

ҒТАХР/МРҒТИ/IRSTI 03.20

ӘӨЖ/УДК/UDC 94(574)

<https://www.doi.org/10.51889/2959-6017.2025.85.2.006>

Tulbassyieva S.K. \*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty  
[sauletulbassieva@gmail.com](mailto:sauletulbassieva@gmail.com)

## THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN STRENGTHENING COLLECTIVE FARMS IN THE 1930 S.

### Abstract

In the 1930s, the activities of judicial bodies in Kazakhstan in the sphere of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms encompassed important aspects of the socio-economic and political changes during the collectivization period in the Soviet Union on the territory of Kazakhstan.

This article examines the role of courts, the prosecutor's office, and other legal institutions in resolving land disputes, protecting the rights of collective farmers, and implementing state laws aimed at reinforcing the collective farming system. Special attention is given to the practice of repressions carried out in the context of class struggle against the "kulaks," the elimination of individuals deemed harmful to the state, and the redistribution of resources.

The article analyzes the role and actions of legal authorities in ensuring the organizational and economic consolidation of collective farms in Kazakhstan during the 1930s. During this period, legal institutions played a crucial role in legally supporting collectivization as well as the redistribution of land and property resources.

Additionally, the article presents research findings on the influence of party leadership on the functioning of judicial bodies, the decline in their independence, and the transformation of legal practice into an instrument of state policy. The work of justice institutions in this period helps to understand how the legal system contributed to the consolidation of Bolshevik power, collectivization, and the policy of socialist transformation of agriculture.

**Key words:** People's Commissariat of Justice, Collectivization of the 1930s of the twentieth century, collective farms, Judicial system, Economic strengthening, Socialist construction, political repression, Party control, Soviet legislation

С.К. Тулбасиева \*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>т.ғ.к., Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті,  
Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы. [sauletulbassieva@gmail.com](mailto:sauletulbassieva@gmail.com).

## XX Ғ. 30-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА КОЛХОЗДАРДЫ НЫҒАЙТУДАҒЫ ҮКІМЕТ ОРГАНДАРЫНЫҢ РӨЛІ

### Аңдатпа

1930 жылдары Қазақстандағы сот органдарының колхоздарды ұйымдастыру-экономикалық бекіту саласындағы қызметі, Кеңес Одағының Қазақстанындағы ұжымдастыру кезеңіндегі әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси өзгерістердің маңызды аспектісін қамтиды.

Мақалада сот, прокуратура және басқа да құқықтық құрылымдардың жер дауларын шешудегі, колхозшылардың құқықтарын қорғаудағы, сондай-ақ колхоз шаруашылығын нығайтуға бағытталған мемлекеттік заңдардың жүзеге асырылуындағы рөлі қарастырылады.

Арнайы назар «кулактарға» қарсы класстық күрес, мемлекетке зиян келтіретіндерді жою, ресурстарды қайта бөлуді жүзеге асыру мақсатында жүргізілген репрессиялар практикасында тоқталады.

Мақалада 1930 жылдары Кеңес Одағының Қазақстанында колхоздардың ұйымдастырушылық-экономикалық нығаюын қамтамасыз етудегі құқық органдарының рөлі мен әрекеттері талданады. Бұл кезеңде құқықтық органдар ұжымдастыру мен жер және мүлік ресурстарын қайта бөлуді құқықтық қорғауда маңызды рөл атқарды.

Сонымен қатар, мақалада партиялық басшылықтың сот органдарының қызметіне әсері, олардың тәуелсіздігін төмендету және сот практикасын мемлекеттік саясатты жүзеге асырудың құралына айналдыруы туралы зерттеу нәтижелері сипатталады. Осы кезеңдегі Әділет органдарының жұмысы құқықтық жүйенің большевиктік билікті нығайтуға, ұжымдастыру және ауыл шаруашылығын социалистік трансформациялау саясатын жүзеге асыруға қалай ықпал еткенін түсінуге мүмкіндік береді.

**Кілт сөздер:** Әділет халық комиссариаты, 1930 жылдардағы ұжымдастыру, колхоздар, сот жүйесі, Экономиканы нығайту, социалистік құрылыс, саяси қуғын-сүргін, партиялық бақылау, кеңестік заңнама

Тулбасиева С.К. \*

<sup>1</sup> к.и.н., *Казахский национальный педагогический университет им. Абая, Республика Казахстан. Алматы.* [sauletulbassieva@gmail.com](mailto:sauletulbassieva@gmail.com).

## РОЛЬ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНОВ В УКРЕПЛЕНИИ КОЛХОЗОВ В 30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА

### *Аннотация*

В 1930-е годы деятельность судебных органов Казахстана в сфере организационно-экономического укрепления колхозов охватывает важные аспекты социально-экономических и политических изменений в период коллективизации в Советском Союзе на территории Казахстана.

В статье рассматривается роль суда, прокуратуры и других правовых структур в разрешении земельных споров, защите прав колхозников, а также в реализации государственных законов, направленных на укрепление колхозного хозяйства. Особое внимание уделяется практике репрессий, проводившихся с целью классовой борьбы против «кулаков», устранения лиц, вредящих государству, и перераспределения ресурсов.

В статье анализируется роль и действия правовых органов в обеспечении организационно-экономического укрепления колхозов в Казахстане в 1930-е годы. В этот период правовые органы играли важную роль в правовой защите коллективизации, а также перераспределения земли и имущественных ресурсов.

Кроме того, в статье представлены результаты исследования влияния партийного руководства на деятельность судебных органов, снижение их независимости и превращение судебной практики в инструмент реализации государственной политики. Работа органов юстиции в этот период позволяет понять, как правовая система способствовала укреплению власти большевиков, коллективизации и политике социалистической трансформации сельского хозяйства.

**Ключевые слова:** Наркомюст, Коллективизация 1930-е годы XX века, Колхозы, Судебная система, Хозяйственное укрепление, Социалистическое строительство, политические репрессии, Партийный контроль, Советское законодательство

### **Introduction.**

In the 1930s of the twentieth century, the period was marked by the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. The work of the People's Commissariat of Justice was connected with the complex processes of socialist industrialization and collectivization in Soviet Kazakhstan. In this regard, the judicial authorities played an important role in ensuring law and order, and resolving legal disputes within the framework of making decisions aimed at strengthening the collective farm economy. In the 1930s, considerable attention was paid to the creation and strengthening of the collective farm sector of the economy. The fierce struggle for collectivization, active repression against the kulaks, and the change of managerial personnel became an important task of the People's Commissariat of Justice. Collective farms needed legal support and legal decision-making when registering property, protecting the interests of collective farmers, and resolving economic and land disputes.

Collective farms faced problems with the redistribution of land resources, as well as difficulties in managing collective property. Judicial bodies, such as the People's Courts, dealt with cases concerning challenges to land allocation decisions, as well as disputes over their own rights to land and property.

Laws passed in Soviet Kazakhstan in the early 1930s played an important role in regulating the activities of collective farms. Thus, laws concerning land taxes, economic reforms, and decrees on labor in agriculture required special judicial practice for their implementation and compliance with legality.

The justice authorities were supposed to ensure compliance with the norms and implementation of plans, preventing disruptions in the supply of agricultural products to state warehouses. An important part of the work of the judicial authorities was the resolution of class contradictions related to the fight against the kulaks. The crackdown on wealthier peasants included confiscation of property, evictions, and arrests, which also escalated legal disputes. The judicial authorities investigated and ruled on cases against the kulaks and anti-Soviet elements.

In the 1930s, the judicial structure was heavily controlled by party authorities, which affected its independence. Often the decisions of the courts were political in nature, and the judicial authorities, acting within the framework of Soviet policy, had to act in the interests of strengthening the socialist system. Collective farms at this time also faced problems related to labor relations. Questions about the rights and obligations of collective farmers, labor discipline, as well as the protection of workers' rights in collective farms became the subject of legal regulation. Legal support consisted of ensuring compliance with labor laws and resolving conflicts in the workplace. The practice of justice in the conditions of collective farms was characterized by the use of administrative pressure and subordination of judicial decisions to the interests of party policy. The organization of legal assistance to collective farms, including the actions of the prosecutor's office and the judiciary, was limited to minimizing the rights of peasants and strengthening State power. In the 1930s, the court actively promoted the strengthening of collective farms, but included both legal aid and political repression through strict control and use of Soviet legislation.

In this context, the consideration of court cases at that time was often aimed at preserving state and party power, which reduced the independence of judicial decisions and had political overtones.

The relevance of the topic on the activities of the People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) bodies in the field of promoting the strengthening of collective farms in Soviet Kazakhstan in the 1930s is due to several key historical and social processes of that time. First, in the 1930s, Soviet Kazakhstan actively pursued a policy of collectivization of agriculture, the purpose of which was to create collective farms and state farms to increase agricultural production and strengthen the socialist economy. In this direction, the role of the People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) was important in the organizational and legal support of this process, in ensuring the legal regulation of collective farms, as well as in resolving conflicts and legal issues. Second, Legal support for socialist industrialization. collectivization is closely linked to the process of industrialization, which was also an important part of Bolshevik economic policy. The strengthening of collective farms and the

development of agriculture played a key role in providing a food base for industrial needs. In this aspect, the activities of the People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) provided a legal framework for solving economic and organizational problems in regional territories. Also, the 1930s were a time of the formation of the new Soviet legal order and the introduction of significant changes in legislation, including collectivization and land policy. The People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) took an active part in the legal regulation, organization and improvement of normative acts, which also affected the collective farm movement and its structural strengthening. Third, in the process of collectivization, violent methods and mass repressions took place, which involved millions of peasants. In this respect, the legally correct organization of collective farms was not only a matter of economic strategy, but also a significant factor in the social policy of Soviet Kazakhstan. The People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) was involved in the development of legal norms regulating relations between peasants and the state, which is also associated with political repression and control over the population.

Thus, the study of the activities of the People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) in support of collective farms in Soviet Kazakhstan in the 1930s is an important element in the analysis of the socio-economic, legal and political situation during this period. It allows us to understand how legal and organizational measures affected the development of agriculture and the life of the local population under the conditions of socialist modernization.

**Methods and materials.** The use of various historical methods in the study of the history of collectivization in the 1930s of Soviet Kazakhstan made it possible to comprehensively and objectively analyze this important and contradictory process. These methods include both traditional approaches to the study of historical events and more modern analysis techniques that provide a deep understanding of this period. The historical-analytical method includes a systematic study of documents and sources, analysis of the causes and consequences of collectivization, and interpretation of events in the context of historical dynamics. A comparative analysis of different periods of agricultural policy in Soviet Kazakhstan was used to study the topic. Exploring the consequences of collectivization, such as: increased hunger, political repression, destruction of the traditional way of life был использован the documentary method was used. Based on the analysis of archival primary sources, such as state resolutions, from the materials of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the materials of the State Archive of Almaty (GAA), letters, reports, statistics, as well as statements and complaints of people who survived the events of collectivization. Specifically, in the 74th fund, case-32 of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, information reports are given on the state of party and mass work, on grain procurements, bread harvesting, etc. In 39the 39the Materials on the elimination of kulaks and wealthy in Kazakhstan. Official documents issued by party and state bodies give an idea of the goals and objectives of collectivization, as well as its establishment. Using a cultural-anthropological approach, we were able to study the impact of collectivization on the everyday life of peasants, their cultural ambitions, perception of power and social structure. This method helped to understand how forced collectivization affected customs, family relationships, and the psyche of people. Next, it is a systematic method that allows you to see how different aspects of society (economy, politics, culture) interacted with each other during collectivization. This method was used to assess the impact of collectivization on the economy, agricultural production, and resource allocation. Analysis of the impact of collectivization on the political system, including the growth of authoritarianism and repression. Study of the connection of collectivization with industrialization and modernization of the country. Microhistorical method-This method focuses on studying individual events, places, or even people in order to understand the broader processes that took place at the macro level. Microhistory allows us to explore collectivization through the personal stories of peasants, their experiences and resistance, using the analysis of personal memories of peasants, letters and documents related to how people experienced the process of collectivization. Historical and sociological method, used to analyze the social structure for the use of sociological theories and approaches and changes that occurred in society as a result of collectivization.

Through this method, collectivization was analyzed, transforming the class structure, social relations and the role of the state in the life of the peasantry.

Today, everyone knows that there are historiographical studies that provide comprehensive information about the history of the Communist Party. G. F. Dahshleiger [1], S. L. Kovalsky [2], B. A. Amantaev [3], Zh. Zhumabekov [4], E. A. Kuznetsov [5], B. A. Tolepbaev [6], A. B. Tursynbaev [7] scientific works of these authors contain general information about the main directions of development aspects of the development of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan. In the late 1980s, the old conceptual approaches to the coverage of national history issues began to be revised, taking into account the democratic transformations.

In the early 90s, on the initiative of Academician M.K. Kozybaev, a commission was created that raised the question of analyzing the period of collectivization of agriculture in Kazakhstan. For the first time, questions have been raised about the causes and scale of the mass death of the population of Kazakhstan during the period of collectivization [8].

The scientific works of G. F. Dahshleiger and K. Nurpeisov, devoted to the agrarian problem, до сих have not lost their relevance so far and are based on a good source and research base [9]. Along with the works of other scientists, we can mention the work of the scientist- professor T. O. Omarbekov [10] who touched upon the problems of grain harvesting and preparation during collectivization.

However, the historiographical review of the history of Soviet Kazakhstan for the period under review is shown in a generalized form, as for regional analysis, there is not enough research.

**Discussion.** In the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in paragraph 2 of August 1931 "On the pace of further collectivization and the tasks of strengthening collective farms", special attention is paid to consolidating the existing achievements in the field of collectivization and it is proposed to begin intensive work on the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. At this stage, "the struggle against Uranilovka, for taking into account the quantity and quality of labor in the distribution of income is the most important condition, and the most important means of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms" (from the postonovleniya of the Regional Committee of the CPSU (b)) on the pace of further collectivization and the tasks of strengthening collective farms [11, 14].

Organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms was a lever for involving the remaining poor and middle-class individual farmers in collective farms, as a method of socialist re-education of the former small proprietor. In order to strengthen organizational and economic strength, a persistent struggle was waged against the kulak machinations, which placed their main bet on the collapse of collective farms from within, the struggle for the correct organization of labor in collective farms, for clear accounting and control, for the introduction of piecework and the correct distribution of income based on the quantity and quality of labor. Organization of predation (temporary, seasonal work), planning, collective farm construction, and other work in all these areas of internal strengthening of collective farms was to be carried out exclusively under the control and participation of the judiciary. During the period of Soviet power in the 1930s, the judicial authorities were faced with the task of waging a persistent and resolute struggle against right-wing opportunist, kulak subversive activities, which sought in every possible way to prevent the strengthening of collective farms ' activities in matters of income distribution (disruption of piecework payments, reduction of norms, introduction of equalization, etc.).

The Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, following the report of the Collective Farm Center on the organization of labor in collective farms of 21/ XII-1931, pointed out that the "decisive link" in the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, in increasing labor productivity and marketability of collective farms, should be the organization of labor exclusively on the basis of piecework. Piecework must be carried out in such a way that when paying for work on collective farms, the quantity and quality of products produced and the nature of certain types of agricultural production are taken into account. The distribution of income on

collective farms was to be made in accordance with the quantity and quality of collective farmers' labor. Special attention should have been paid to the quality of the work performed, taking into account each individual type of agricultural work. Equalization of wages for collective farmers was to be completely eliminated. On the basis of these instructions, in the 1930s, the Soviet Government authorized the federal justice body to assist in the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

The function of the judicial authorities was to mobilize the entire collective farm asset to combat shortcomings in the organization of piecework and income distribution, eliminate depersonalization, and organize tavern farms. The collective farm brigade, as the most important link in the organization of labor on collective farms, should be at the center of all work on the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. Of exceptional importance was the correct breakdown of work into groups, setting the assessment of work depending on complexity, difficulty and qualification (Resolution of the Collective Farm Center of the USSR and RSFSR "on the organization of labor in collective farms"). At the same time, the justice authorities had to conduct a decisive fight against employees who disrupt measures to improve the quality of work, increase the yield and productivity of livestock on collective farms.

By its rule, the Committee of Justice warned all employees of justice not to interfere in the organizational and operational work of collective farms when providing assistance in the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. Regional prosecutors are obligated to completely cut off any attempts at administration carried out by individual justice workers.

The judicial authorities were entrusted with the responsible task of providing active assistance to collective farms through organizational and economic strengthening. This assistance was to be evaluated not by the number of convicted persons for certain crimes, but by the effectiveness of the measures taken that gave a certain effect, a push to overcome obstacles encountered in the way of collective farm construction. The measure of the quality of work of a particular justice official in the field of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms should first of all be the degree of involvement of the collective farm asset in the fight against all shortcomings and "brakes" in the implementation of party and government activities (high-quality work of collective farm courts, assistance groups, control posts, narzasedateley and public prosecutors).

Assistance from the judicial authorities to the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms is not carried out in all districts of the country in the same forms. A mechanical, stamped approach was unacceptable. Each time, it was necessary to take into account the degree of collectivization and the tasks facing the district as a whole and the collective farm separately. The resolution of the regional party committee of October 1931 "on the pace of collectivization and the tasks of strengthening collective farms" gives precise and precise instructions to the party and Soviet organs. what issues should be resolved in each district of the region on the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms? On the basis of this resolution of the Central Committee of the Party of February 4 1932, 1932od on regular measures for the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, the People's Commissariat of Justice put forward the following:

First, to identify Kulak (wealthy) and other anti-Soviet elements and purge the collective farms of them. This work is not of a campaign nature, it should be carried out on a daily basis and should be closely linked to all measures for the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms.

Secondly, the successful implementation of the first task will be ensured if the justice authorities are able to create a strong asset in each collective farm and manage it correctly. Here, assistance groups and control posts play a particularly important role as indicators of shortcomings in work within the collective farm.

Third, identifying the true face of the class enemy who has infiltrated the collective farm requires every justice official to become fully familiar with the work of the collective farm, with the state of a particular area, and to be able to see and know where the explosions are coming from in this or that case, who is to blame for them, and for what reasons they take place.

Fourthly, every case that arose on the collective farm had to be used as a lever to mobilize the masses to fight the shortcomings. This shows that the investigation of such cases was carried out using a large-scale method, and depending on the nature of the crime and other circumstances. Open trials in the collective farm were to be conducted on cases carefully prepared in advance, which had weighty and serious materials. Practice shows that in some cases, cases in which an acquittal had to be passed or cases with a small value but a negative result were considered in a demonstrative manner.

Fifthly, in terms of social and mass work, it is mandatory: "no collective farm without a production and comradeship court", "group of assistance - in every collective farm"; collective farm activists, the most advanced, proven collective farmers, labor shock workers should be involved in the assistance, and everyday and exceptional living people should be involved in the work. guidance, on-the-go elimination of mistakes made by members of support groups. In those collective farms where subversive activities of alien elements were observed, control posts were established.

The control post in each collective farm could change depending on the composition of the local asset. In one case, the best drummers could be included in the control post, in another case, teachers, selauylkors, socialists, etc. In addition, their representatives could be included in the control posts by agreement with the RCT and press bodies.

Sixth, in accordance with the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party of March 26, 1932 and the telegram of the Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) on the fight against forced socialization of livestock, the justice authorities had to ensure an active fight against all violations on this issue. In particular, the Prosecutor's Office should conduct a thorough review of all incoming applications for compulsory establishment of public ownership of livestock, and if mass facts of socialization of livestock are found, take measures to bring to justice those responsible or bring this fact to the attention of district and regional authorities. The People's Commissariat of Justice suggests that demonstrative trials should be held against those who resist the implementation of the directives of the Central Committee of the Party. All such processes should be reported by the district to the oblasts, and the latter to the NKJ of the KSSR.

Seventh, using the materials of public brigades, assistance groups, etc., it was necessary to ensure day-to-day control over the 6 conditions of Stalin's resolution. Specifically, this work on the part of the judicial authorities should be reflected in holding accountable those who hinder the implementation of the 6 conditions of the resolution, putting the question before the board of collective farms, party and Soviet bodies for the elimination of non-normative phenomena.

Eighth, we must systematically check, with the help of the workers' assets of the justice authorities, how the directives of the Party and Government on granting various types of benefits to collective farms are being implemented in the regions and districts.

Ninth, a significant place in the work of the prosecutor's office should have been occupied by issues of otkhodnichestvo (how it is conducted, by whom it is hindered, whether laws are implemented in relation to Otkhodnikov's family, etc.). This issue was of great political importance.

All the questions raised here were not exhaustive. This directive sets out the main guidelines for the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, i.e. every justice official should show maximum initiative in this work, as in other areas. The People's Commissariat of Justice obliges all employees of the justice system to eliminate "leftist tendencies" in the field of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms. A decisive rebuff must be given to all those who are currently trying to artificially accelerate the transition from the artel form of collective farms to the commune.

In this direction, in the first half of 1931, the executive of the NKJ and the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Greenbergem was instructed to start checking the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms in the regions of the republic.

As a result of the study of the conjuncture of crimes and judicial repression for the 1-2half-year of 1931, the Board of the NKJ of the Kazakh SSR at its meeting of July 1931 noted a slight decrease

in the number of cases considered by the courts on counter-revolutionary crimes and cases on the performance of duties on them in the total mass of cases considered.

In the first half of 1931, 271 cases were considered (8 percent of all cases), and in the second half of the year 120 cases (0.9 percent of all cases) on counter-revolutionary crimes. Cases under Article 60-62 of the Criminal Code in the first half of the year accounted for 35.2 percent of all cases considered by the courts, and in the second half of the year-34.22 percent [12,79].

As an undoubtedly positive phenomenon that indicates the general cultural growth of the population in Kazakhstan and the growth of social discipline, in the second half of 1931, there was a systematic decrease in domestic crimes, which amounted to 2.1 percent of the total mass of crimes considered by the courts, including 0.8 percent in the first half of 1931, and 0.5 percent in the second half of 1931.

However, a decrease in the specific weight of these categories of crimes does not mean a weakening of the resistance of the class enemy in the village and village. On the contrary, the figures given below for certain types of property attacks (cattle breeding, theft of collective farm property, speculation, etc.) indicate that this resistance takes only other forms.

Cases of crimes against the person in 1929 accounted for 14.8 percent of all cases; in the first half of 1931-5 percent, in the second half of the year-5.9 percent. In the first half of 1931, cases of crimes against the administrative order (excluding campaign ones) accounted for 20 percent of all cases, and in the second half of the year-16.4 percent. The reduction in the share of this group of crimes was due to a decrease in cases of mass riots, insulting and resisting officials, cases of moonshine brewing and shinkarstvo, evasion of military service, accounting and fees.

At the same time, against the background of this general decrease in cases for the listed groups of crimes, as a result of the weakening of attention from the justice authorities, there is a tendency to increase hooliganism and the most dangerous types of crimes against the person (murder, grievous bodily harm). In the first half of 1931, 24 district people's court considered 480 cases of hooliganism (3.3 percent of all cases), for which 589 people were convicted, and in the second half of the year, 64 people's court considered 502 cases (3.8 percent of all cases), for which 650 people were convicted. Homicide cases accounted for 0.8 percent of all cases in the first half of 1931, and -1 percent in the second half of the year [13,2,2]. In the city of Alma-Ata, the number of homicide cases solved by the police was 3 percent.

Noting the peculiarity of raising cases on private charges. of all the cases considered, from 1.6 percent in the first half of the year to 2.0 percent in the second half of 1931, it can be assumed that the people's court accepted for their proceedings cases that could be considered by a public court (rural public courts, partnership-production courts at collective farms, and so on). This indicates that people's courts and district prosecutors did not do enough work to strengthen new forms and methods of influencing violators of public discipline [14,7, 7, 8].

In the field of combating official crimes, it was planned to involve the courts excessively in cases of minor offenses that caused damage to Soviet collective farm property, while cases of major commercial crimes should have been considered first. While the share of all cases of official crimes systematically increased (in 1929-13.6%, in the first half of 1931-19% and in the second half of 1931-20%), the share of cases considered by the courts on embezzlement decreased from 5.3% in the first half of 1931 to 2% in the second half of 1931. in the second half of the year. This reduction is not the result of a reduction in waste itself, as evidenced by the figures given at the 4th meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPSU (b) in the report of com. Golyudova [14, 79]. Suffice it to recall that in 1930, 482,745 rubles were spent on 36 regional organizations of consumer cooperatives. In 1929, 115,927 rubles were spent on 4 districts (Aktobe, Kostanay, Syrdarya and Alma-Ata), while in 1931 only 101,183 rubles were spent on the CCCassociation in the city of Alma-Ata. The main evil in the work of the justice authorities in these cases was the incredible red tape both at the stage of investigation and when considering the case in court, which led to the fact that the public mass of cases lost their meaning and stopped.



In the city of Alma-Ata, where былоembezzlement and embezzlement were widespread, 60 cases were considered in 1931, while 85 cases were covered up by the judicial and investigative authorities (this is 58.6 percent of all cases received in this category). Even in the first half of 1932, all the courts of the city of Alma-Ata considered only one case of embezzlement in cooperation, while 40 cases were investigated. In the second half of 1931, the judicial authorities of 64 districts closed 42.4 percent of the cases of embezzlement that came to them.

133-135 of the Criminal Code), the people's court of 64 districts considered 37 cases of this category in the second half of 1931 (against 144 cases in the first half of the year for 80 districts).

A special indicator in this regard is the number of trials of the People's Court of the Alma-Ata district in the sphere of labor and production: in 10 months (from 1/X-1930 to 1/VIII-31), 8 cases of violation of labor legislation were terminated, 2 cases were considered( 1 person was acquitted, 1 person was convicted). This indicates that there is no fight on the part of the justice authorities against malicious violators of labor legislation. (systematic delay in salary, violation of labor protection, safety regulations, social insurance, etc.)

This is also typical for 1932: during the quarter of 1932, the narsuds of 42 districts considered only 6 cases of this category, which is 0.1 percent of the total number of cases considered by them.

A significant increase in absolute figures and proportion is observed in the number of cases of property crimes considered by the courts. If in the first half of 1931 the narsuds of 84 districts convicted 3,620 people, in the second half of 1931 the narsuds of 64 districts convicted 4,188 people, and in the first quarter of 1932 the narsuds of 42 districts convicted 2,094. According to these figures, the proportion of cases considered by the courts increases in 1931-22.6 percent, and in the first quarter of 1932-32.4 percent. A particularly sharp increase is observed in the field of cattle breeding: in 1931 in the first half of the year 2.5 percent, in the second half of the year 4.5 percent, and in the first quarter of 1932 15.5 percent of all cases considered.

In the area of judicial repression, a punitive bias was characteristic of all courts, which manifested itself in the fact that for all types of crimes the courts applied almost exclusively - deprivation of liberty, correctional labor, and exile. In 1929, the penalties imposed by the People's Courts of the KASSR were distributed as follows: a suspended sentence-9.8 percent, imprisonment-24.5 percent, correctional labor-22.7 percent, property penalties-18.6 percent, and other measures (public censure, prohibition of holding office, obligation to compensate for damage caused, warning,warning, etc.) - 17.6 percentages. In the second half of 1931, the picture is quite different: suspended sentence-7 percent, imprisonment-45 percent, correctional labor-27 percent, exile (the main measure) -2.3 percent, other measures-2 percent. The marginal bias is particularly pronounced in cases where the bulk of the accused were workers. In cases related to the implementation of industrial financial plans, in the 4th quarter of 1931, charges were applied: imprisonment-53%, correctional labor-36.7%. According to official crimes (mainly minor misdemeanors of grassroots activists), imprisonment - 61.8 percent, correctional labor-35.5 percent. For crimes against the person: deprivation of liberty-80 percent, correctional labor-10 percent, etc.

In cases related to economic and political campaigns, there is an excessively large number of convicted poor, middle peasants and collective farmers, and the narsuds mechanically transferred to them the punishments intended for kulaks and bais. Of the 6,316 people convicted in connection with grain procurements in the 4th quarter of 1931, only 37.3 percent were kulaks,while the rest were workers who, in addition to being deprived of their liberty, were subjected to confiscation of property, exile, and expulsion.

Other major shortcomings of the punitive policy of narsuds include:

- unjustified assignment of imprisonment and exile to the elderly, disabled, seriously ill and women with young children;
- assignment of correctional labor to legally capable persons;
- exceeding the established sanctions under articles of the Criminal Code;
- assignment of a link for a period of less than 3 years.

- purpose of confiscation of property under Articles 11 and 109 of the Criminal Code;
- circumvention of directives on the inadmissibility of short-term imprisonment;
- immediate enforcement of sentences.

Regional courts and regional prosecutors were asked to follow these conclusions in their work when implementing criminal justice policy during this period. As before, the struggle against all forms of class resistance of the kulaks and the peasantry had to be carried out with decisive and severe measures. Many times more, the attention of all grassroots judicial and prosecutorial employees should be focused on the fight against new forms of resistance such as: speculation, agitation with the aim of undermining collective farm trade, theft and damage to collective farm property, theft of livestock, etc.

At the same time, a merciless struggle was to be declared against all attempts to transfer the harsh punishments intended for the class enemy to random petty criminals from among the working people.

More and more educational measures had to be applied to the workers. The growth of self-serving malfeasance, especially embezzlement and squandering of commodity funds, must be stopped. The main task of the judicial authorities in this area was to ensure that no case of embezzlement was left without severe punishment and rapid impact.

Demonstration trials in cases of embezzlement were to be organized in each district, the success of which depended on the speed and completeness of the investigation. However, the Prosecutor's Office had to strengthen preventive verification of the legality of the activities of employees of the judicial authorities while serving during the economic and political campaign.

There were also a number of shortcomings in the conduct of this campaign.

Despite the fact that the grain procurement campaign of this period began garazdo earlier and the justice authorities in 1929 guided by 61 art The CC started this campaign, but still in a number of districts (Akt'yubinsk, Kostanay). they were too late with the application of punitive measures and gave the kulaks the opportunity to liquidate the farm and sell the grain to the side. At the beginning of the campaign, there were cases of applying 61 articles without a fine, when the measure of punishment to kulaks, bayas was determined by the court conditionally or in the form of labor. In some districts (Syrdarya, Semipalatinsk, Alma Ata), justice officials allowed an accusatory bias, justifying the actions of the kulaks in the courts, "referring to their "darkness" and lack of culture ."

Under pressure from the NKJ directives, this line was straightened out, and this was also facilitated by the fact that information appeared in the Regional press about the right deviation and violations in the Alma-Ata Regional Court (the Melnikov case on the Gorentsev collection at the end of 1928-1929), the NKJ and the commission for cleaning up the state apparatus made a big fuss. The middle and end of the grain procurement campaign is characterized by increased repressive measures

In addition, in view of the mass desire of the kulaks to self-dekulakization and resettlement with the direct participation of the NKJ, the Government of the KASSR issued a special law prohibiting the issuance of certificates to the Kulaks for resettlement and prohibiting the issuance of land plots in the areas where they are resettled, as well as depriving them of land plots when they return to their former place of residence.

According to the directive of the NKJ, the most violent concealers of bread-kulaks, bais, rotting bread in pits, burning it in ricks during the campaign period, Article 58-7 was applied, for economic and counter-revolutionary activities, for which 27 kulaks and bais were brought under this article.

According to the repression: 19,239 people were subjected to administrative search during the grain procurement campaign of 1929-1930. 14,056 people were convicted, including 6,485 kulaks, 4,108 well-off people, 1,841 middle peasants, 575 poor people, and 1,069 others. Fines were collected in court-13.208.699 rubles 92 kopecks, bread 82799 poods [15, 60].

In this grain-procurement campaign, the middle peasants were affected, as in a number of places the grain procurement plan was brought to the middle peasants 'yard, and in some places even to the poor peasants' yard. The fact that the middle peasants were hurt during the punishment is shown by the figures on the number of people repressed. This number of middle and poor peasants included

officials, heads of collective farms, communes, village soviets, and a part of the self-dispossessed kulaks, bais, but still, despite this, the NKJ, upon receiving each telegraph report, where it was included in the information about those involved 61 art. Criminal Code and Article 107. The Criminal Code of the poor and middle peasants, each time the prosecutors were asked to check the cases against them. Despite the fact that in some places the middle peasants were offended, yet during the campaign period not only the poor and farm labourers, but also the overwhelming majority of the middle peasants were in favor of the measures carried out by the Soviet government.

Grain procurements in 1929-1930 took place in conditions of extremely acute class struggle, when the kulaks, the peasantry, under the influence of the success of socialist construction and the intensification of the offensive against capitalist elements in the countryside and villages, developed extremely active resistance and counterattacks to the ongoing state events. The number of terrorist attacks increased during this period. As evidenced by the ongoing trials, так за 13 people were convicted of terrorist acts during the grain procurement period, including 63 kulaks, 29 well-off people, 19 middle peasants, 10 poor people, and 1 other [16,96, 9 1]. The kulaks' actions were usually manifested among people in the crowd on the street, and at peasant meetings, but most often the kulaks acted not by themselves, but through sub-kulaks from the poor and middle peasant strata. During the grain procurement period, 290 people were convicted for counter-revolutionary agitation of the middle peasants, including 81 kulaks, 67 well-off people, 107 middle peasants, 57 poor people, and 18 others (the figures of those convicted for terrorist acts and counter-revolutionary agitation are taken only for 7 districts, with the exception of Syrdarya, Kostanay, and Ural districts).

During the grain procurement campaign, as well as in previous campaigns, certain representatives of local authorities, as well as some authorized representatives, and sometimes brigades sent to the village, allowed excesses and violations of revolutionary legality. For example, in a number of places there were cases of illegal arrests of citizens and bringing them to justice. In the Akmola district, convicts were sent to Solovki together with their families within 24 hours. In the same district, there were cases of arbitrariness of local workers in the Azat district, when non-deliverers of bread, including the poor, were beaten, dipped in a lake, etc.

In the Alma-Ata and Petropavlovsk districts, a "black boycott" was declared in the villages of some districts, this is when the windows of houses were boarded up, the stove was not allowed to be lit, there were cases when entire villages were boycotted, when, under the pressure of the commissioner, the village assembly itself declared a boycott of the entire village.

In Aktobe and Pavlodar districts, there were cases of beating the poor, pouring cold water on them, taking them into custody in cold barns, masquerade memorial services in the houses of kulaks (Aktobe district). A number of officials were brought to criminal responsibility and convicted for allowing these excesses in the listed districts.

According to the directive of the NKJ, during the spring sowing campaign, the justice authorities had to bring kulaks and *wealthy* to administrative and criminal responsibility under Article 61 of the Criminal Code.

For malicious slaughter and squandering of livestock, kulaks and *wealthy* were to be prosecuted under Articles 79-1 of the Criminal Code, for counter-revolutionary crimes related to the disruption of the sowing campaign (terrorist acts, counter-revolutionary agitation, sabotage), the same elements were to be prosecuted under Articles 58-8, 58-10st., 58-7st., officials for negligence, and inaction, when carrying out sowing operations, should have been involved under Article 111 of the Criminal Code. In the period of preparation for the spring sowing campaign, the judicial authorities of a number of districts weakened their work, only after receiving a number of reprimands, the courts and the prosecutor's office at the end of February 1930 intensified their actions to consider cases and bring to criminal responsibility violators who obstruct the sowing campaign.

Thus, on April 1, 1930, the following results of judicial repressions in cases related to the spring sowing campaign appeared:

- 1) A total of 10263 people were convicted in Kazakhstan, including

Kulak- *wealthy* - 6978 – or 76.8, %

Well-off -1414 hours - 15.6 %

Middle peasants - 524 - 5,8 %

Poor people-102- 1.1 %

Other - 67 - 0.7 %

2) In total, on April 1, 1930, property was confiscated and collected in the form of fines - 3,524,511 rubles.

3) Confiscated by court: horses, camels, cattle-11.833 heads. Small cattle-36,908 heads, Bread-8,191 pounds of various buildings, yurts, agricultural machinery and tools-403 units.

4) 473 people were convicted of counter-revolutionary crimes in connection with the sowing campaign, including 306 kulaks and Bais, 37 well-off people, 32 middle peasants, and 5 poor people [16,93,93].

As can be seen from the figures, about 93 percent of those convicted in this campaign are kulaks and the well-to-do, but despite this, the facts of consideration of a number of cases and complaints indicate that in the field, when middle peasants and even poor people were brought to justice for not giving seed grain and for slaughtering cattle, they were tried under 61 articles and 79 article of the Criminal Code, instead of applying measures of public influence to them. Thus, in a number of districts, the directive of the Regional Committee and the NKJ on repression under Article 61 and Article 79 of the Criminal Code, only kulaks and baevs, was perverted by local governing bodies, and the courts under local directives, under the influence of widespread "dizziness from success", issued punitive sentences to the middle peasants and poor people under Article 61 and Article 79 of the Criminal Code (In the Alma-Ata district, District committees and Okurprokurors were given a directive to attract collective farmers under Article 79 of the Criminal Code. The directive of the Kustanai District Court and the Prosecutor's Office did not clearly state the issue in relation to the middle peasant and the poor). As a result, as mentioned above, in cases related to the sowing campaign, there are a number of cases of convicting middle peasants and poor people with confiscation of their property, including spoons and forks. Under the directive of the NKJ and with the participation of seconded workers (inюAktubinsky, Alma-Ata, Kustanaysky, Kyzylardinsky districts), cases against the poor and middle peasants began to be reviewed. In the reports of the Aktobe district, it was indicated that 19 middle peasants were brought to justice, and during the review of cases in the Regional Court, cases against 105 poor and middle peasants were dismissed. In the Guryevsky district, two field sessions of the Regional District Court were sent to the places. Employees of the district land administration were dismissed for poor performance. In the Kustanai district, five people were sent to the districts to instruct and check the judicial investigation work ,as a result, two judges and two investigators were brought to criminal responsibility, six investigators and seven judges were reprimanded. In some districts, investigations were conducted into alleged excesses in the work of the judicial authorities. As a result, the affairs of the poor and middle peasants were reviewed and stopped, and the property was returned to its owners. The district attorney headed a special commission to visit the districts. Narsudya Boldareva was removed from office and handed over to the court for unjustified use of repression against the middle peasants. In the Syrdarya district, in the order of supervision of cases considered during the sowing and cotton campaigns, the sentences against 58 poor people and 14 middle peasants and 1 worker were canceled.

For the conviction of the poor and middle peasants, criminal prosecution was initiated, five People's judges and Drug investigators, 18 People's Courts were reprimanded with a warning. Special commissions went to the places to check the lists of dekulakized people and correct the mistakes made. The Board of the Animal Husbandry Union, the chairman of the Board of the cluster association of collective farms, the assistant chief of the Chimkent station, an agronomist, two tractor instructors, the chairman of the KKOK and the head of the district police department were put on trial for bending the class line and sloppiness.

The plenum of the Aktobe district court dismissed cases against 104 poor and middle peasants. Confiscated property was returned to 10 middle and poor peasants. Released from custody with the termination of the case 19h middle peasants and 13h poor peasants. 164,000 convicts were released and sent to field work. A review of cases opened during the grain procurement period was initiated.

In the Semipalatinsk district, four visiting sessions of the Regional Court were sent with the participation of the prosecutor, who were charged with the duty to take decisive measures on the spot to correct the excesses made. As a result, these employees removed fines from 108 employees of middle peasants, stopped 15 middle Peasants' court cases, released 42 people from custody, and initiated criminal proceedings for four perpetrators who made excesses. In the Zyryanovsky district, the case of the shooting of two middle peasants was considered, five people were convicted of this, two of them were sentenced to death.

In the Uralsky District, 10 districts were surveyed, and some of them were found to be mismanaged and misappropriated on collective farms. Perversions in the definition of class. The perpetrators were brought to justice. Six people were convicted of illegal decisions in two cases, and two members of village councils were suspended. The cases concerning the middle peasants, the poor, and the well-to-do were requested for additional examination. Six representatives of the ROC Court and ROC Prosecutors worked in the districts. Field sessions were formed with the participation of the Roc Prosecutor. The Guryev Regional Court overturned 15% of sentences affecting the middle and poor.

In the Karkaraly district, during the inspection, in the village, a number of distortions of the directives of the party and the government, on the part of commissioners and foremen, were found. In one of the districts, the commissioners beat up women and appropriated the property taken from them. The perpetrators were brought to criminal responsibility under article 110 of the Criminal Code. Similar phenomena were found in Berkarinsky and Chetsky districts.

In the Petropavlovsk district, three people were convicted of excesses. In КАО освобождены 25, 25hours of poor people's yelovek, 24 hours of middle peasants' yelovek, and 9 hours of small traders' yelovek were released. Police officers were brought to justice for the arrest of 30 deckhans.

The Prosecutor's assistants were sent to Teren-Uzyak and Kzyl-Orda districts in connection with the revealed unjustified arrests and searches of poor, middle peasants and farm labourers, and after them, a session of the Regional Court left to make a decision. Three cases on charges of commissioners and members of Komsomols were considered.

In the Alma-Ata District, for systematic distortion of directives, Prosecutor Temirbekov was removed from his post, with the case being transferred to the court. In the Kalininsky district, the Chairman of the Kaskelensky, Maly Almaty and Kamensky village Councils and district plenipotentiaries TKACHENKO and ANISIMOV were brought to criminal responsibility. In the Ili district, the deputy chairman of the Committee, the police chief and his deputy, and a number of other employees were brought to criminal responsibility for systematic illegal arrests of collective farmers.

In the village of Novo-Russkoye, Kalininsky district, an Authorized Representative of the Roc of the Russian Federation was sentenced to 3 types of imprisonment with strict isolation for organizing a black bike ride, a black board and looting. All the work to correct the excesses was carried out under the constant supervision of the NKJ and with the direct participation of its employees. After an investigation by the Almaty Prosecutor's Office and the Court, which revealed a number of distortions in the directives and brought Prosecutor Temirbekov to trial, the NCJ sent its employees to Syrdarya, Kzyl-Orda, Aktobe and Kostanay districts. Comrade Udris, a member of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR in Akmolinsk Удрис, was assigned to work on correcting the excesses made in the Akmol district. When performing direct tasks of the NCU, the NCU prosecutors and the assistant district prosecutor worked as part of the commission that went to the districts of the Almaty district. Based on the materials received by the NKJ, more than 10 people were put on trial.

The district prosecutor's office and the judicial authorities had to fight mercilessly against the distortion of privileges, falsification of party and Soviet directives, keeping the main task of the party, the fight against the *wealthy's* and the peasantry, as a priority, paying great attention to further strengthening collectivization, successful sowing and harvesting on the basis of party leadership.

Punitive policy: Vessels of the KSSR for the second half of 1929 (with the exception of khoz-polit. companies).

In total, 8784 people were convicted in 8 districts.

According to their social status, convicted persons are distributed as follows:

Workers – 1,154 people or 13 %

Farmers-5812 people or 66.1 %

Employees - 1,121 people or 12.1 %

Other - 1,121 people or 12.1 %

According to social protection measures, convicted persons are divided into:

№	Social status of	persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty	or forced labor	on probation. properties. search results.censures, etc. Non-custodial measures
1.	Workers	464 people or 40.2 %	316 or 27.3%	374 or 32.5%
2.	Peasants	1762 hours "30.3 %	1608 or 27.6 %	242 or 42.1 %
3.	Employees	2589 hours " 52,5 %	154 " 17,3 %	338 " 30.2 %
4.	Other	293 hours . " 4,2 %	176 " 25,2 %	228 " 32,8 %

According to the types of seizures, convicted persons are distributed:

By job description-1,247 people 14.2 %

Household services-402 people-4.5 %

On property-1,973 people-22.4%

On personal issues-1661 people-18.9 %

Against the management order-3083 people-35.1%

For other types-418 people-4.9 %. [16, 91]

The largest number of convicted persons falls on attacks against the management order, then on property attacks, then against the individual and official ones.

As can be seen from the information, the punitive policy of the courts on official, economic and property offenses increased in 1929.

**Conclusions.** The topic of the work of the People's Commissariat of Justice (NCJ) bodies in promoting the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms in the 1930s is multifaceted and requires a comprehensive analytical approach.

Based on research in this area, several key scientific conclusions can be identified regarding the role of legal structures in the processes of collectivization and reform, as well as their interaction with state and party authorities.

First, legal support for collectivization was facilitated through legislation. The judicial authorities played a crucial role in implementing collectivization policies. Throughout the 1930s, various laws were enacted to support the collective farm movement, including those related to land rights registration, dispute resolution, and legal frameworks for economic accounting and resource allocation. Lawyers and judicial bodies acted as a bridge between state policy and the practical implementation of collective agriculture, thereby influencing the legal support and protection of collective farmers' rights.

Second, a significant aspect of the judiciary's work during this period was the political pressure exerted on the legal system. Court decisions were often politically motivated, necessitating

compliance with the interests of the Communist Party and state ideology. The legal system was employed to reinforce the power of the Soviet state, which included the repression of wealthy and anti-Soviet peasants. In this context, legal practice was closely intertwined with public policy support, which diminished the independence of judges and judicial authorities.

The judiciary's activities in the 1930s were also connected to the struggle against the so-called "kulaks," who were deemed enemies of socialist construction. Repressive measures, such as property confiscation, arrests, and evictions, contributed to the dismantling of private ownership of land and property. Judicial authorities were involved in executing these repressive measures, resulting in numerous court cases targeting peasants labeled as enemies of the state.

Additionally, the judiciary's work during this period was characterized by close collaboration with party structures. This alignment allowed for the use of judicial power to serve state policy, effectively subordinating the judicial system to political objectives. Consequently, the justice authorities did not always adhere to principles of fairness and independence; instead, they often followed party directives. This dynamic limited the potential for independent justice and rendered judicial decisions part of the political struggle to bolster the socialist economy.

Beyond repression and political pressure, the judicial authorities also played a vital role in organizing the economic strengthening of collective farms by ensuring legal protection for their interests. This included legal support for issues related to the distribution of agricultural products, labor discipline, and the overall stability of collective farms. However, legal support was constrained by the prevailing political and economic conditions.

Collective farms necessitated new forms of labor legislation, which included mandatory production and delivery plans for state warehouses. The judicial authorities were responsible for the legal regulation of these processes, balancing the interests of the state with those of collective farmers within existing legal frameworks. Nonetheless, labor relations were often governed by administrative methods, further underscoring the judiciary's dependence on the party's will.

In conclusion, the work of the judicial authorities in promoting the organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms during the 1930s was complex and reflected not only legal but also political objectives of Soviet Kazakhstan. The judicial system and legal bodies actively participated in implementing collectivization policies, but their activities were heavily influenced by political pressure, which curtailed the independence and objectivity of judicial decisions. The role of legal professionals in this process was largely limited to providing legal support for state and party policies, which, in turn, contributed to both the consolidation of control over collective farms and the introduction of new economic mechanisms in agriculture.

#### *References:*

1. *Dakhshleiger G. F. Socio-economic transformations in the aul and village of Kazakhstan (1921-1929). - Alma-Ata: Nauka. - 1965. 536 p. [in Russian].*
2. *Kovalsky S. L. The Communist Party-organizer of the development of land resources of Kazakhstan in the pre-war years of socialist construction (1928-June 1941). Dis. dokt.history. Russian Academy of Sciences, Alma Ata Publ., 1979. [in Russian].*
3. *Amantaev B. A. Socialism and the radical transformation of the social nature of the Kazakh peasantry, pp. 10-14. [in Russian].*
4. *Zhumabekov Zh. Leninskaya road. Leadership of the CPSU in involving the working peasantry of Kazakhstan in the construction of socialism. Alma-Ata, 1973, pp. 4-13. [in Russian].*
5. *Kuznetsov E. A. Party management of the development of labor activity of the peasantry of Kazakhstan (1928-1941). Alma-Ata, 1974, pp. 7-8. [in Russian].*
6. *Tulepbaev B. A. The triumph of Lenin's ideas of socialist transformation of agriculture in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Moscow, 1971, pp. 15-42. [in Russian].*
7. *Tursunbaev A. B. Victory of the collective farm system in Kazakhstan. Alma-Ata, 1957, pp. 11-12 [in Russian].*

8. Kozybaev M.K. *History lesson. Almaty, 344 p., Aldazhumanov K.S., Abilkhozhin Z.B. Collectivization by force in Kazakhstan: humiliation and violence. - Almaty. - 1992. P36.*
9. Kozybaev M.K., Aldazhumanov K.S., Abilkhozhin Z.B. *Collectivization by force in Kazakhstan: humiliation and violence. - Almaty. - 1992. P36.* Dahshleiger G. F., Nurpeisov K. N., *History of the peasantry of Soviet Kazakhstan. Almaty: Nauka Publ., 1985, vol. 1, 247 p. [in Russian].*
10. Omarbekov T. O. *Actual problems of the 20th century. Almaty, 403 s. [in the Kazakh language]*
11. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 251, In. 12, C. 688, Sh. 96*
12. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F.1380, In, 2, C. 349, Sh. 208.*
13. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F.74, In.,6, C-63, Sh 108.*
14. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F.1380, In.,14, C 415, Sh.229.*
15. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 251, In, 11, C. 812, Sh 60.*
16. *Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. F. 1380, In. 2, C. 415, Sh.229.*

*Список использованной литературы:*

1. Дахилейгер Г.Ф. *Социально-экономические преобразования в ауле и деревне Казахстана (1921-1929гг.). – Алма-Ата: Наука. - 1965. 536 с.*
2. Ковальский С.Л. *Коммунистическая партия - организатор освоения земельных ресурсов Казахстана в предвоенные годы социалистического строительства (1928-июнь 1941 гг.). Алма-Ата, 1979.*
3. Амантаев Б.А. *Социализм и коренное преобразование социальной природы казахского крестьянства, с.10-14.*
4. Жумабеков Ж. *Ленинской дорогой. Руководство КПСС вовлечением трудового крестьянства Казахстана в строительство социализма. Алма-Ата, 1973, с.4-13.*
5. Кузнецов Е.А. *Партийное руководство развитием трудовой активности крестьянства Казахстана (1928-1941 гг.). Алма-Ата, 1974, с. 7-8.*
6. Тулепбаев Б.А. *Торжество ленинских идей социалистического преобразования сельского хозяйства в Средней Азии и Казахстана. М., 1971, с.15-42;*
7. Гурсунбаев А.Б. *Победа колхозного строя в Казахстане. Алма-Ата, 1957, с.11-12.*
8. Қозыбаев М.Қ. *Тарих тағылым. Алматы, 344б., Алдажуманов Қ.С., Әбілхожин Ж.Б.Қазақстандағы күшпен коллективтендіру: қорлық пен зорлық. - Алматы. - 1992. С36. 1992. С36.*
9. Қозыбаев М.Қ., Алдажуманов Қ.С., Әбілхожин Ж.Б.Қазақстандағы күшпен коллективтендіру: қорлық пен зорлық. - Алматы. Дахилейгер Г.Ф., Нурпеисов К. Н., *История крестьянства Советского Казахстана. - Алматы: Наука, 1985. - Т.1. - 247 с.*
10. *Омарбеков Т.О.ХХ ғасырдағы өзекті мәселелер. Алматы, 403 б.*
11. *ЦГА РК. Ф. 251, Оп.,12, Д.688, Л.96*
12. *ЦГА РК. Ф.1380, Оп., 2 уч., Д.349, Л.208.*
13. *ЦГА РК. Ф.74, Оп.,6 уч., Дело-63, Л.108.*
14. *ЦГА РК. Ф.1380, Оп.,14, уч., Д.415, Л.229.*
15. *ЦГА РК. Ф.251, Оп.,11, уч., Д.812, Л.60.*
16. *ЦГА РК. Ф.1380, Оп., 2, Д.415, Л.229.*