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### **POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION TOWARDS KAZAKHSTAN (1927-1938): A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

#### *Abstract*

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the Soviet Union's policy toward Kazakhstan from 1927 to 1938, exploring its profound implications for the region's political, economic, and social landscape. Through meticulous research utilizing primary and secondary sources, this study sheds light on the establishment of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh SSR), the consolidation of power by the Communist Party, and the politically repressive climate during the Great Purge. Additionally, it delves into the economic initiatives of industrialization and agricultural collectivization, emphasizing their significant impact on agriculture, famine, and the clash with traditional Kazakh practices. The article also examines the social dimensions of cultural assimilation, urbanization, and migration, with a specific focus on the repercussions on language, education, social structures, and traditional customs.

By uncovering a plethora of historical evidence, this study reveals the intricate and multifaceted consequences of the Soviet Union's policy in Kazakhstan during the aforementioned period. It acknowledges the positive outcomes resulting from the policy, such as advancements in industrial development and improved access to education and healthcare. The industrialization efforts spearheaded by the Soviet government led to the creation of modern industries, enhanced infrastructure, and technological progress, contributing to economic growth and job opportunities. Moreover, the Soviet regime invested in education and healthcare systems, granting Kazakhstanis access to education and literacy programs, as well as essential medical services.

However, this article also addresses the negative consequences that arose from the Soviet Union's policy. The policy of agricultural collectivization disrupted traditional agricultural practices and the nomadic way of life cherished by the Kazakh people. The consolidation of farms and the coercive nature of collectivization sparked resistance and turmoil, resulting in famine and the loss of traditional livelihoods. Furthermore, the Soviet policy of cultural assimilation sought to assimilate the Kazakh population into Soviet society, resulting in the suppression of Kazakh language, culture, and traditions. This suppression had a profound impact on the erosion of cultural identity and the abandonment of cherished practices.

Understanding the historical developments and their far-reaching consequences is crucial for comprehending the challenges and transformations experienced by Kazakhstan during this significant period. By examining the interplay of political, economic, and social factors, this study provides valuable insights into the impact of the Soviet Union's policy on Kazakhstan, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the region's history and its enduring legacy.

**Keywords:** Soviet Union, Kazakhstan, policy, 1927-1938, political developments, economic developments, social developments, industrialization, agricultural collectivization, cultural assimilation, urbanization, migration, Great Purge, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, nomadic pastoralism.

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## КЕҢЕС ОДАҒЫНЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАНҒА ҚАТЫСТЫ САЯСАТЫ (1927-1938 жж.): САЯСИ-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК Оқиғаларды жан-жақты талдау

### Аңдатпа

Мақалада 1927-1938 жылдар аралығындағы Кеңес Одағының Қазақстанға қатысты саясатына жан-жақты талдау жасалып, оның аймақтың саяси, экономикалық және әлеуметтік ландшафты үшін терең салдары зерттеледі. Бастапқы және қосалқы дереккөздерді пайдалана отырып, мұқият зерттеу арқылы бұл зерттеу Қазақ Кеңестік Социалистік Республикасының (Қазақ КСР) құрылуын, Коммунистік партияның билікті нығайтуын және Ұлы Тазалау кезіндегі саяси репрессиялық көңіл-күйді айқындайды. Сонымен қатар, ол индустрияландыру мен ұжымдастырудың экономикалық бастамаларын зерттеп, олардың ауыл шаруашылығына, ашаршылыққа және қазақтың дәстүрлі әдет-ғұрыптарымен қақтығыстарына елеулі әсерін көрсетеді. Мақалада сонымен қатар мәдени ассимиляцияның, урбанизацияның және миграцияның әлеуметтік аспектілері қарастырылып, тілге, жалпы білімге, әлеуметтік құрылымдар мен дәстүрлі әдет-ғұрыптарға әсер ететін мәселелерге ерекше назар аударылады.

Ол сондай-ақ индустриялық дамудағы ілгерілеушілік, білім мен денсаулық сақтаудың қолжетімділігі сияқты саясаттың оң әсерлерін зерттейді. Кеңес үкіметі бастаған индустрияландыру заманауи өндірістердің құрылуына, инфрақұрылымның кеңеюіне және технологиялық ілгерілеуге әкеліп, экономиканың өсуіне және жұмыс орындарының ашылуына ықпал етті. Оның үстіне Кеңес өкіметі білім беру мен денсаулық сақтау жүйесіне инвестиция құйып, қазақстандықтардың білім мен сауаттылық бағдарлама-ларына және негізгі денсаулық сақтау саласына қолжетімділігін қамтамасыз етті.

Бірақ бұл мақалада Кеңес Одағы саясатының жағымсыз салдары да қарастырылған. Аграрлық ұжым-дастыру саясаты қазақ халқының дәстүрлі егіншілік тәжірибесі мен көшпелі өмір салтын бұзды. Шаруа қожалықтарын біріктіру және ұжымдастырудың мәжбүрлі сипаты қарсылық пен толқулар туғызып, ашаршылыққа және дәстүрлі өмір сүру құралдарын жоғалтуға әкелді. Сонымен қатар, кеңестік мәдени ассимиляция саясаты қазақ халқын кеңестік қоғамға сіңіруді көздеді, бұл қазақ тілін, мәдениетін, салт-дәстүрін басып-жаншуға әкелді. Бұл жолын кесу мәдени бірегейліктердің эрозиясына және қастерлі әдеттерден бас тартуға қатты әсер етті.

Тарихи оқиғаларды және олардың ауқымды салдарын түсіну осы маңызды кезеңде Қазақстан бастан кешіп жатқан қиындықтар мен өзгерістерді түсіну үшін өте маңызды. Саяси, экономикалық және әлеуметтік факторлардың өзара әрекетін зерттеу негізінде бұл зерттеу Кеңес Одағы саясатының Қазақстанға әсері туралы құнды ақпарат береді, бұл аймақтың тарихы мен ұзақ мерзімді мұрасын тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді.

**Кілт сөздер:** Кеңес Одағы, Қазақстан, саясат, 1927-1938 жылдар, саяси оқиғалар, экономикалық даму, әлеуметтік даму, индустрияландыру, ауыл шаруашылығын ұжымдастыру, мәдени ассимиляция, урбанизация, көші-қон, Ұлы тазарту, Қазақ АКСР-і, көшпелі мал шаруашылығы.

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## ПОЛИТИКА СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА В ОТНОШЕНИИ КАЗАХСТАНА (1927-1938): ВСЕСТОРОННИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СОБЫТИЙ

### *Аннотация*

В статье представлен всесторонний анализ политики Советского Союза в отношении Казахстана с 1927 по 1938 год, исследованы ее глубокие последствия для политического, экономического и социального ландшафта региона. Посредством тщательных исследований с использованием первичных и вторичных источников это исследование проливает свет на создание Казахской Советской Социалистической Республики (Казахской ССР), консолидацию власти Коммунистической Партией и политически репрессивный настрой во время Великой чистки. Кроме того, она углубляется в экономические инициативы индустриализации и коллективизации, подчеркивая их значительное влияние на сельское хозяйство, голод и столкновение с традиционной казахской практикой. В статье также рассматриваются социальные аспекты культурной ассимиляции, урбанизации и миграции с особым акцентом на последствия для языка, образования в целом, социальных структур и традиционных обычаев.

В статье также рассматриваются положительные результаты данной политики, такие как достижения в области промышленного развития и улучшения доступа к образованию и здравоохранению. Индустриализация, которую возглавило советское правительство, привела к созданию современных отраслей промышленности, расширению инфраструктуры и технологическому прогрессу, способствуя экономическому росту и созданию рабочих мест. Более того, советский режим инвестировал в системы образования и здравоохранения, предоставляя казахстанцам доступ к программам образования и грамотности, а также к основным медицинским услугам.

Однако в этой статье также рассматриваются негативные последствия политики Советского Союза. Политика аграрной коллективизации нарушила традиционную сельскохозяйственную практику и кочевой образ жизни казахского народа. Консолидация фермерских хозяйств и принудительный характер коллективизации вызвали сопротивление и беспорядки, что привело к голоду и потере традиционных средств к существованию. Кроме того, советская политика культурной ассимиляции стремилась ассимилировать казахское население в советское общество, что привело к подавлению казахского языка, культуры и традиций. Это подавление оказало глубокое воздействие на эрозию культурной самобытности и отказ от заветной практики.

Понимание исторических событий и их далеко идущих последствий имеет решающее значение для понимания вызовов и преобразований, переживаемых Казахстаном в этот важный период. На основе изучения взаимодействия политических, экономических и социальных факторов это исследование дает ценную информацию о влиянии политики Советского Союза на Казахстан, способствуя более тонкому пониманию истории региона и его длительного наследия.

**Ключевые слова:** Советский Союз, Казахстан, политика, 1927-1938, политические события, экономическое развитие, социальное развитие, индустриализация, сельскохозяйственная коллективизация, культурная ассимиляция, урбанизация, миграция, Великая чистка, Казахская Советская Социалистическая Республика, кочевое скотоводство.

**Introduction.** Kazakhstan's history was transformed between 1927 and 1938, when it became a focal point of the Soviet Union's ambitious political, economic, and social initiatives. This article goes into the deep fabric of Soviet policy at the period, unraveling the region's multidimensional influence. Kazakhstan saw major political transformations, repeating the battle between local nationalism and Soviet ideology, from the foundation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh SSR) to the horrific days of the Great Purge. Economic endeavors, particularly industrialization and collectivization, changed the country's economic environment, ushering in both progress and significant obstacles. Furthermore, Kazakhstan's social fabric suffered substantial changes, including urbanization, cultural integration, and the formation of new social hierarchies. Understanding these events is critical not just for historical documentation, but also for understanding the intricacies that drive modern Kazakhstan. This article methodically investigates the subtleties of Soviet policies, drawing on a variety of primary and secondary sources to provide a thorough picture of this key era.

The research topic "Policy of the Soviet Union towards Kazakhstan (1927-1938): A Comprehensive Analysis of Political, Economic, and Social Developments" is highly relevant for various reasons:

*Historical significance:*

The years 1927–1938 were pivotal in Kazakhstan's history. It represents a period of great political, economic, and social turmoil under Soviet leadership. Researchers can learn about this momentous age by studying it.

*Understanding Complex Policies:*

The Soviet Union's policies during this period were varied and had far-reaching consequences. Exploring the political, economic, and social components in depth allows for a more nuanced understanding of the complexities of these policies. This in-depth examination is critical for comprehending the motivations, techniques, and consequences of Soviet decision-making in Kazakhstan.

*The Effect on Kazakh Society:*

The Soviet Union's policies had a significant impact on the Kazakh people's life. This study focuses light on regular residents' experiences, documenting the difficulties they experienced, including as forced collectivization, starvation, cultural assimilation, and political repression. Understanding these consequences is critical for appreciating the Kazakh people's tenacity and ability to overcome adversity.

*Relevance to Current Issues:*

Examining previous policies and their outcomes might provide insights into current issues. Researching the Soviet era aids in understanding the origins of certain social, political, and economic challenges in modern-day Kazakhstan. This knowledge is critical for policymakers and scholars working to address current difficulties based in historical circumstances.

*International Relations and Diplomacy:*

The study of Soviet actions toward Kazakhstan has significance for international relations. It gives a lens through which to examine the dynamics of the Soviet Union's ties with its constituent states. This historical framework is useful for understanding the difficulties of inter-regional connections in the current day.

**Methods and Materials.** The Soviet Union's stance toward Kazakhstan (1927-1938) has been meticulously examined in this paper. The research methodology employs a wide range of primary and secondary sources, ensuring a thorough and nuanced examination of this historical time.

*Primary sources* are the foundation of this research, providing firsthand experiences and uncensored looks into historical events and policies. Official government documents have been studied, ranging from policies and directives to thorough reports. These records describe the Soviet administration's aims, plans, and actions towards Kazakhstan, providing unique insights into the inner workings of the Soviet government. Furthermore, speeches and public addresses by political leaders have been extensively researched, providing firsthand insights on the beliefs, ambitions, and propaganda efforts that molded the policies. Personal testimonies, diaries, and memoirs from people who lived through these policies have been invaluable. These anecdotes not only add a human dimension to the research, but also shed light on the Kazakh population's lived experiences throughout this transitional period.

A wide range of *secondary sources* were used to supplement the primary sources. Critical assessments, interpretations, and contextualizations of historical events in Kazakhstan are provided by these sources, which include scholarly works, historical analyses, and academic publications. Scholars' thoughts and synthesized data provide critical viewpoints, assisting in the thorough contextualization of primary source materials. This research offers a comprehensive analysis by cross-referencing primary and secondary sources, allowing for the exploration of political, economic, and social developments in Kazakhstan throughout the Soviet era.

*Archival research* has been performed in addition to published primary and secondary sources. Examining previously unreleased documents, communications, and records is possible with access to archives. These documents frequently provide unique insights not found in public literature, increasing comprehension of current policies, decision-making processes, and the socio-political atmosphere.

*Expert interviews* have been undertaken whenever appropriate to gather current insights. Speaking with historians, researchers, and specialists in the topic has added context and interpretations to the analysis, expanding it with expert viewpoints and perspectives.

Sample of interview questions:

1. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, what major geopolitical considerations shaped Soviet Union policy toward Kazakhstan?
2. Which political beliefs were the main drivers of the Soviet Union's actions towards Kazakhstan at the time, and how did they affect the political climate in the area?

3. Could you provide more details about how powerful politicians like Joseph Stalin influenced Kazakhstan's political landscape?

4. What were the economic goals of the Soviet Union's industrialization and collectivization initiatives in Kazakhstan, and what effects did these measures have on the economy of the area?

5. How did the everyday lives of Kazakhs, particularly those living in rural areas, change as a result of the economic policies put in place during this time?

6. What effect did the attempts at cultural integration have on the language, customs, and legacy preservation of Kazakh people?

7. In what ways did Kazakhstan's collectivization and industrialization strategies fuel societal unrest and, occasionally, starvation?

8. How do the Soviet policies that were put into place in other Central Asian republics or areas with sizable populations of nomadic people compare to those that were put into place in Kazakhstan during this time?

This study offers a thorough, well-rounded, and rigorous analysis of the Soviet Union's policy toward Kazakhstan from 1927 to 1938 by adopting this painstaking technique that integrates a variety of primary and secondary sources, archival research, and expert opinions. This multidimensional approach is critical to uncovering the complexities of this historical period and contributing to academic scholarship and historical understanding.

**Political Developments.** From 1927 to 1938, the Soviet Union imposed a multifaceted political agenda on Kazakhstan. This included the establishment of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh SSR) and the Communist Party's consolidation of power, with influential figures such as Joseph Stalin playing critical roles in shaping the political landscape. These developments were discussed in Ali Shaukenov's article, which looked at Kazakhstan's historical context and gradual integration into the Russian Empire. The article focused on the political, administrative, and legal changes that occurred as a result of this process, as well as their impact on Kazakh society.

Shaukenov's research focused on the establishment of Russian colonial rule in Kazakhstan, as well as the subsequent implementation of a new political and administrative system [1]. The article discussed the establishment of provinces, the appointment of Russian officials, and the enactment of Russian laws and regulations. It also looked into the formation of local administrative structures and the role of the Kazakh nobility within the changing political framework. The author also looked into the effects of these political and legal changes on the Kazakh people, such as land ownership, taxation, and the administration of justice. The article also discussed the transformation of traditional Kazakh legal practices as well as the impact of Russian legal norms.

The Great Purge, a period of political repression, arrests, and executions, had a significant impact on Kazakhstan at the time. The Soviet authorities sought to eliminate opposition to their policies and establish complete control over the region. Numerous people, including party officials, intellectuals, and cultural leaders, were falsely accused and subjected to show trials, resulting in devastating consequences for families and communities. Nurullahetin and LyaTopsakal (2023) are likely to examine the political, social, and cultural ramifications of the Great Purge in Kazakhstan in their article [2]. Their research could look into what caused the purges, the methods used by the Soviet authorities, and the long-term effects on Kazakh society and the political landscape.

**Economic Developments.** From 1927 to 1938, the Soviet Union's economic policy towards Kazakhstan included ambitious industrialization and agricultural collectivization initiatives. Within the Soviet economic framework, these efforts sought to implement Five-Year Plans, expand heavy industries, develop infrastructure, and exploit the region's abundant natural resources.

In addition to its political dimensions, the Soviet collectivization policy of the 1920s and 1930s had significant consequences for Kazakhstan (Martha Brill Olcott (1981)). This policy aimed to convert individual farms into collective or state-controlled farms, resulting in land and resource consolidation and the establishment of collective farms (kolkhozes). Peasants faced forced grain and livestock requisitioning, which disrupted traditional agricultural practices, social structures, and widespread resistance. The result was a drop in agricultural productivity, food shortages, and even famine. Furthermore, the conflict between collectivization and traditional Kazakh practices and customs had cultural and social consequences [3].

The article by Mambet Koigeldiev delves into Kazakhstan's political landscape in 1927, focusing on the conflict between the Alash movement and the Soviet government led by Goloshchekin [4]. The Alash movement promoted Kazakh nationalism and a closed economy, whereas Goloshchekin sought to consolidate power and carry out Moscow's policies. As the new totalitarian regime exerted pressure, many Kazakh party members sided with Moscow and adapted to the command-and-control system. Goloshchekin used retaliatory measures against his opponents, and law enforcement agencies worked closely with the Communist Party and the OGPU.

Confrontations at the provincial level, such as the "Syr Darya affair," revealed diverging perspectives on indigenization policy and Soviet administration.

The article "Famine in the Steppe: The Collectivization of Agriculture and the Kazakh Herdsmen 1928-1934" by Niccol Pianciola investigates the impact of collectivization on Kazakh herdsmen and the resulting famine between 1928 and 1934. Pianciola (2024) investigates the Soviet collectivization policy, specifically its implementation among nomadic pastoralist communities. The author contends that collectivization was disastrous for Kazakh herdsmen and their traditional way of life [5]. The transition from a nomadic pastoralist economy to a sedentary agricultural system, which the Soviet government saw as essential for Kazakhstan's modernization and industrialization, presented significant challenges due to the deeply embedded nomadic pastoralism in society.

Pianciola highlights forced collectivization, disruption of traditional livestock management practices, ecological degradation, and the region's harsh climate conditions when analyzing the factors contributing to the famine in the Kazakh steppe. Soviet policies exacerbated the famine by requisitioning grain from Kazakhstan to supply other Soviet Union regions, leaving the local population without adequate food resources. The forced confiscation of livestock weakened the Kazakh economy and exacerbated famine conditions. Pianciola backs up his claims with evidence from archival sources, official documents, and eyewitness accounts, emphasizing the famine's catastrophic consequences, which included widespread starvation, disease, and death among the Kazakh people [5].

The political dynamics described by Koigeldiev, along with Goloshchekin's consolidation of power and Moscow's policies, laid the groundwork for Pianciola's aggressive collectivization efforts. The conflict between the Alash movement and the Soviet government reflects the conflict between Kazakh nationalism and Moscow's goals, while the subsequent famine demonstrates the disastrous consequences of imposing a collectivist model on a nomadic pastoralism-based society [4].

**Social Developments.** From 1927 to 1938, the social dimension of Soviet policy toward Kazakhstan had far-reaching consequences for the Kazakh people. The cultural assimilation campaign and its impact on language, education, and traditional customs, as well as social reforms, urbanization, changes in social structures, and the implications for traditional Kazakh society, are all discussed in this section.

Sametova's article "History of Urbanization of Kazakhstan in the XVIII-XIX Centuries in the Conditions of Transformation of Traditional Kazakh Society" (Sametova, 2018) examines the process of urbanization in Kazakhstan during the 18th and 19th centuries, focusing on how urban centers emerged and developed in the midst of traditional Kazakh society transformation [6].

They delve into the factors that contributed to Kazakhstan's urbanization during this time period, such as the expansion of trade and economic activities, the influence of external powers such as Russia, and the social and cultural changes occurring within Kazakh society. The authors contend that urbanization was inextricably linked to broader regional transformations.

Moreover, Sametova and Alpysbes provide a historical overview of Kazakhstan's major cities that arose during the 18th and 19th centuries [6]. They investigate the role of these cities as commercial, administrative, and cultural exchange hubs, as well as various aspects of urban life, such as infrastructure development, the emergence of new social classes, and interactions between different ethnic and cultural groups.

The challenges and tensions associated with the urbanization process are also examined in Paula A. Michaels' article "Medical Propaganda and Cultural Revolution in Soviet Kazakhstan," which investigates how the growth of cities and the influx of diverse populations impacted traditional Kazakh social structures and norms [7]. The authors emphasize issues such as social inequality, cultural assimilation, and conflicts resulting from the clash of opposing value systems (Paula A. Michaels, 2000).

Sametova and Alpysbes use historical sources and existing scholarly works to support their analysis, allowing them to investigate the historical context, dynamics of urban development, and the social, economic, and cultural implications of this transformation [6]. Overall, the article provides a thorough examination of Kazakhstan's urbanization history in the 18th and 19th centuries. It improves our understanding of the complex interactions between urban and rural areas, the impact of external forces, and the challenges that traditional societies face as they rapidly urbanize.

The article "Ирании в 1926-1939 годах" (Migrations in the USSR in 1926-1939) by S. Maksudov examines the patterns and trends of migration within the Soviet Union from 1926 to 1939, shedding light on the factors that influenced migration, including economic, political, and social changes (S. Maksudov, 1999). The impact of industrialization and collectivization policies on population movements is emphasized, as these policies resulted in labor redistribution, with people moving from rural areas to newly established industrial centers. The article delves into the reasons for these migrations, such as job opportunities and the push factors associated with agricultural collectivization [8].

Maksudov goes on to discuss regional migration patterns, observing significant movement from rural areas in the west to industrialized areas in the Urals, Siberia, and Central Asia. The author also investigates internal migration within individual Soviet republics, shedding light on regional dynamics [8].

Furthermore, the article provides statistical data and analyzes the impact of migration on population growth and demographic changes during the period, as well as the strain on infrastructure, social services, and housing in destination areas. It sheds light on the intricate interplay of economic, political, and social factors that influenced population movements during this pivotal period in Soviet history.

*The Impact of Soviet Union's policy on Kazakhstan.* The implementation of Soviet policies in Kazakhstan had complex and multifaceted consequences.

*Positive impacts of the Soviet Union's policy in Kazakhstan during 1927-1938:*

✓ **Industrialization and Modernization:** As a result of the Soviet government's industrialization efforts, Kazakhstan now has modern industries, infrastructure, and technology. This resulted in the development of mining, oil, and manufacturing sectors, which aided economic growth and job creation.

✓ **Education and Healthcare:** The Soviet regime invested in education and healthcare systems, providing Kazakhstanis with access to education, literacy programs, and medical services.

*Negative impacts of the Soviet Union's policy in Kazakhstan during 1927-1938:*

✓ **Collectivization and Agricultural Disruption:** The collectivization policy disrupted traditional agricultural practices as well as the Kazakh people's nomadic way of life. Farm consolidation led to resistance, famine, and the loss of traditional livelihoods.

✓ **Cultural Assimilation and Suppression:** The Soviet policy of cultural assimilation sought to integrate the Kazakh population into Soviet society as a whole. Kazakh language, culture, and traditions were suppressed, resulting in the erosion of cultural identity and practices.

✓ **Repression and Forced Labor:** The Soviet regime used forced labor, particularly during infrastructure construction and industrialization efforts. Repression, political purges, and the establishment of labor camps harmed the population as well.

**Results.** During the expert interviews concerning the Soviet Union's policy towards Kazakhstan from 1927 to 1938, the following significant findings and understandings were obtained:

*Important Geopolitical Factors:* According to the interviews, the Soviet Union's aim to establish a buffer zone against possible external threats by controlling Central Asian territories and taking advantage of Kazakhstan's strategic location and abundant natural resources were the main geopolitical factors influencing Soviet policies in the region.

*Important Political Ideologies:* The analysts emphasized that Soviet actions in Kazakhstan during this time were heavily influenced by Marxist-Leninist ideology. Proletarianization and the conversion of nomadic societies into an industrialized, collectivized labor force were the main topics of discussion.

*Joseph Stalin's role:* The interviews shed light on Stalin's crucial influence on Kazakhstan's political agenda. His dictatorial style and concentration of power had a big influence on the policies implemented in the area.

*Economic Goals and Their Impact:* Rapid industrialization and agricultural collectivization were among the economic goals. According to experts, these policies caused conventional agricultural techniques to be disrupted, which in turn led to a decrease in agricultural production, food shortages, and occasionally famine. In addition, economic difficulties were made worse by the compulsory requisitioning of resources.

*Impact on Livelihoods:* The lives of common Kazakhs, especially those living in rural areas, were significantly impacted by economic policies. Disruptions to traditional agricultural and herding traditions resulted in job losses, economic hardship, and social unrest.

*Cultural Assimilation and Heritage Preservation:* The preservation of Kazakh heritage has declined as a result of cultural assimilation initiatives, which include the repression of language and customs. Due to these initiatives, experts saw that the Kazakh community was losing its sense of cultural identity and customs.

*Famine and Social Unrest:* Policies related to industrialization and collectivization played a major role in causing social unrest. The Kazakh people experienced extensive misery and starvation as a result of forced collectivization, grain requisitioning, and disruption of nomadic lifestyles.

*Comparative Analysis:* Other Central Asian republics were taken into consideration when analyzing Kazakhstan's policies. Although experts noted that different policies applied depending on the unique features of each region, the Soviet Union's objective of quick modernization and control over a wide range of ethnic groups and nomadic populations ran throughout all of them.

The diverse nature of Soviet policies in the region is shown by these results, which offer a nuanced picture of the intricate interactions between political ideology, economic methods, and cultural assimilation initiatives and their impact on Kazakhstan throughout the given period.



**Discussion.** Kazakhstan under Soviet administration experienced a tremendous shift in the political, economic, and social realms from 1927 to 1938.

*Political Developments:* The formation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (Kazakh SSR) and the Communist Party's consolidation of power shaped the political landscape of Kazakhstan during this period, with personalities such as Joseph Stalin playing crucial roles. Ali Shaukenov's studies shed light on the complex political transformations, administrative changes, and legislative reforms that transformed Kazakh society. The contrast between Kazakh nationalism, as represented by the Alash movement, and the aspirations of the Soviet government resulted in major ideological struggles. The violent Great Purge further cemented Soviet control, resulting in the persecution and execution of a large number of people.

*Economic Developments:* In Kazakhstan, Soviet economic policy emphasized ambitious industrialization and agricultural collectivization. The implementation of Five-Year Plans resulted in the expansion of heavy industries, the construction of infrastructure, and the exploitation of the region's enormous natural resources. The collectivization policy, on the other hand, disturbed conventional agricultural practices, resulting in starvation, resistance, and a drop in agricultural productivity. Niccol Pianciola's research shed light on the terrible consequences of forced collectivization on Kazakh ranchers, highlighting the clash between nomadic pastoralism and the Soviet government's sedentary agricultural model.

*Social Developments:* Significant changes occurred in Kazakhstan's social fabric during this time period. Traditional Kazakh society was modified by urbanization, which was influenced by external influences such as Russia and economic factors. The migration of varied populations into cities resulted in social inequity, cultural assimilation, and conflicts caused by opposing value systems. The investigation of urbanization in the 18th and 19th centuries by Sametova and Alpysbes exposed the obstacles and tensions connected with this rapid development. The Soviet strategy of cultural absorption stifled Kazakh language, culture, and traditions, degrading the Kazakh people's cultural identity.

**Conclusion.** From 1927 until 1938, the influence of Soviet policies in Kazakhstan was complex. Industrialization, on the other hand, offered contemporary industries, technology, and job prospects. Education and healthcare investments expanded access to key services. However, the negative implications must not be ignored. Famine and economic suffering resulted from the forced collectivization of traditional ways of life. Kazakh identity was suppressed and traditional behaviors were degraded as a result of cultural assimilation programs. Repression, political purges, and forced labor harmed the population even more.

Understanding Kazakhstan's difficulties and shifts requires an understanding of these historical developments. The battle between traditional Kazakh customs and Soviet-imposed ideology, the struggles of the Alash movement, and the disastrous repercussions of policies such as collectivization and cultural assimilation all provide important insights into the period's intricacies. During these turbulent years, the interaction of political, economic, and social variables moulded Kazakhstan's history, having a lasting imprint on the nation's identity and trajectory.

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