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Stalin's agricultural collectivization activities in Kazakhstan (XX C. 20-30)

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Abstract

This scientific article describes the goals, processes and consequences of destroying the rich and middle-class people in the Kazakh Soviet Union, including the Stalinist totalitarian authority in the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, as well as the destruction of the rich and the middle-class in Kazakh agriculture. The villagers, completely withdrawn from their livestock and forced into collective farms, joined the armed uprising in all parts of Kazakhstan. However, such uprisings were severely suppressed. These statements are made on the basis of specific archives and historical sources, and scientific conclusions have been made.

Keywords: Soviet union, Kazakh ASSR, Stalin's collectivization, Totalitarianism, Confiscation.

Actividades de colectivización agrícola de Stalin en Kazajstán (xx c. 20-30)

Resumen

Este artículo científico describe los objetivos, procesos y consecuencias de destruir a las personas ricas y de clase media en la Unión Soviética de Kazajstán, incluida la autoridad totalitaria estalinista en los años 20 y 30 del siglo XX, así como la destrucción de los ricos y los la clase media en la agricultura kazaja. Los aldeanos, completamente retirados de su ganado y forzados a granjas colectivas, se unieron al levantamiento armado en todas partes de Kazajstán. Sin embargo, tales levantamientos fueron severamente reprimidos. Estas declaraciones se hacen sobre la base de archivos específicos y fuentes históricas, y se han hecho conclusiones científicas.

Palabras clave: Unión Soviética, ASSR kazajo, colectivización de Stalin, totalitarismo, confiscación.

1. INTRODUCTION

The history of Kazakhstan in the first quarter of XX century was marked by the great tribulation and tragedy that Stalin's dictatorial policy brought to our people. This period will be remembered by the present generation, through forcing the people to free, raping, punishing, leaving the homeland, becoming refugees, and starving the lives of millions of people. During this time of peace, the Kazakh nation lost almost half of its history. If we analyze the past of mankind, no country has ever experienced such a deliberate massacre in peacetime by any state so far. Villages, districts and entire areas were left without inhabitants.

From 1929 to 1931 in Kazakhstan there were 372 revolts, with the participation of about 80 thousand people. The uprisings were accompanied by the mass resettlement of people outside the country,

including abroad. Only from the beginning of 1930 to the middle of 1931 281,230 farms moved from the territory of Kazakhstan, some of them to the territory of China, Iran and Afghanistan. Crucial executions against the rebellious population were carried out by the forces of the regular troops and the USPA bodies. For participating in major uprisings and tensions of 1929-1931 about 5551 people were condemned, 883 of them were shot. In total, more than 100,000 people were repressed during the period of forced collectivization in Kazakhstan (OMARBEOV, 2010).

The consequences of the crimes committed by the leaders of the totalitarian regime in the Soviet era were great for the people. It is the duty of the historian to investigate and explain to the public such a tragic event in history. In the past, foreign scientists - M.B. Olcott, R. Conqwest, S. Whitcroft and others have dedicated their extensive research. Kazakhstani scientists are also engaged in this task on a regular basis. However, it is necessary to study the history of each region in this direction to fully disclose the importance of the topic and its significance as it takes place in all regions of Kazakhstan. For example, collectivization and confiscation in Central Kazakhstan districts are enough to cover a single dissertation research.

2. METHODOLOGY

Materials. Documents and data of the Archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) and the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK CSA) were used to write a research article. Also references and references to historical and research works are

analyzed. Statistical data were compared and analyzed and used for writing a scientific article.

Methods of historiography, objectivity, historical comparative analysis and historical sequencing were used in the theory and methodology of research. It is known that each topic has its own research methodology. The historical event we are examining is the campaign of collectivization and confiscation in Kazakhstan in the 20-30's of XX century. From a theoretical and methodological point of view, we consider it best to start by analyzing the scientific papers related to this period, and identifying methods for research, and comparing data, analyzing, and considering statistical data.

Russian scientist G.F. Dobronezhenko wrote about the methodological principle of research in Soviet time: In Soviet science, there is a method of studying social structures developed within the framework of an objective approach, called the “Leninian method of class analysis”. The Lenin concept of the development of the social structure of Soviet society in the transitional period was “due not to the emergence of new classes as a result of the victory of socialism, but to the change in the social appearance of these classes, their internal structure and the relationship between them” (DOBRONozHENKO, 2009). True, in the study of historical events, conclusions were made on the basis of the Marx-Lenin theory and methodology. Currently, scholars around the world study and examine history from a civilized point of view.

In 1928, an American geologist J.Littlepage, who worked in Kazakhstan saw himself the Soviet collectivization and confiscation,

wrote in his memoirs read: "Before the collectivization of agriculture began, the Soviet influence on the steppe tribal life was weak. There was enough food. The Kremlin suddenly denied a nomadic way of life and sought to destroy it. Its essence was to destroy the old tribal organizations and force them to return all their property to the socialist state. We saw abandoned houses of the degraded nomads destroyed by the violence and punishment of Bolsheviks at that time," (ESMAGAMBETOV, 1994).

Kazakh scholar, academician M.K. Kozybayev, in his book "The Intelligence of History", assessed the problem of Soviet collectivization and confiscation: "With the demographic situation of the 20-30's of XX century, the tragedy is so great that the members of the commission can declare with full moral responsibility that this is the only aspect of genocide policy" (KOZYBAYEV, 1998).

Russian scientists P.I. Kosov and A.B. Brendeva in "The Basic Demographics" state: "The topic being researched is closely linked to the historical and demographic issue. The demography method uses specific methods. It focuses primarily on its subject, which is a unit of theoretical analysis, whose statistical dimensions define political and scientific analyzes (KOSOV, BRENDIVA, 2010). Thus, he concludes that one can research comparatively the political events and statistical data. Belarusian scientist V.N. Sidartsov in the article "Methodological Problems of History" states:

When you study the people in the society based on the statistical data, the internal demographic factors are revealed. It considers the migration, birth and death of the population. From a research point of view, historical and demographic perform demographic

analyzes as a result of their work in an autonomous interdisciplinary direction (SIDARTSOV, 2006).

According to statistics, the population has had a significant effect on the demographic structure of the population of Kazakhstan. For example, according to statistics, the nation is represented by the largest number of nationalities. In the census of 1926, the Kazakhs were 58%, Russians 20.6%, Ukrainians 13.9%. Other ethnic groups were less than 2%. Then in the census of 1939 there were Kazakhs - 38%, Russians - 40.2%, Ukrainians - 10.8%, other ethnicities - another 2%. That is, when comparing the materials of the two censuses, local Kazakhs decreased by 20%. We find that European races increase in Russians and Ukrainians by 20% (ZHUMASULTANOV, IBRAEV, 2000).

However, based on such theoretical and methodological studies and historical evidence, it can be assessed as a manifestation of a genocide policy aimed at the destruction of the Kazakh ethnic group, which violates the requirements of the international conventions, because of the totalitarian regime of the Soviet Union's period of confiscation, collectivization and demographic catastrophes related to the fate and history of the people.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

French historian N. Vert in his book "History of the Soviet Union" wrote:

I.V. Stalin relented on the NEP policy in the summer of 1928 and came to the idea of general collectivization. He thought that in the future, it would take three or four years to make a change to the development of agriculture, (VERT, 2003).

Thus, this reform has led to a struggle in Russia, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan. Then the campaign of collectivization and confiscation began.

These catastrophic events in Kazakhstan have been linked to the collectivization of agriculture, which was related to the requirements of Stalin's barracks during the above period. It was a sad time for the Kazakh steppes. The "mass collectivization," as it were, was spent in a very short time without any preparation, through rude harassment and force. Probably not a single family was left out of the disaster. F.I. Goloshchekin was the author of a hate speech to the man who killed the Kazakh people, "It is necessary to clean the Kazakh villages with the Kazan Siberia."

The nomadic herder was seized the cattle which was his only the source of income. The cattle died of malnutrition and farming, and the people died of hunger. According to the All-Union Census of 1926, the population of the Kazakhs in the country was approximately 3,628,000 people, and by 1939 they had reached less than two million. Hunger caused the death of hundreds of lives. More than 1.5 million Kazakhs moved to the regions outside of Kazakhstan, 400,000 did not return again.

According to current demographics, the famine of 1931-1933 killed the majority of the indigenous population (MIKHAILOV, MANSUROV, 2015). If we analyze the exact official data "Extremely severe and forcefully executed Stalinist collectivization campaign has led to artificial hunger and has devastated the economy of Kazakhstan. About 3-4 million Kazakhs, or more than half of them, have died from the famine of the 1930's".

However, for many decades, such massive woes have been hidden that have not been published on the pages of the official Soviet historiography. Soviet propaganda called the collectivization "the Great Revolutionary Achievement" (Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK). Fund-5-H, Series-1, File-2935, pp. 13, 14). So it is: "The last twentieth century was a tragic age for our people. The nature suffered demographically. Its wounds have not been healed still for more than a century". (NAZARBAYEV N.A. 2017)

It is known that the Stalinist agriculture, which caused such misery to the people, was caused by many reasons, including: increasing the productivity of the socialist extensive economy, governed by state plans, forcing and punishments, and social property on a permanent basis; transformation of the Soviet Union into a large exporting country of agricultural products, including grain, using the free labor of farms and farms in agriculture. At the same time it is known that the purpose of industrialization and prove the advantage of socialism over capitalism is to use industrialization, using the free and

hard labor of millions of people, driven by the USSR to the rapid construction as enemies of the people.

The Stalinist system, which reasserted capitalism as a re-enactor of capitalism, had ceased to exist, until the mid-1920 began to accelerate the development of the state's economy. In particular, "In a letter to the MK (b) P organizations issued in February 1928, Stalin wrote in a starkly commandment like manner:

Talking about our refusal of a new economic policy, the introduction of a food-substitution policy, the confiscation of the Kulaks is counter-revolutionary, we must fight hard. Thermal power plants are the basis of our economic policy and will last for a long time.

However, wide-ranging expropriation actions, in particular the New Economic Policy, have virtually shed their truths as a positive model of progressive reform of society and have become declarative in nature (HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN, 2010).

According to the facts, the NEP in a short period of time began to rapidly recover the economy, which suffered the effects of the First World and Civil Wars, the drought of the early twenties. For example, the positive results of agriculture in Kazakhstan for the same period can be clearly seen by the following indicators: For example, Livestock - total livestock - in 1924-925 reached 24 million heads, in 25-26 years - 26.5 million goals, in 26-27 years - 29 million others (AP RK, Fund-141, series-1, file-38, p. 190).

Due to the successful implementation of the new economic policy in Kazakhstan, "Cattle increased by 4 million more heads than in 22 years in 1923 and by one million more in comparison with last year" (The Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (TsGA RK). Fond-30, inventory 1, case-98, p.3). If we analyze the increase in the number of livestock in certain regions of Kazakhstan for that period, then the number of sheep in the Adai district of western Kazakhstan was 56720, in 1925/26 - 504295 heads (AP RK. Fund-141, series-1, file-203, p.16). That is, the number of sheep in the district increased by almost ten times. In 1926 the number of camels and horses in this district also approached the level of 1909 which was most favorable for the Kazakhs.

At the same time, since the first half of 1920 the prices for basic foods have considerably decreased in Kazakhstan along with many consumer goods. In particular: "Concerning the reduction of the types of foodstuffs, along with the essential goods, in the Akmola province in October 1923, each kilogram of sugar corresponds to 52 kopecks from 60 kopecks on 1 October, to 13% lower; Wheat from 75 kopecks to 57 kopecks, discount rate is 24%; Beef fat from 25 kopecks to 21.2 kopecks, with 14% reduction; The price of beef ranged from 9 kopecks to 7 kopecks, with a reduction of 22%. The total was reduced by an average of 22 %" (AP RK, Fund-139, series-1, file-643, p.36).

In addition, this shows that the state's economy has become more capable of meeting the basic needs of the population. Thus, in a short period of time the New Economic Policy, like the Soviet Union,

has led to development and growth in all areas of Kazakhstan's economy. In particular, in agriculture: the area under crops was increased (up to 4 million hectares in 1928 (-2.1 million hectares in 1924), and the total volume of grain and other crops increased in 1928. In 1928, Kazakhstan produced 4 to 1 million hectares of grain. In 1928, the number of livestock increased by 40.5 million (in 1922 - 12.2 million), the proportion of large groups in rural areas increased (more than 80%) due to the reduction of the poor and poor. 103 communes and 650 agricultural artillery were operated (ALEKSEENKO, ZHAKSYLYK, 2011).

However, despite these positive developments, in the late 1920's the requirements of Stalin's barracks socialism were fully implemented in the Soviet Union. The basis of economic development was forced labor, rape, intimidation, forced labor, and the obligation to execute state plans and tasks. On the contrary, people's attitude to socialist society has changed and their productivity has declined.

The principle, "the source of exploitation of the private person, the enemy of socialism" has become dominant, and a direct struggle has begun in all directions for the private owners, who have become the basis of the New Economic Policy. Thus it is known that Stalin intended to establish himself as a "realist of Marxist socialism, a proof of its correctness, a leader of the world proletariat". In Soviet agriculture, the productivity of which depends on the weather and conditions, behind the technical equipment, it was planned to implement it by collectivization on the basis of the requirements of

barracks socialism, which forces and intimidates all people. The short-term organizational plan was approved. In particular, there was a clear, urgent short period of collectivization in the livestock industry in Kazakhstan, which was largely private and nomadic.

Among the first resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the CP (b) P in connection with the beginning of mass collectivization for this purpose, "Measures related to the solution of the meat problem" (December 20, 1929) played a key role in the fate of the Kazakh peasant-breeding industry. It was presented as a pressing task: "the organization of large state-owned state-owned farms", the development of animal husbandry in the collective farms, and the restructuring of livestock farming "based on the meat industry" (OMARBKOV, 1997). This, in turn, seems to have shaped the future of nomadic Kazakh herdsman, who had a private property.

This political task was to fully implement the nation-wide campaign from 1928 to 1932. The leadership of the Kazakh ASSR decided to end the collectivization term given to the republic in a shorter period. For example, Goloshchekin, First Secretary of the Kazakh Local Committee All U (b) CP in this context, stated: "Collectivization is the main way to solve the agricultural problem, which involves mainly indigenous Kazakh people in Kazakhstan. Based on this, in the shortest possible time it is necessary to stabilize. This means, first of all, that the collective farms, together with the farms, have a special priority in the integrated agricultural sector.

In the future, we need to help the poor and the average, and quickly implement a collective and collective structure. Including for two years Petropavlovsk and Kostanai districts, and this year except for the above mentioned districts: Urzhar and Keles (Syrdarya), Shemonaikha and Zhana Kemey (Cemipalatinsk), Martok and Mukhajar (Aktobe), Taldykorgan and Enbekshi (Almaty and Teplovsk). In the Urals (Uralsk), Maxim Gorky and Tsurpin (Pavlodar) districts it is planned to carry out mass collectivization with government spending of 15932000 rubles. This year, the total collectivization will reach 30%. By the end of the five-year period, the entire region is planned for collective (AP RK. Fund 141, series-1, file-38, pp. 541, 546, 557), which further reduced the time allotted for collectivization from Moscow.

Full collectivization of agriculture in Kazakhstan is planned in several stages. The first of these was called active animal husbandry organizers, and was seized by the state through confiscation of its livestock, despite their opposition. Soviet-political significance of the case in a report by Goloshchekin at a Kazakh-language plenary session of the BCK (b) БК (6)П:

The second part of the matter is about the village. The significance of this issue is completely clear, and it cannot be hidden. There is no Soviet power in the Kazakh village. The first step in the breakup of the class in the eastern regions is the elimination of the influence of all local oppression groups on the masses, with them in every place in the Soviet Union.

Therefore, sufficient attention must be paid to combating the efforts of the rich and their influence on the economic and political life of the village (AP RK. Fund-141, series-1, file-483, pp. 168, 186). That is why the forced confiscation of Kazakh livestock began in the late 1920's. At that time, Kazakhstan's political leadership was asking: "What did we get in the village? We attained great growth, however, the growth of riches, the preservation of tribal relations, and the further development of the old tradition. That is why the main task is to implement the economic measures against the rich, by organizing the poor in the countryside and setting their place in the Soviet-specific state. "The case was found to be unfinished" (AP RK. Fund-141, series-1, file-38, p.26.).

The state seizure of the local Kazakhs' livestock was reflected in the decree of August 27, 1928, "On the Confiscation and Deportation of Larger Farms and Semi-feudal Fedals". According to the decree, about 700 farms were subjected to improvisation, of which 1.44745 livestock (large cattle) were confiscated. About 113 thousand livestock were redistributed to small-scale collective farms (29 thousand or 26%) and poor-farms (85 thousand or 74%). The results of the campaign seemed incredible. Official reports have been proudly reported that the median share in the village has increased to 76% while the poor share has declined to 18%.

The policy of confiscation of such dispositions was legally enacted by party-Soviet institutions. In the early 1930's, with the passing of the Resolution "On Measures to Support and Collect

Collective Buildings of the State," a massive anti-peasant (exile, imprisonment, and firing) campaign is launched to transfer property to the collective farm. "Destruction of the rich kulaks as a class," was a political slogan.

On August 27, 1928, the CPC of the KazSSR prepared an instruction to identify peasants with socially distinctive features. The following activities were referred to exile under Chapter One of the Guidelines: a) Inhabitants with more than 400 heads of cattle, in semi-nomadic areas with more than 300 animals, and in settled areas with more than -150 animals, as well as establishing economic domination and hurting village expansion, using the same tribal reputation as detrimental to the locals; b) Persons considered to be socially dangerous or socially dangerous by local authorities, even when the number of livestock per animal is less than the size indicated. From January 11, 1930, All U (b) CP has ratified a pact against peasants on all fronts. According to the theoretical framework of the decree, the destruction of riches as a class was coupled with the vulgarity of the party's practice in this period " (AYAGAN, 2012).

Confiscation of livestock of the peasants were identified as the main work of the party, Soviet organization, and successful transfer, complete removal of the listed animals, to the villages were

Sentenced to 4812 representatives with the strictest instructions and with full legal freedom. All of them were distracted and ruthless, with the main target being the middle-class living. However, those who went beyond the scrutiny of the matter

often persecuted the average, sometimes even the poorest (12, 214).

Confiscation of livestock by similar violence was conducted in all regions of Kazakhstan. This case did not bypass Karsakpay district as well. In total, 55 rich farms were to be confiscated in Kyzylorda district. As of October 1928, 35 farms were confiscated, and 13669 cattle were seized. As of April 1929, 54 in the district, including 33 semi-nomadic and 21 nomadic farms, were confiscated. It was removed from 53 business districts. Out of the 27571 planned livestock, 18376 were withdrawn (ALLYANAZOV, 2001).

4. CONCLUSION

Thus, the history of the Kazakh people in the 20-30's of the twentieth century is marked by tragedy, almost half of the whole nation displaced and forced to relocate a significant part of the population abroad. To the present day, the Kazakh land, which has become the test site of Stalin's personal worship and the policy of barbarism socialism, is a great testimony of the massacre of innocent people. In the family of any of the present generation of our people there is a wound that left the tragic fate of their ancestors. All of them curse Stalin's totalitarianism and exaggeration at that time. We wish that such an accident would never be repeated in the life of any nation. That is why we consider it the task of historians to study the history of our nation in the process of collectivization of Soviet agriculture and

publish it in foreign and domestic publications as it is a special story. We need to share in such grief, not only the Kazakh people, but the whole world as well. At the same time, the destruction of Stalin should be evaluated worldwide.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to make a global assessment of the history of that time one should:

- Publish this topic on the basis of data from the state and international archives of national and international levels, which have not been disclosed yet;
- Make multi-part documentary fully describing Stalin's time in Kazakhstan and display them in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages;
- Achieve a world-class commemoration of the victims of personal worship, collectivization, and other politics in the Soviet Union, including through special UN organizations, in Kazakhstan;
- Open memorials to the victims of this famine in every region of Kazakhstan.

When all these tasks fulfilled it will be possible to assume that the spirit of this hunger victim is kept in memory of present and future generations of all mankind.

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