

ДЕРЕКТАНУ ЖӘНЕ ТАРИХНАМА
ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ И ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ
SOURCE AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

ӘӨЖ /УДК/ UDC 94 (574)

ҒТАХР /МРНТИ/ IRSTI 03.20

<https://doi.org/10.51889/2959-6017.2026.89.2.023>

Azirebekova A.Zh. ^{*1}, Maksutova A. ², Abisheva Zh.R. ³

¹Doctoral Student, Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University,
Turkistan, Kazakhstan

E-mail: doktor.amanda@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6146-500X>.

²PhD, Associate Professor, Taraz University named after M.N.H.N. Dulati, Taraz, Kazakhstan

E-mail: albina_kz83@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5939-7370>

³Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor of the S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical
Research University, Astana, Kazakhstan

E-mail: zhanat_2511@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1566-9500>.

THE KOSHCHI UNION OF PEROVSK UYEZD IN ARCHIVAL FUNDS:
ITS HISTORY AND LEGACY

Abstract.

This article is devoted to studying the history of the Koshchi Union established in the Perovsk Uyezd during the 1920s of the 20th century and the course of the socio-political changes and economic campaigns that took place in Kazakhstan. The authors analyze the goals and objectives of the Union's focus on the work conducted under the auspices of the Union. The research argues that during the peak of the class struggle, the Union's activities in the Perovsk Uyezd extended beyond the economic sphere into the cultural and educational spheres. The Koshchi Union was initially founded as an organization to protect the interests of the poor and landless laborers. However, it subsequently became a tool for implementing the Soviet power's policies. The political and economic campaigns underway in the country were implemented with the direct participation of the Union. That is, it played a special role in implementing Soviet reforms as one of the essential institutions of socio-economic change in the region. To support peasants engaged in crop farming, a Mutual Aid Section for peasants was established under the Union. Furthermore, the issue of "women's equality" and the struggle against customs, such as qalyng mal (bride price), polygyny and others. These customs were deemed as "domestic crimes" in the Soviet Union and were not overlooked by the Union. The work of the Union is analyzed using archival documents, and the organization's role during the period of political instability and agrarian reorganization in the country is determined.

Keywords: Perovsk Uyezd, class struggle, Soviet power, the poor, political and economic campaigns, cultural and educational work, organization, union, Koshchi Union.

Азирбекова А.Ж. ^{*1}, Максумова А.А. ², Абишева Ж.Р. ³

¹ Докторант, Қ.А.Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті,
Түркістан қ., Қазақстан,
E-mail: doktor.amanda@mail.ru
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6146-500X>.

² Доктор PhD, доцент, М.Х.Дулати атындағы Тараз университеті,
Тараз, Қазақстан
E-mail: albina_kz83@mail.ru
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5939-7370>

³ Тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор,
С.Сейфуллин атындағы Қазақ агротехникалық зерттеу университеті
Астана қ., Қазақстан
E-mail: zhanat_2511@mail.ru
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1566-9500>.

АРХИВ ҚОРЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ПЕРОВСК УЕЗІНДЕГІ ҚОСШЫ ОДАҒЫ: ТАРИХЫ МЕН ТАҒЫЛЫМЫ

Аңдатпа

Мақала XX ғасырдың 20-жылдарындағы Перовск уезіндегі құрылған «Қосшы» одағының тарихы мен Қазақстанда орын алған қоғамдық-саяси өзгерістер мен шаруашылық науқандардың барысын зерделеуге арналған. Авторлар «Қосшы» одағының мақсаты мен міндеттеріне талдау жасап, одақтың аясында жүргізілген жұмыстарға тоқталды. Тап күресі өршіп тұрған кезде Перовск уезіндегі одақтың қызметі тек шаруашылық салада ғана емес мәдени-ағартушылық бағытта да жұмыс жасағандығы қарастырылды. Алғашқы кезде кедейлер мен жалшылардың мүддесін қорғайтын ұйым ретінде құрылған «Қосшы» одағы кейіннен Кеңестік биліктің саясатын жүзеге асыратын құралға айналды.

Елде болып жатқан саяси-шаруашылық науқандар «Қосшы» одағының тікелей қатысуымен жүзеге асты. Яғни, «Қосшы» одағы өлкедегі әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзгерістердің маңызды институттарының бірі ретінде кеңестік реформаларды жүзеге асыруда ерекше роль атқарды. Егін шаруашылығымен айналысатын диханшыларды қолдау мақсатымен «Қосшы» одағының жанынан диханшылардың өзара көмек секциясы ашылды. Секцияның жұмысын ұйымдастыру «Қосшы» одағына тапсырылды. Сонымен қатар «әйел теңдігі» мен кеңестік билік «тұрмыстық қылмыс» деп шешкен қалың мал, көп әйел алу және т.с.с ғұрыптармен күрес мәселесі де одақтың назарынан тыс қалмады. Қазақстанда ең алғаш рет Перовск уезінде құрылған «Қосшы» одағының жұмысы архив құжаттары негізінде талданып, елдегі саяси ахуал мен аграрлық қайта құру кезеңіндегі ұйымның ролі анықталды.

Кілт сөздер: Перовск уезді, тап күресі, кеңес өкіметі, кедейлер, саяси-шаруашылық науқандар, мәдени-ағарту, кедейлер, ұйым, одақ, «Қосшы» одағы.

Азирбекова А.Ж. ¹, Максutowa A.A. ², Абишева Ж.Р. ³

¹ Докторант, Международный казахско-турецкий университет имени Х.А. Ясави,
г.Туркестан, Казахстан,

E-mail: doktor.amanda@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6146-500X>.

² Доктор PhD, доцент Таразский университет имени М.Х.Дулати
Тараз, Казахстан

E-mail: albina_kz83@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5939-7370>

³ Кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор, Казахский
агротехнический исследовательский университет имени С.Сейфуллина

г. Астана, Казахстан,

E-mail: zhanat_2511@mail.ru

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1566-9500>.

СОЮЗ КОСШЫ В ПЕРОВСКОМ УЕЗДЕ ПО АРХИВНЫМ МАТЕРИАЛАМ: ИСТОРИЯ И УРОКИ

Аннотация

Статья посвящена изучению истории создания союза «Қосшы» в Перовском уезде в 1920-е годы XX века, а также анализу общественно-политических трансформаций и хозяйственных кампаний, происходивших в Казахстане в данный период. Авторы рассматривают цели и задачи союза «Қосшы», останавливаются на основных направлениях деятельности организации. Показано, что в условиях обострения классовой борьбы деятельность союза в Перовском уезде проявилась не только в хозяйственной сфере, но и в культурно-просветительской работе. Первоначально созданный как организация, защищавшая интересы бедняков и батраков, союз «Қосшы» впоследствии превратился в инструмент реализации политики советской власти.

Политико-хозяйственные кампании, проводившиеся в стране, осуществлялись при непосредственном участии союза. Таким образом, «Қосшы» выступил одним из значимых институтов социально-экономических преобразований в регионе, сыграв особую роль в осуществлении советских реформ. С целью поддержки земледельцев, занимающихся посевными работами, при союзе «Қосшы» была создана секция взаимопомощи дихкан. Организация работы секции была возложена на союз. Кроме того, в поле внимания «Қосшы» входили вопросы борьбы с такими обычаями, как «қалың мал», многожёнство и другие практики, которые советская власть относилa к «бытовым преступлениям» и связывала с проблемой «женского неравенства». Деятельность союза «Қосшы», впервые созданного именно в Перовском уезде, проанализирована на основе архивных материалов, что позволило выявить его роль в условиях политической ситуации и аграрных преобразований в Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: Перовский уезд, классовая борьба, советская власть, бедняки, политико-хозяйственные кампании, культурно-просветительная работа, организация, союз, «Қосшы».

Introduction

The 1920s and 1930s of the 20th century represent one of the most intense periods in the history of the Kazakh people, marked by “blank spots” (controversial and understudied events). The dual revolution, the confrontation between the Whites and Reds, the famine, the shift to a sedentary lifestyle and the policies aimed at destroying the traditional economy all had a negative impact on

Kazakh life, leaving an indelible mark. A series of changes took place in Kazakhstan with the establishment of Soviet power and the initiation of a campaign to eliminate or alienate the “bays” (the rich or wealthy class) from the peasantry. The role of Kazakh bays in society was once noted by Alikhan Bokeikhanov and Akhmet Baitursynuly: “Among the Kazakhs, there is no class contradiction between the rich and the poor. In their case, clan interests or general Kazakh national interests prevail over class interests” [1, p.86]. However, the Bolsheviks aimed to create a one-sided view and portray the Kazakh bays as a cruel and unfavorable dominant class. To that end, they launched a campaign against them and systematically pursued a policy of separating the rich from the poor and pitting them against each other. During the period of escalating class struggle, all possible means and resources were mobilized to attract the majority of the population, peasants and the poor, to the side of the Soviets. To implement its policy and eliminate the Kazakh bays, Soviet power prioritized class struggle and began establishing mass unions and organizations. The Union played a role in involving the poor and middle peasants in Soviet construction, especially under the conditions of nomadic and semi-nomadic life. The Koshchi Union was first established in the region on June 7, 1920, in the Akmechet Uyezd (later renamed Perovsk Uyezd). The Union’s charter was adopted, and its objectives were defined. Naturally, the Union was also involved in activities such as culture, education, the fight against vestiges of the past, and other measures. This article aims to analyze the course and direction of the Koshchi Union’s activities, established in the Akmechet Uyezd, based on documents from the Kyzylorda Regional Archive, and to determine the ultimate goal of Soviet policy toward the peasantry.

Methods and Materials

The socio-political and socio-economic changes that took place in the region during the first decade of the 20th century could not have occurred without the participation of the exploited classes: the poor and the peasants. In studying the activities of the Union, which was created precisely in this context to protect the interests of the poor and landless laborers and implement Soviet reorganizations, the following methods were employed: the principle of historicism, analysis, systematization, description, and comparative analysis. The principle of historicism considers every historical phenomenon and event in relation to others, maintaining the chronological sequence of event development and taking into account specific historical conditions. Its application allows for the study of the relationships between state organizations and unions as a directional, developing process. In working with archival data related to the Union, several historical facts concerning its activities can be identified through a comparative analysis of documents. The activities of the Koshshy Union, established in the Perovsk Uyezd, are assessed using an analysis of archival documents and periodical press materials. Using the descriptive method, measures related to the condition of Kazakh laborers in the Turkestan region, and issues concerning the economy, enlightenment (education), and land are examined.

The research is based on materials obtained from archival collections and the library. Materials about the activities of the Union established in the Perovsk Uyezd have been sourced from the Kyzylorda State Archive and are being introduced into scholarly circulation. The archival materials address the socio-economic conditions in the Perovsk Uyezd during the initial years of Soviet power, the Statutes of the Koshshy Union, the Uyezd-City Congresses, the Resolutions and Decrees of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet of the Turkestan Republic, cultural and educational work, domestic crimes, and other related topics.

Results

The Bolsheviks’ rise to power was an unexpected event for the region’s population, which was unprepared not only for socialist but even for democratic changes. The Bolsheviks named the new state structure the dictatorship of the proletariat, the government of the working class. The workers and peasants viewed the Bolsheviks’ enthusiastic promises with confidence. Political and socio-economic changes commenced in the country. First and foremost, it was necessary to determine the

social origin of the population in the region. The primary objective of the Party in obtaining the information above was to formulate legislation based on class discrimination that would encompass the daily lives and social status of people in the new society. Class viewpoint and social origin served as significant justification in resolving numerous issues. Furthermore, parties with “suspicious” political and social origins were deprived of the right to vote. Such a Marxist approach to politics was advantageous for the Bolsheviks. This is because, in the first years of Soviet power, the division of the urban population into the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and the inhabitants of the aul and qishlaq into landless laborers, the poor, and the bays, further intensified the class struggle.

The socio-economic and political-economic changes that occurred in the Kazakhstan region during the 1917–1920 period left a significant mark on daily life and led to the transformation of the agrarian sector. The nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle in Kazakh society hindered the poor and middle peasants from being drawn into the Soviets. Moreover, to implement Bolshevik reforms, a specific organization was required that possessed an organized character. Such an organization was first established on June 7, 1920, in the Akmechet Uyezd [11, p. 2]. This organization, which entered history under the name the Koshchi Union, played a special role in the conduct of Soviet governance in the auls. Naturally, the primary goals facing the newly established Union were to organize the poor and middle peasants, free them from the influence of the rich, carry out work related to their political and cultural education, and involve them in the lower echelons of the Soviet and cooperative apparatus. The establishment of the Union was intended to ensure the independence of the poor from the rich and promote their autonomous development. Due to the widespread lack of land among the poor and members of the Union, providing them with land was established as an urgent task to be resolved immediately. For this purpose, the need to prioritize the distribution of land among the members of the Union during the execution of the Decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars on the redistribution of lands in nomadic and semi-nomadic regions became a significant issue [11, p. 2]. Essentially, the composition of the Union included former landless laborers (zhalshy), the poor, and peasants (dikhans). The land issue was critical for them.

The First Congress of Turkestan Kazakh-Kyrgyz Laborers was held in Aulie-Ata from January 20-30, 1921. At this congress, G. Safarov, speaking about the difficult situation of the Turkestan people during the Tsarist government's era, stated: “Realizing what the October Revolution would entail, the governors, uyezd chiefs, and interpreters of the Tsarist government turned their coats inside out and sat at the head of the government.” He further noted: “For example, individuals like Uspensky and Gerzod took control of the Turkestan government and unjustly shed the blood of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz poor. It was not uncommon for their hired hands sent to the Semirechye Region to wrap dozens of Kazakh-Kyrgyz people in felt, pour kerosene over them, and set them alight” [12, p. 216]. Here, G. Safarov refers to the violence inflicted on the local population by I. Gerzod, who ruled the Perovsk Uyezd individually between 1917 and 1919. G. Safarov then recounted that the local population, who had traditionally relied on livestock breeding and farming for sustenance, suffered famine and zhut (mass livestock death due to severe weather) in 1917, resulting in the mass death of their livestock and reaching a dire situation. Following this Congress, the Turkestan Regional Party Committee promptly adopted resolutions regarding the land issue, specifically related to: “establishing organizations of landless and small-land peasants in various locations, turning nomadic poor into settled communities, and assisting them with farming to ensure the profitable operation of their new economies” [12, p. 187]. The main issue discussed at the Congress was the situation of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz poor. S. Kozhanov spoke regarding this issue. In his report, he emphasized that “the work of organizing the poor must start in the rural areas and rise upwards. The Kazakh-Kyrgyz laborers can be organized in three different ways”.

1. Those working in government service on the railways, in coal and salt mines, and in areas transporting saxaul wood. Organizing them separately and making them aware of their own rights/wages. 2. Organizing those who are engaged in hired labor (zhalshylyq) even among ordinary

people. 3. Organizing the poor in the country in general. “Into the laborer organizations established within the country, bays (the rich), influential officials (atqa minerler), children of hereditary datqas and manaps (titles of nobility/authority), and former volost (county) heads and bis (judges) shall not be admitted” [12, p. 364]. Taking these statements into consideration, Congress adopted the following resolutions. 1. Organizations of the poor and landless laborers must be created from among the Turkestan Kazakh-Kyrgyz population. These organizations shall not execute the functions of the local Soviet government institutions. They shall carry out their business through the latter. 2. The primary cells (nests) of these organizations shall be located in Russian villages, Kazakh auls (settlements), and volosts (counties), depending on the conditions of each locality. 3. Bais (wealthy), manaps (authorities) who exploit the labor of others, former volost heads, bis (judges), and aulnais (village elders), and those who train them to be clan elders cannot be admitted to these organizations. 4. The task of organizing the Kazakh-Kyrgyz poor and landless laborers and supervising their work is entrusted to the local Party committees. 5. Higher and local Soviet institutions shall be obliged to assist in the creation of organizations of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz poor and in the work of those organizations [12, pp. 365-366]. Following this Congress in Aulie-Ata, the Union organizations began to be established in other regions of the territory. The organization’s goals and objectives were published in the “Aq Zhol” newspaper’s issue of February 26, 1921. The fundamental duties of the Union and small-land peasant organizations were defined as: a) Rooting out farms that subsist on unearned labor or by exploiting the labor of others; b) Implementing the projects conceived for the utilization of foodstuffs and products originating from their farms/economies; c) Establishing labor artels and organized land cultivation efforts; d) Enlightening all members, ensuring they comprehend their own duties, and realizing the intention to organize; e) Dispatching representatives to various Soviet offices to protect their rights. Those who were eligible to join the organization included: a) Agricultural workers, participants in communal work, agricultural landless laborers, gardeners, and labor partners, that is, those called Koshchi; b) Small-land peasants, that is, those with insufficient land according to state cuts, and those engaged in the primary peasant profession; c) Manual laborers [12, pp. 248-249]. To gain membership in the Union, two individuals had to serve as guarantors, and acceptance was decided at the general meeting of the Koshchi Union. A resolution of the general meeting also determined expulsion from the Union’s membership. The Statutes of the Union, consisting of three chapters, were adopted. Chapter I defined the Union’s goals and objectives, Chapter II addressed the rights of the Koshchi Union, and Chapter III outlined the Union’s responsibilities [13, pp. 1-3]. The Statutes specifically emphasized the necessity of transitioning the laboring segment of the population from the remnants of patriarchal-clan and patriarchal-feudal old ways to an internationalist unity, by mobilizing them around political education. Attention was also drawn to the peaceful coexistence of the poor local peasants and the European populations. The Koshchi Union, as a transitional class organization for laborers in the aul and qishlaq, was intended to protect the poor peasants under the conditions of the New Economic Policy (NEP). Furthermore, the Union, acting as an organ of the proletarian organization, was obliged to oppose the rich and kulaks and participate in Soviet economic construction. Analyzing archival documents, we observed that the Union’s activities were not limited to the agrarian sector but also extended into the cultural and educational spheres. For instance, the Koshchi Union was tasked with facilitating the opening of schools in their respective districts [13, p. 5]. Similarly, special attention was paid to the struggle against practices that Soviet power deemed “domestic crimes,” such as bride-price and polygyny. In various locations, the “new government’s” stance on women was actively propagated, and political-educational measures were carried out to raise the class consciousness of women and girls. The Akmechet Uyezdz Koshchi Union was keen to attract many Kazakh women into its ranks through its Women’s Department [13, p. 102]. The representatives dispatched to the auls compiled lists of poor peasant women and recruited them into the ranks of the Union. At the Women’s Department meetings held in Akmechet city, reports were delivered on the goals and objectives of the Union. A “Koshchi

Week” agitation and propaganda campaign was organized, admitting women and girls from not only the rural areas but also the uyezd and the city into the Union’s ranks. During the peak of the class struggle, the Soviet government actively commenced the fight against the “vestiges of the past,” which it deemed domestic crimes, such as polygyny, selling women, and bride-price, by mobilizing the poor around the Union. In the Akmechet Uyezd, information centers were established under the Union to explain the content of the Soviet government’s policies concerning women to women and girls. A key objective of the Koshchi Union was the elimination of illiteracy. For this reason, special attention and support were provided to the schools’ material conditions. 50% of the places in state-funded schools were allocated to Koshchi members [11, p. 2]. The First Uyezd-City Congress of the Koshchi Union took place on November 20, 1923 [11, p. 2].

The Congress reviewed the Koshchi Union’s future work plan. As an organ of the proletarian organization, it was mandated to participate in economic construction. Specific tasks assigned included closely monitoring the Soviet government’s tax policy under the conditions of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and ensuring that alien elements (the rich and influential officials) did not pass during elections [11, p. 5]. Furthermore, to eliminate illiteracy among the Union’s members, there were plans to open one literacy elimination school for every three volosts (counties). The organization of five study houses and a “Peasants Club” was also planned [14, p. 98]. On June 18, 1924, Decree No. 103 was issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan Republic concerning the organization of a Mutual Aid Section for Peasants under the Union [11, p. 3]. This Mutual Aid Section, established by the decree, was required to organize initial assistance in the event of a natural disaster. Should it be unable to provide aid with its own funds, it would petition the higher governing bodies to allocate the necessary resources. From this point forward, the Mutual Aid Section for Peasants intensified its work and began accepting ownerless farms and confiscated property into the mutual aid fund. The Union supervised the initiation of court proceedings against institutions and parties that failed to transfer property. They frequently held public meetings to inform the public about the Mutual Aid Section’s activities [14, p. 98]. Any citizen residing in the aul, engaged in agriculture, and possessing the right to vote according to the Soviet Constitution could become a member of the Section. The scope of the Mutual Aid Section for Peasants included organizing mutual aid in cases of crop failure and fire. To manage the Section’s work locally, a Bureau consisting of three members (a chairman and two members) was elected at the Section’s general meeting. Naturally, the Bureau members operated under the leadership of the Union. In the early 1920s of the 20th century, with society still largely divided into the rich and the poor, attracting peasants and the poor to the Soviets’ side was a pressing agenda item. Consequently, organizations like the Koshchi Union and its members were the entities responsible for implementing the Soviet reforms and executing the economic campaigns. For this reason, the Regional Party Committee placed its trust in the Union. It maintained supervision over its work to ensure the success of the upcoming major political and economic campaign. Specifically, special instructions were dispatched to the uyezds and auls, providing directives regarding the activities of the uyezd and aul Unions. One point to note is that all the documentation of the Union organs was conducted in the local population’s language. Furthermore, it was decided that all decrees and instructions pertaining to the Union would be published in the periodical press. The higher and lower cells of the Union were obliged to subscribe to the Regional, Oblast, and local periodical publications with one copy each. For example, the Union organs located in regions inhabited by the Uzbek population were required to subscribe to the newspapers “Turkestan,” “Zaravshan,” and “Fergana,” while the Union’s organs operating in Kazakh districts were required to subscribe to the “Aq Zhol” newspaper [14, p. 112]. The Koshchi Union in the Akmechet Uyezd was involved in all political-economic and cultural-educational measures in the uyezd and sought to recruit many people into its ranks. Membership in the Union provided several privileges to its members concerning land use, public education, healthcare, administration, judicial affairs, tax payment, and labor issues. The poor and peasants’ enthusiasm for joining the Union grew

daily to avail themselves of these privileges. Although admission to the Union was intended to be voluntary and conducted individually at the local organization's meeting based on an application, as specified in the Statutes, there were instances when group recruitment also occurred. Along with the Kazakhs, representatives of the Slavic population were also recruited in large numbers into the Union. This was because, as mentioned earlier, Union members had the opportunity to avail themselves of a number of privileges and preferential rights. This was particularly evident in the field of enlightenment (education). In the archival fund, a number of materials were found in which individuals requested assistance from the Union to fund scholarships or help them continue their studies. One such case is the application written on July 31, 1924, by a citizen named Pyotr Anufriev to the central organ of the Union, where he wrote:

“Прошу Вашего содействия о принятии меня на стипендию в Рабфак. Раньше я учился в городе Акмечете, но ввиду плохих материальных условий должен был оставить школу и заниматься земледелием совместно с отцом. В настоящее время имею желание поступить в Рабфак о чем и прошу не отказать. Поручителями моими могут быть граждане С. Ескараев и А. Тажибаяев”

I request your assistance in granting me a scholarship to the Rabfak (Workers' Faculty). I previously studied in Akmechet city, but due to poor living conditions, I had to leave school and work on my father's farm. I wish to enroll in this faculty and request that you not refuse my enrollment. Citizens S. Eskarayev and A. Tazhibayev can be my guarantors [14, p. 130].

As we have observed, the applicant sought assistance from the Koshchi Union to study on a Rabfak (Workers' Faculty) scholarship and provided guarantors. Two days later, a citizen named Olga Anufriyeva wrote a similar application, citing her father's membership in the Koshchi Union and requesting the Union to act as her guarantor for studying on a Rabfak scholarship [14, p. 131]. Furthermore, the Union also received applications requesting assistance in returning livestock that had been illegally confiscated during the campaign. The Presidium of the Akmechet Uyezd Committee of the Koshchi Union consisted of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, and its members, the responsible secretary of the Party, the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Ispolkom), and representatives from the Women's Department, the Trade Union, and the Komsomol. The Koshchi Union participated in all work within the uyezd. Meetings of the Party, Komsomol, and Trade Unions, sessions of the Uyezd Council, and court decisions were not considered legitimate without the presence of a representative from the Union. Consequently, cultural and educational workers, as well as representatives of Party organizations, participated in propagating its Statutes among the population.

The Kazakhstan Regional Executive Committee began implementing measures to forcibly Sovietize the Kazakh village by holding elections to the rural Soviets in 1927. The 1927 elections deprived mollahs, ishans (religious figures), and wealthy individuals of their voting rights. It became common practice to unjustly deprive capable individuals who understood the economic situation in the country of their voting rights under the pretext of being a “harmful element,” subsequently labeling them as the rich or kulaks, and sentencing them on charges of conducting anti-Soviet propaganda. Lists were compiled in various locations where citizens were deprived of their voting rights. In 1928, the Kyzylorda Okrug Electoral Commission reviewed and approved the lists of those deprived of voting rights prepared by the electoral commissions in all the auls and qystaqs (wintering place) [15, p. 1-3]. The overwhelming majority of citizens included in the list were local religious leaders, the rich, and the affluent, while the rest were former White Guard officers and those administratively exiled. Precisely during these years, the Union transformed from an organization that raised the socio-cultural level of the Kazakh settlements into a center of class-based political conflict. During the confiscation of the wealth of wealthy and affluent peasants, the Soviet government used Koshchi in this campaign, thereby reviving class tensions. Archival funds contain applications and complaints from citizens requesting assistance from the authorities that describe the illegal actions of Koshchi Union members. One such complaint came from Murzafsha Orazalinov, a resident of Aul

No. 5, Kazaly District, Kyzylorda Okrug [16, p. 20]. The applicant wrote that on November 26, 1928, the Aul Chairman of Koshchi, Beisembai Qalniyazov, the militiaman Abdygali Orazaliyev, and Koshchi member Quak F.N. came to his home in the evening and seized two camels and five horses under the pretext that he had concealed them from confiscation. The complaint, requesting the return of the illegally seized livestock, provides a glimpse into the situation of the Kazakh settlement during those years.

Discussion

The dual revolution of 1917 brought about fundamental changes in the daily life of the Kazakh people. Specifically, the October Revolution of 1917 and the subsequent political events and economic campaigns defined the political and economic system of Kazakh society. The collapse of the traditional economy in the daily lives of the Kazakhs, the introduction of the administrative-command economy, and the onset of the class struggle resulted in irreparable, large-scale losses. Analyzing this period in national historical science, it is necessary to focus on the most pertinent issues in the Soviet-era history of Kazakhstan. The problem we are investigating has not been the object of a dedicated scholarly study. Only individual aspects of the topic have been reflected in monographs, candidate dissertations, and articles. During the Soviet era, several dissertations were successfully defended that examined essential issues in the history of the struggle to establish Soviet power in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, the mass initiation of the collective farm movement, and the implementation of agrarian reforms. In this regard, we can mention the studies by Pashchintseva Z.V., Dzhusupbekova G.S., Chupekov A., Baigabylov N.S., and Shershevsky B.M. [2]. Regarding the topic we are researching, the dissertation by M. Kh. Davlet-Yusupov (1956) [3] considers the impact of socio-economic reorganizations on the agrarian sector in the Turkestan region and the activities of the Union, based on archival materials. His dissertation attempts a comprehensive study of the class struggles in the qishlaqs (wintering place) and auls (settlements) of Turkestan during the early years of Soviet power, the activities of socio-political organizations, and the policy of the Bolshevik Party. The issue of the organization and functioning of the Soviets in the countryside, and the peasant question, was also raised in the work of K. Nurpeissov [4, p. 364]. A complex study of the radical changes in the agrarian sector during the 1920s and 1930s and the events associated with the destruction of the nomadic economy complex and the entire traditional agricultural structure should particularly mention the works of G.F. Dakhshleiger, K.N. Nurpeissov, and B.A. Tolepbaev [5]. The first volume of the work, “Istoriia krest’ianstva Sovetskogo Kazakhstana” (History of the Peasantry of Soviet Kazakhstan), published in 1985 by G.F. Dakhshleiger and K. Nurpeissov, written under the condition of the sole dominance of Communist ideology, was a successful attempt at a comprehensive account of the history of the Soviet Kazakh peasantry. The abundance of concrete data and archival information, along with the scope of the topic, underscores the relevance of this work. In his work, “Marshrutom sotsialnogo progressa” (On the Route of Social Progress), G.F. Dakhshleiger specifically focused on the issue of settling the nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh peasants. While respecting the researcher’s individual opinions and conclusions, it must be stated that on the fundamental issues, he remained under the influence of a narrow, class-based viewpoint. By the late 1980s, the first historical articles exposing the tragedy of forced collectivization began to appear. Specifically, the works of T. Omarbekov, Q. Atabayev, Zh.B. Abylkhozhin, M.Q. Kozybayev, M.B. Tatimov, and others, utilized concrete archival data to reveal the previously undisclosed excesses in the grain and meat procurement campaigns and the full horror of the famine for the first time. Initial attempts were made to scientifically analyze the scale and demographic consequences of the mass exodus and starvation of the Kazakh peasantry. The works of M.Q. Kozybayev also contributed to the formation of a new perspective on this issue during this period [6, p. 272]. These works openly discussed the truth about the famine in Kazakhstan, the role of F.I. Goloshchekin during those years, and the excesses that occurred during the forced collectivization. The author, who drew extensively on the works of the Kazakhstan Regional Party Committee and on F.I. Goloshchekin himself, drew

historians' attention to this complex problem. The causes and consequences of the tragedy of the 1920s and 1930s were discussed at the All-Union Scientific Conference entitled "Collectivization of Agriculture in Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Republics: Experience and Problems," organized at the initiative of M.Q. Kozybayev [7]. The monograph by Zh. Abilkhozhin [8, p. 238] also revealed a hitherto unknown facet of this period of our history by theoretically and substantively demonstrating that alternative viewpoints to Stalinist forced collectivization existed among scholars and specialists studying Kazakhstan, enabling a correct definition of the role of the traditional Kazakh economy in society. The works of M. Koigeldiev and T. Omarbekov [9] investigate, based on fresh archival data, the attacks on property owners in Kazakhstan, peasant uprisings, the mass exodus of Kazakh peasants, and death from famine. The implementation of the Stalinist line on grain and meat procurement for the state, the forced settlement of Kazakh peasants, and its consequences are comprehensively examined in T. Omarbekov's work, "20-30-zhyldar-dagy Qazaqstan Qasireti" (The Tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20s-30s). Data concerning the impact of the Koshshy Union, organized in the Aday Okrug, on the region's political and socio-economic situation, are presented in the article by O.D. Tabyldiyeva and R.A. Seidesheva [10, pp. 156-164]. This work attempts to make a scientific analysis of the activities of the Koshshy Union organized in the Aday Okrug, based on archival data. Thus, the historiography of Kazakhstan concerning peasant history in the 1920s and 1930s is not lacking in either monographic studies that analyze and summarize this period or scholarly works that investigate specific problems within this issue. Nevertheless, the continuous and further in-depth conduct of scientific research into the complex history of the Kazakh peasantry remains the primary duty of historians to society.

Conclusion

The Koshchi Union was used to adapt the rural poor to the socialist system by uniting them during the period of agrarian restructuring and cultural-educational changes in the region. The Union's organizations, established in rural areas, planned to implement Soviet reforms by protecting the interests of the poor. Given that the success of the upcoming political and economic campaigns depended on the Union's activities, the Regional Party Committee maintained close attention to its work. However, when mass collectivization began in the country, the Koshchi Union was found to be inconsistent with the new political and economic demands of Soviet power, and its restructuring was placed on the agenda. Based on the resolution of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee (KazCEC) Presidium on January 17, 1930, the Koshchi Union was abolished, and the "Kedeiler" (poor/paupers) organization was established in its place [11, p. 4]. The property and documents of the Union were transferred to the "Kedei" organization. An audit of membership of the newly formed organization was conducted, and work was undertaken to purge "class-alien elements."

The activities of the Koshchi Union, established as one of the first in the Akmechet Uyezd, were primarily aimed at eliminating social inequality in the settlement by providing socio-economic support to the poor and landless laborers. The Union's contribution to resolving the cultural-educational and agrarian issues in the Uyezd, in cooperation with local authorities, can be highlighted in particular. Political campaigns conducted without distinguishing between national and class interests divided Kazakh society and heightened class tensions. Consequently, the Koshchi Union deviated from its stated goals, abandoning the idea of the Soviet regime's class policy, and became an ideological tool for implementing the Soviet power's class policy.

References:

1. Omarbekov, T. *20-30 jyldardagy Qazaqstan qasireti. Kómekshi oqý quraly [The Tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20s-30s. Supplementary Study Guide]*. – Almaty: Sanat, 1997. – 320 b. (in Kaz.)
2. Shershevskiy, B.M. *Nachalo massovogo kolkhoznogo dvizheniya v byvshem KzylOrdinskom okruge (1929-1930 gg.) [The Beginning of the Mass Kolkhoz Movement in the Former Kyzylorda Okrug (1929-1930)]*. – Kzyl-Orda, 1948. – 328 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences,

equivalent to PhD]). (in Rus.) Pashchintseva, Z.V. *Borba za ustanovleniye i uprocheniye Sovetskoy vlasti v SyrDarinskoy oblasti (1917-1918 gg.)* [The Struggle for the Establishment and Consolidation of Soviet Power in the Syr Darya Region (1917-1918)]. – Alma-Ata, 1952. – 283 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences]). (in Rus.) Dzhusupbekova, G.S. *Agrarnyye preobrazovaniya v 1917-1930 godakh. (Na materialakh Yuzhnogo Kazakhstana)* [Agrarian Transformations in 1917-1930. (Based on Materials from Southern Kazakhstan)]. – Moskva, 1971. – 278 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences]). (in Rus.) Chupekova, A. *Istoriya osushchestvleniya agrarnykh preobrazovaniy Sovetskoy vlasti v Kazakhstane v 1917-1929 godakh* [History of the Implementation of Agrarian Transformations of Soviet Power in Kazakhstan in 1917-1929]. – Alma-Ata, 1961. – 301 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences]). (in Rus.) Baygabylov, N.S. *Agrarnyye preobrazovaniya na yuge Kazakhstana (1917-1929 gg.)* [Agrarian Transformations in Southern Kazakhstan (1917-1929)]. – Alma-Ata, 1987. – 207 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences]). (in Rus.)

3. Davlet-Yusupov, M.Kh. *Soyuz “Koshchi” i ego rol v ukreplenii Sovetskoy vlasti v Turkestan (1919-1924)* [The “Koshchi” Union and its Role in Strengthening Soviet Power in Turkestan (1919-1924)]. – Tashkent, 1956. – 67 s. – (K.i.n. [Candidate of Historical Sciences]). (in Rus.)

4. Nurpeisov, K. *Krestyanskiye Sovety Kazakhstana v 1917-1929 gg. (Istoriya organizatsii, ukrepleniya i prakticheskoy deyatel'nosti aulnykh Sovetov)* [Peasant Soviets of Kazakhstan in 1917-1929. (History of the Organization, Consolidation, and Practical Activity of the Aul Soviets)]. – Alma-Ata, 1973. – 364 s. (in Rus.)

5. Dakhshleyger, G.F., Nurpeysov, K. *Istoriya krestyanstva Sovetskogo Kazakhstana* [History of the Peasantry of Soviet Kazakhstan]. – Alma-Ata, 1985. – 247 s. (in Rus.) Dakhshleyger, G.F. *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskoye preobrazovaniye v aule i derevne Kazakhstana* [Socio-Economic Transformation in the Aul and Village of Kazakhstan]. – Alma-Ata, 1965. – 305 s. (in Rus.) Tulepbayev, B.A. *Sotsialisticheskiye agrarnyye preobrazovaniya v Sredney Azii i Kazakhstane* [Socialist Agrarian Transformations in Central Asia and Kazakhstan]. – Moskva, 1984. – 270 s. (in Rus.)

6. Kozybayev, M.K. *Istoriya i sovremennost* [History and Modernity]. – Alma-Ata, 1992. – 252 s. (in Rus.) Qozybaev, M.Q. *Aqtañdaqtar aqiqaty* [The Truth about the Blank Spots (in History)]. – Almaty, 1992. – 272 s. (in Kaz.)

7. Balakayeva, T.B. *Kollektivizatsiya selskogo khozyaystva v respublikakh Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana: opyt i problemy* [Collectivization of Agriculture in the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: Experience and Problems]. – Alma-Ata, 1990. – 198 s. (in Rus.) Kozybayev, M.K., Abylkhozhin, Zh.B., Tatimov, M.B. *Kazakhstanskaya tragediya* [The Kazakhstan Tragedy] // *Voprosy istorii* [Questions of History]. 1989, №7. – Alma-Ata, 1989. – S. 53–71. (in Rus.)

8. Abylkhozhin, Zh.B. *Traditsionnaya struktura Kazakhstana: sotsialno-ekonomicheskiye aspekty funktsionirovaniya i transformatsii (1920-1930 gg.)* [Traditional Structure of Kazakhstan: Socio-Economic Aspects of Functioning and Transformation (1920-1930)]. – Alma-Ata, 1991. – 238 s. (in Rus.)

9. Qoigeldiev, M., Omarbekov, T. *Tarih taǵylymy ne deydi?* [What Does the Lesson of History Say?] // *Ana tili* [Mother Tongue]. – Almaty, 1993. – 208 b. (in Kaz.) Omarbekov, T. *20-30-jyldardaǵy Qazaqstan qasireti* [The Tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20s-30s]. – Almaty: Sanat, 1997. – 320 b. (in Kaz.)

10. Tabyldieva, O.D., Seidesheva, R.A. *Z.Izhanovtyń eńbekterindegi Mańǵystaı tarihyna qatysty arhivtik qujattarǵa sholý* [Review of Archival Documents Related to the History of Mangystau in the Works of Z. Izhanov] // *Yessenov Science Journal. Sh. Esenov atyndaǵy Kaspiy tehnologiyalar jáne injiniring universitetiniń ǵylymi jýrnaly* [Scientific Journal of Sh. Yessenov Caspian University of Technologies and Engineering]. – 2025. – №1 (50). – B. 156-166. (in Kaz.)

11. QOMA (Qyzylorda oblystyq memleketik arhivi) [Qyzylorda Regional State Archive]. F.1544, Op.1, D.2. L.2-5 (in Kaz.)

12. Aq jol, 2 kitap [Aq Zhol, Book 2]. – Almaty, 2011. – 427 b. (in Kaz.)
13. QOMA (Qyzylorda oblystyq memlekettik arhivi) [Kyzylorda Regional State Archive]. F.1544, Op.1, D.2. L.1-102 (in Kaz.)
14. QOMA (Qyzylorda oblystyq memlekettik arhivi) [Kyzylorda Regional State Archive]. F.1544, Op.1, D.2. L.98-131 (in Kaz.)
15. QOMA (Qyzylorda oblystyq memlekettik arhivi) [Kyzylorda Regional State Archive]. F.2, Op.2, D.15. L.1-3 (in Kaz.)
16. QOMA (Qyzylorda oblystyq memlekettik arhivi) [Kyzylorda Regional State Archive]. F.2, Op.2, D.3. L.20 (in Kaz.)

Пайдаланылған әдебиеттер тізімі:

1. Омарбеков Т. 20-30 жылдардағы Қазақстан қасіреті. Көмекиі оқу құралы. – Алматы: Санат, 1997. – 320 б.
2. Шершевский Б.М. Начало массового колхозного движения в бывшем КзылОрдинском округе (1929-1930 гг.). – Кзыл-Орда, 1948. – 328 с. – К.и.н. Пащинцева З.В. Борьба за установление и упрочение Советской власти в СырДарьинской области (1917-1918 гг.). – Алма-Ата, 1952. – 283 с. – К.и.н. Джусупбекова Г.С. Аграрные преобразования в 1917-1930 годах. (На материалах Южного Казахстана). – Москва, 1971. – 278 с. – К.и.н. Чупеков А. История осуществления аграрных преобразований Советской власти в Казахстане в 1917-1929 годах. – Алма-Ата, 1961. – 301 с. – К.и.н. Байгабылов Н.С. Аграрные преобразования на юге Казахстана (1917-1929 гг.). – Алма-Ата, 1987. – 207 с. – К.и.н.
3. Давлет-Юсупов М.Х. Союз «Кошчи» и его роль в укреплении Советской власти в Туркестане (1919-1924). – Ташкент, 1956. – 67 с. – К.и.н.
4. Нурпейсов К. Крестьянские Советы Казахстана в 1917-1929 гг. (История организации, укрепления и практической деятельности аульных Советов). – АлмаАта, 1973. – 364 с.
5. Дахилейгер Г.Ф., Нурпейсов. История крестьянства Советского Казахстана. – Алма-Ата, 1985. – 247 с. Дахилейгер Г.Ф. Социально-экономическое преобразование в ауле и деревне Казахстана. – АлмаАта, 1965. – 305 с. Тулепбаев Б.А. Социалистические аграрные преобразования в Средней Азии и Казахстане. – Москва, 1984. – 270 с.
6. Козыбаев М.К. История и современность.–Алма-Ата, 1992. – 252 с. Қозыбаев М.Қ. Ақтаңдақтар ақиқаты. – Алматы, 1992. – 272 с.
7. Балакаева Т.Б. Коллективизация сельского хозяйства в республиках Средней Азии и Казахстана: опыт и проблемы. – Алма-Ата, 1990. – 198 с. Козыбаев М.К., Абылхожин Ж.Б., Татимов М.Б. Казахстанская трагедия // Вопросы истории. 1989, №7. – Алма-Ата, 1989. – 53–71 сс.
8. Абылхожин Ж.Б. Традиционная структура Казахстана: социально-экономические аспекты функционирования и трансформации (1920-1930 гг.). – Алма-Ата, 1991. – 238 с.
9. Қойгелдиев М., Омарбеков Т. Тарих тағылымы не дейді? – Алматы, // Ана тілі. 1993. – 208 б., Омарбеков Т. 20-30-жылдардағы Қазақстан қасіреті. – Алматы: Санат, 1997. – 320 б.
10. Табылдиева О.Д., Сейдешева Р.А. З.Ижановтың еңбектеріндегі Маңғыстау тарихына қатысты архивтік құжаттарға шолу. // Yessenov Science Journal III. Есенов атындағы Каспий технологиялар және инжиниринг университетінің ғылыми журналы. – 2025. – №1 (50). – 156-166 бб.
11. ҚОМА (Қызылорда облыстық мемлекеттік архиві) 1544-қ, 1-т, 2-іс, 2-5 пп.
12. Ақ жол, 2 кітап, Алматы, 2011. – 427 б.
13. ҚОМА (Қызылорда облыстық мемлекеттік архиві) 1544-қ, 1-т, 2-іс, 1-102 пп.
14. ҚОМА (Қызылорда облыстық мемлекеттік архиві) 1544-қ, 1-т, 2-іс, 98-104 пп.
15. ҚОМА (Қызылорда облыстық мемлекеттік архиві) 2-қ, 2-т, 15-іс, 1-3пп.
16. ҚОМА (Қызылорда облыстық мемлекеттік архиві) 2-қ, 2-т, 3-іс, 20 п.