүстік Қазақстанда байдың мүлкін тәркілеуді және ауыл шаруашылығын ұжымдастыру процесін зерделеу. Зерттеу нәтижесінде ұжымдастыру кезеңінде Оңтүстік Қазақстанда колхоздардың саны және мал басының жаппай азаюы нақтыланды және кестеде ұсынылды. Сталиндік әкімшілік-командалық жүйенің, оның ішінде Голощекиннің «Кіші Октябрь» курсының жергілікті билік өкілдерінің ұжымдастыру саясатын күштеп жүзеге асырудағы кінәсі көрсетілді, шаруалардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайының нашарлауы және Оңтүстік Қазақстандағы дәстүрлі қазақ қоғамының дағдарысы туралы қорытынды жасалды.

Кілт сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығын ұжымдастыру, мүлкі тәркілеу, Оңтүстік Қазақстан, Қазақстан тарихы, ауыл шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы, Сырдария округі, Қызылорда округі.

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Кампания конфискации и коллективизации в Южном Казахстане в конце 20-х — начале 30-х гг. XX века

На сегодняшний день историки-исследователи уделяют значительное внимание периоду коллективизации в Казахстане. Обширная территория Казахстана требует регионального подхода к изучению материалов 20-30-х годов XX века. В связи с этим в данной статье анализируется история коллективизации в Южном Казахстане. Коллективизация сельского хозяйства проводилась в Казахстане в конце 1920-х — начале 1930-х годов. Целью было преобразование мелких и неэффективных частных хозяйств в крупные общественные хозяйства для повышения производительности сельскохозяйственного производства. Коллективизация сельского хозяйства в Казахстане, в том числе и в Южном Казахстане, проводилась принудительными методами. Соответственно, крестьяне выступили против политики коллективизации советского правительства. Цель и задачи исследования — изучение конфискации имущества баев и процесса коллективизации сельского хозяйства в Южном Казахстане на основе архивных документов. В результате исследования уточнено и представлено в таблице количество колхозов и массовое сокращение поголовья скота в Южном Казахстане в период коллективизации. Показана вина сталинской административно-командной системы, в том числе курса Голощекина «Малый Октябрь» и представителей местной власти в насильственном осуществлении политики коллективизации, сделан вывод об ухудшении социально-экономического положения крестьян и кризисе традиционного казахского общества в Южном Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: коллективизация сельского хозяйства, конфискация имущества, Южный Казахстан, история Казахстана, сельское хозяйство, скотоводство, Сырдарьинский округ, Кызылординский округ.

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