



UDC 93/94
IRSTI 03.20
DOI 10.37238/1680-0761.2023. 91(3).57

Sagnaikyzy. S., Sartaev S.A., Begalieva A.K.

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

***Corresponding author:samal7373@mail.ru**

E-mail: Spatay.Sartaev@kaznu.edu.kz, aysha.1958@mail.ru

ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE "PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY" LAW

***Annotation.** It is known that against the background of the Red Terror in 1931-1932, Kazakhstan was gripped by mass famine, and the condition of the population was severe. People tried to find a way out of the impasse, thinking about how not to die of hunger. The campaign to protect socialist property, which began in 1927-1928, along with campaigns to destroy the rich, and harvest grain and meat, also caused great stress among the population. Hungry naubats pushed the population to sign state property. During this campaign, Soviet human rights organizations were active and allowed various exaggerations. Even those who carried out this campaign became subordinates of the administrative command system. Law enforcement and administrative organizations also overstepped their authority during this campaign, and violated human rights during the execution of orders from the Communist Party. If we take into account that the common people were mainly on the side of the thieves of socialist property, then at first this contradicts the Bolsheviks' concept that "Soviet human rights organizations protect the interests of the common people." In the course of the research, I reveal in detail the activities of law enforcement organizations during the campaign to protect socialist property.*

***Keywords:** USPA; socialist property; red terror; Soviet administrative-authoritarian system; exaggeration; famine.*

Introduction

It is known that the Bolsheviks conducted various political and economic campaigns in Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 1930s. One of them was the "Socialist Property Protection" campaign conducted in 1932. In 1931-1932, the so-called campaign brought another tragedy to the people who were looking for a way to get rid of the famine in Kazakhstan. The human rights organizations, which became part of the Soviet administrative-commander system, fulfilled the task of the Communist Party and fulfilled the rights of the state, not human rights, and were also very active in the "protection of socialist property" campaign. It continued and went hand in hand with the campaign to destroy the rich as a group, which began in 1928. At the same time, this campaign took place simultaneously with other political-economic campaigns and was closely connected with political-economic campaigns.

Research materials and methods

While researching the article's topic, I used the principles of scientific knowledge such as consistency, objectivity, and historical-comparability, and at the same time, I used specific historical, comparative historical, analysis-based collection, summarization, logical, and statistical research methods. Some human rights organizations implemented the "socialist property protection" campaign of the Soviet totalitarian regime. "The ideology of protection of revolutionary legality was the ideological position of the mentioned campaign and brought great harm to the Kazakh



people. Taking the discovery of this finding as our main goal within the framework of the research topic, we will undoubtedly contribute to the discovery of "blasphemies" in the history of the scientific circulation of previously unpublished archival documents related to the "protection of socialist property" campaign. At the same time, the "memorial turn" or "memory paradigm" method, which appeared in Europe in the 20th century in the humanitarian education system, also took place during the writing of my scientific work. The essence of this method is to leave the history of each nation in the mind of the society during the writing of history, to learn from history, and not to repeat the misfortunes that happened in the future.

As a source base, the instructions of the People's Commissariat of Justice (1380 funds, lists 1-2), presidential archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan (141 funds, 1 list), Kazakh Regional BK(b)P Committee to legal organizations, and the pages of the newspaper "Enbekshi Kazakh" (from 1932 from "Socialist Kazakhstan".) materials were used.

Research results

The topic of research was not studied objectively during the Soviet era. According to Marxism-Leninism, the Soviet state viewed the activities of human rights organizations as a temporary phenomenon and believed that human rights organizations would be destroyed with the establishment of communism in the future [1, p. 13).

Talas Omarbekov is one of the researchers-scientists who gave a historically accurate assessment of the activities of Kazakhstani human rights organizations in the 1920s-30s in the first years of independence. T.Omarbekov published in 1993 in "Aqikat" magazine "How did the attack on the peasants begin" [2, p. 62-69], "How was the revolutionary legality carried out in Kazakhstan" [3, p. 29-32] political and economic activities carried out in the 1920s-1930s while focusing on the activities of human rights organizations during the campaigns, indirectly focused on the implementation of the "socialist property protection" law.

Information related to the topic of research T.Omarbekov "Tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20-30s" [4, p. 320], "Collectivization in Kazakhstan - the tragedy of the peasantry" jointly written by M.K. Kozybaev, Zh.B. Abilgozhin, K.S. Aldajumanov [5, p. 1-5], "Essays on the social and economic history of Kazakhstan of the XX century" by J.B. Abilgozhin [6, p. 204-206] are collected. Even in these works, there is very little information about the implementation of the "socialist property protection" law and the victims.

In the course of working with the topic of the research, from the dissertation researches of G. I. Moldakhanova "Activity of the OGPU in Kazakhstan", D. Sh. Orynbaeva "Political repressions in Kazakhstan in 1937-1938: comparative and political analysis problems" [7, p. 29], D. Although the works of A. Shaimukhanov and S. D. Shaimukhanova entitled "Karlag" contains information about human rights organizations, the topic of my research has not been disclosed.

The main goal of the Soviet government was to protect the "socialist property" in addition to the formation of the Soviet people. Now I will consider the course of the campaign for the protection of socialist property by human rights organizations. The documents in the archives of the OMA of the Republic of Kazakhstan show that since May 1932, human rights organizations started the "socialist property protection" campaign. On May 4, 1932, the People's Commissariat of Justice of the KazAKSSR sent a secret circular "To all regional and regional prosecutors and courts, chief courts and prosecutors of autonomous republics." In it, the JHC of the KazAKSSR gives the following tasks:

1. Trading grain, food, etc. the strictest repression measures should be applied to those engaged in the theft of goods, and paragraph 7 of Article 58 of the Criminal Code should be applied against them;
2. Local law-enforcement organizations, following the orders issued by the HC, together with local OGPU organizations, investigate criminal cases initiated against speculators and food thieves in a very short period;



3. Every quarter, he must report to the JHC on measures taken by local law enforcement organizations to combat the specified crimes. The document was signed by Krylenko, Commissioner of Justice of the RSFSR [8].

On May 26 of this year, OGPU Deputy Chairman Yagoda and the People's Commissariat of Justice of the USSR Krylenko received one more top-secret circular that showed ways to punish those who encroached on socialist property. There:

1. Food thieves and wasters should be punished without trial under Article 58-7 of the Criminal Code;
2. If the regional (provincial) prosecutor decides that criminal cases belonging to this category, including those subject to the death penalty, should be tried judicially, the prosecutor's verdict of indictment should be issued before the criminal case is heard..., it is said [9].

From these documents, we can see that, firstly, the human rights organizations used very strict measures to protect socialist property, and secondly, in the campaign for the implementation of the socialist property protection policy, the human rights organizations allowed illegal actions contrary to their duties established by the Constitution. Strengthening the fight against encroachers of socialist property, human rights organizations prove that they have become an organization that protects the interests of the state, that is, as a component of the administrative ruling system, a punitive tool of despotic order.

After the "socialist property protection" law was adopted on August 7, 1932, on August 19, a closed session of the YHC was held. At the meeting, the resolution "On the protection of socialist property and strengthening of collective farm construction" will be adopted. In this document, in addition to the law of August 7 on the protection of public (socialist) property and strengthening of collective farm construction of the People's Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China of the USSR, the YHC proposes to follow the following political guidelines [10]. They;

1. "Since public (socialist) property is the basis of Soviet society, it is a prerequisite for a planned socialist economy. Therefore, the main task of the government is to protect socialist property. Those who encroach on the socialist property are "enemies of the people". This is the main political fact of today. Due to this situation, the struggle against encroachers of socialist property is a class struggle", and the division of encroachers into socialist property into categories is discussed.

The main category of trespassers of socialist property - organized arsonists of socialist property, arsonists, perpetrators of explosions, and agents of foreign imperialist states, i.e. counter-revolutionary elements - were included. The ICC requires strict application of the prescribed punishment against them.

"Speculators, former private traders who entered the Soviet supply, trade, cooperative organizations" - are included in the second category of encroachers of this property. "If they commit theft in an unorganized manner or for theft of a small amount, they should be sentenced to 10 years in prison," he said.

The next category of trespassers of socialist property included the largest number of trespassers on collective farm property (living, dead inventory, collective farm fund, etc.). During the consideration of the case of those who belong to this group, the Court of Justice issues the following warnings to the judicial investigation organizations;

1. Kulaks who organize the theft of collective farm property, destroy collective farms, grain stealers for wholesale sale, kulaks who oppose the construction of collective farms and the Soviet economic system;
2. It is private property that is not included in the collective farm, intending to use the property of the collective farm for the sale of grain or its benefit. In addition, collective farmers who commit theft intending to sell collective farm property;

OGPU should punish most of the peddlers [11]. In this document, it is said that under no circumstances should the giants get amnesty. Now I will focus on the actual implementation of the



"socialist property protection" law by judicial and investigative organizations. From the date of adoption of the law of August 7 to February 1, 1933, the cases related to the "protection of socialist property" that were pending for more than 15 days accounted for 18% of all criminal cases, but the period of consideration of criminal cases in courts due to the law of August 7 did not exceed the length of the criminal law [12]. At the same time, the speed and quality of investigation of the HCJ were found to be low, and the work of crime detection organizations was unsatisfactory. The report of the YHC, which showed the non-implementation of the August 7 law, gave several examples of the misunderstanding of the said law by local investigative organizations. They:

1. Stalin's People's Court When the collective farmers Vorovyev and Dudin tied the farm horse near the hay, the hay fell and the horse's eyes were damaged. Kolkhoz farmers were convicted for damaging the eyes of a collective farm horse;
2. This court sentenced Kovchuk, a collective farm member, to 10 years in prison for hitting the collective farm horse twice with a shovel;
3. The Kordai District People's Court sentenced Samoilenko, a member of the collective farm, brigadier Samoilenko, to 10 years for doing his work in the name of the collective farm;
4. In the Karaganda region, under the leadership of court member Taranukhin, citizens Belov and Malykh were sentenced to death by shooting in absentia without ever being questioned and not confessing to the charges;
5. Filipov, a black worker, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for sipping 1 liter of vodka while distilling vodka;

During the review of the mentioned criminal cases, the YHC said that the main reason why the law enforcement organizations did not understand the "socialist property protection" law is that "the rich and wealthy who organize criminal cases go unpunished." The YHC sent 2 kulaks who stole socialist property in the Aksu district of Almaty region to 4 months of involuntary labor, and rich kulaks who stole ears of wheat from fields in the Kazakh village of Enbekshi were sent to Taldykorgan, Oktyabr, Kastek districts to 3 months of involuntary labor [13]. Dwelling on such scandals, in the report of the State Committee on the Law of August 7: "...in the first period after the adoption of the Law of August 7 (August 1932 - February 1, 1933), the courts did not understand the significance of this law and tried to circumvent the law. "The Supreme Court and the Kazakh branch of the Supreme Court will have to take many measures for those who use heavy punishments against the thieves of socialist property," it was said. The courts that sentenced those who encroached on socialist property to a term of less than 10 years were punished as right-wing opportunists. In particular, the courts of East Kazakhstan and West Kazakhstan, which sentenced those who encroached on socialist property to less than 10 years, were severely criticized by the YHC. He also pointed out that only 90 of the 555 people convicted in connection with the August 7 law in South Kazakhstan were sentenced to death and 10 years of imprisonment. The courts of East Kazakhstan and West Kazakhstan, which sentenced those who encroached on socialist property to a term of less than 10 years, were strongly criticized by the YHC. He also pointed out that only 90 of the 555 people convicted in connection with the August 7 law in South Kazakhstan were sentenced to death and 10 years of imprisonment. The courts of East Kazakhstan and West Kazakhstan, which sentenced those who encroached on socialist property to a term of less than 10 years, were strongly criticized by the YHC. He also pointed out that only 90 of the 555 people convicted in connection with the August 7 law in South Kazakhstan were sentenced to death and 10 years of imprisonment.

Since the law of August 7 is mainly directed against the rich-kulak class, the fact that there are few rich-kulaks in the criminal cases considered in connection with this law, they receive light punishment, and the facts of the closeness of the judicial investigation officers to the "rich-kulak" class are systematically monitored and blamed by the Judiciary. The employees of the human rights organizations were being held accountable. For example, people's court of Keles district of South Kazakhstan region Kokonyanov, people's investigator Lesovoy, local police inspector Menzhebaev, district prosecutor's secretary Moldabaev, file service of people's investigator Tilegenov, junior



militiaman Amankulov were brought to court for being connected with class enemies - rich kulaks [14]. In conclusion, since the implementation of the August 7 law was a political campaign conducted by the administrative-authoritarian system, during this campaign, since the protection of socialist property is a political campaign, human rights organizations have conducted a lot of public political work related to this law. Courts that did not combine judicial work with political interpretation were accused of being "right-wing opportunists". In the framework of this direction, from the publication of the Law "Protection of Socialist Property" to February 15, 1933, law enforcement held 1,310 meetings in 5 regions. At the meeting, he explained the August 7 law to the people. During this period, each regional court organized 20 sessions [15]. Between June 1, 1933, there were 85 meetings related to the August 7 law. The issue of attracting public prosecutors has also increased in importance. 1933 Until June 1, public prosecutors spoke 105 times in the trial. In addition, 49 visual courts were held in 14 regions between August 1932 and August 1, 1933 [16]. Although this campaign was carried out at a high pace, during the implementation of the law of August 7, punishment of law enforcement officers often took place. They were accused of not being able to implement the requirements of totalitarian order at their level. For example, the cases of Almaty city assistant prosecutor and 1 judge were submitted to the court. Another judge and 1 investigator were dismissed. 1 judge was reprimanded by the party. In addition, 1 district prosecutor and 1 people's judge were severely warned and reprimanded. Some employees of human rights organizations from the East Kazakhstan region were brought to court for not properly implementing the August 7 law [17]. The reason for punishing these employees was the small number of those accused in connection with the August 7 law. Now I will focus on the punishment measures carried out against the accused in connection with the law of August 7 by human rights organizations, and the social condition of the accused.

From the table, we can see that the investigators were active in the implementation of the August 7 law. At the same time, we can see from the table that prosecutors strictly monitor the criminal cases initiated in connection with the August 7 law. Therefore, we understand that almost all criminal cases have been completed.

Table 1 – 1932 From August 7 - 1933 About those punished until August 1 [18]

Region names	A criminal case has been initiated	Sent to the court by the crime detection authorities		Those submitted to the court	The criminal investigation bodies have stopped the criminal case		Prosecutors protested		Number of cases received	Number of completed cases
		investigators	prosecutors		investigators	prosecutors	For Relaxation	On another basis		
Almaty regional court	73	3	74	66	-	-	34	3	82	39
People's court	2536	939	999	4360	69	20	124	24	3201	2583
East Kazakhstan Regional Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	31
People's court	1143	534	571	2387	47	24	51	30	1369	1215
Karaganda regional	237	49	107	541	-	-	58	44	243	210



court										
People's court	2354	1143	692	3009	166	66	116	54	2845	2301
Aktobe regional court	167	76	26	-	-	-	-	-	167	105
People's court	2185	1139	876	-	30	17	70	14	1879	1489
Western Kazakhstan Regional Court	8	20	42	188	1	-	2	11	147	88
People's court	619	381	195	241	27	4	31	3	916	897
South Kazakhstan Regional Court	181	11	71	79	-	-	8	8	79	49
People's court	2328	2099	66	2446	14	24	17	22	2528	2181
Turksib	-	-	40	120	-	-	-	-	59	37
Everything										
Region courts	666	159	360	1014	1	-	102	66	837	559
People's courts	1165	6285	3399	13143	353	155	469	147	12732	10666
Everything	11831	6444	3759	14157	354	155	311	213	13569	11225

Table 2 – Social status of the punished and measures applied to them

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	those who were punished
23345	2089	2359	107	3281	113	1988	554	3642	344	4289	620	2806	179	4981	442	
920	780	140	2	158	-	64	31	271	10	187	44	97	3	3	-	Including for waste
511	359	152	-	83	4	21	78	40	9	141	44	74	-	-	7	Punished communists
3012	8392	620	7	325	61	229	81	309	69	519	214	191	819	819	141	Ears, riches, and other harmful elements
927	883	44	4	136	-	76	9	192	9	48	2	66	14	36	6	The wealthy
5315	4786	529	9	381	33	546	53	1253	88	1143	165	744	31	719	210	Private property owners



8728	7271	457	-	1404	9	579	180	1055	58	1816	143	618	46	1799	21	Collective farm members
1756	1496	210	25	239	10	117	145	319	26	393	24	183	17	245	13	Senior employees
1280	1222	58	10	161	-	120	13	185	11	246	13	198	10	362	1	Workers
1853	1610	243	20	370	-	205	40	258	78	104	41	122	19	551	50	Employees
1474	1326	148	32	263	-	116	53	71	5	20	78	733	-	121	-	Number of defendants whose social status is not specified
592	19	573	19	-	38	-	75	-	70	-	207	-	48	19	116	Those sentenced to death by firing squad
303	-	-	-	-	32	-	53	-	38	-	112	-	27	-	41	Ears, etc. are harmful elements
16123	14776	1347	86	2513	44	1248	290	2711	226	3584	360	1593	86	3127	255	He was sentenced to 10 years, his property was confiscated
4884	4625	259	-	1432	-	218	93	304	16	325	80	548	70	1798	-	Land transferred
875	875	-	-	127	-	13	-	307	-	82	-	36	-	310	-	up to 5 days
3557	3363	194	22	416	5	234	39	856	36	609	56	486	20	762	16	Between 5-10 days
1952	1850	102	8	243	3	87	6	389	32	432	43	142	4	577	6	10-15 days
1248	1182	16	5	204	13	130	4	188	25	297	10	114	4	249	5	Between 15-30 days
677	588	89	-	288	24	282	2	-	2	7	57	-	-	-	4	More than 30 days
1658	1609	49	2	817	-	165	17	416	-	-	30	271	-	416	-	The review period is not specified

From the table, we can see that the social structure of the punished was dominated by private property owners and collective farm members. The reason is the sharp decrease in the number of



representatives of the rich-kulak class in these years and the destruction of the rich-kulak class by the totalitarian regime.

Table 3 – 1932 August 7 - 1933 Information about those punished between February 1

According to the judgments entered into legal force							Social status of the punished					Punitive measures			The nature of the proceedings								
Cases received	Completed ones	Not finished	Justified	Punished	Including for waste	Punished communists	Kulak-bailar and other harmful	The wealthy	Private property owners	Collective farm members	Senior staff	Worker	Employee	Unspecified social status	Shot was punished	Among them are the rich	Those sentenced to 10 years	World property was confiscated	Driven	Those who robbed collective	Robbers of a cooperative	Robbers of transport and railway	Robbers of property on water
6901	4570	1431	634	10444	186	131	1405	454	3165	3248	789	300	224	919	305	171	4949	1609	422	3651	269	96	9

Table 4 – Prosecution of those sentenced to the death penalty and 10 years imprisonment

Region names	Number of accused		Number of acquitted		For stealing industrial property		Convicted for stealing state farm property		Those who committed theft in state trade		Those who committed theft in collective farms		Those who committed theft in cooperatives	
					Those sentenced to death by firing	Those sentenced to 10	To be for years	for 10 years	To be shot	for years	To be shot	for years	To be shot	for years
Almaty region	23	17	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	44	84+	1	4+
	36	6									204		60	
East Kazakhstan region	18	15	-	19+95	-	-	3	78	2	23	26	570	6	41
	80	1					0							
Karaganda region	27	14	-	49	-	-	-	64	-	41	10	752	-	22
	49	5												
Aktobe region	12	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-
	82													
Western Kazakhstan region	85	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6													
South	75	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Kazakhstan region	6												
According to the linear court	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	217	-	-

From this table, we can see that the vast majority of those punished under the August 7 law were private property owners. In particular, many criminal cases were initiated against those who encroached on collective farm property. Based on the number of initiated criminal cases, the number of people punished has increased. At the same time, law enforcement organizations show that it is a habit to involve several people in the same case.

August 7, 1932 - January 15, 1933 data related to the social condition of those sentenced to death by firing squad and 10 years of imprisonment have been collected, let's look at the following table [19].

Table 5 – Social welfare of those sentenced to death by firing squad and 10 years of imprisonment

Composition

Regions	Small ears		Other enemy elements		Employee s		The wealthy		Average ones		The poor		Workers		Collective farmers		Those who are not engaged in specific work	
	Shooting	10 years	Shooting	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years	Shooting	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years	Shooting penalty	10 years
Almaty	33	31	6	2	4	9	-	7	-	7	1	23	-	2	5	6	-	-
From East Kaz	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
He looked	10	124	-	17	-	54	-	16	-	218	-	26	-	57	-	63	-	9
Aktobe	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
From West Kaz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ont. From Kaz	26	126	2	-	-	54	4	264	4	11	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
From the courts of the line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

As we can see from the given table, "those who encroached on collective farm and state farm property" make up the vast majority of those accused, and we notice that kulaks are often executed by firing squad.

Even in the press pages of those years, it was widely preached that those who damaged the socialist property by the decision of the government and the party were rich and kulak class. For example, in the newspaper "Sotsialdi Kazakhstan": "...the wealthy kulaks, who were proud of the white days, showed their opposition to the social structure by stealing, burning, and looting the public property, up to disrupt the internal affairs of the collective farm. ...Scattering of grain, theft of grain, increasing dispossession of collective farm property, deterioration of labor organization, cold-handed interference with public property, opposition to grain preparation, distortions in not giving advances to collective farmers, all this is the result of the influence of the opposition of the rich-kulaks on collective farms, land - the result of the poor struggle against it on the ground...At



present, the resistance of the rich class is intensifying in the vicinity of two very important issues. It is a campaign of grain preparation and the issue of protection of public property... Public property is an honorable property, property that no one can touch with a cold hand. This is one of the main slogans of the people of the Union of Soviets, which is about building a social society. ... On the other hand, many articles contend that rich people, their agents, and thieves who try to steal and waste public property should be dealt a merciless blow [20].

And in practice, the majority of those punished under the August 7 law were collective farm members [21]. The fact that the punished rich kulaks and other foreign elements are only in the third place shows that the Bolshevik campaigns against the rich kulak class were successful in those years. The implementation of the law on the protection of socialist property by human rights organizations did not meet the requirements of a totalitarian order. That is, the fact that the government and the party planned and planned to punish the rich-kulaks and their "foreign agents" of the law of August 7 was not properly implemented, not because the rights protection organizations showed laxity in punishing the rich-kulak class, but because the rich-kulak class was destroyed in the country during these years. The YHC considers this situation one-sided, "the courts are not able to find the organizers of the attack on the socialist camp, the alien elements of the class that encourage the theft".

It is known that in 1931-1932, Kazakhstan was ravaged by famine, and the people's condition was very serious. The people were trying to find a way out of the impasse, trying to find a way out of the impasse. Therefore, the problem of hunger pushed not only the rich-kulak class but also the Soviet government and party workers to encroach on state property. Many articles have been written about this issue in the "Enbekshi Kazakh" newspaper. For example, more than seven hundred cattle were slaughtered in the village council of Baskaragai district. The brother and the secretary of the village council saw it but did not take any action. Instead, he was eaten by a wolf, lost, stolen, taken away by the country he moved to," and committed a false act [23]. "Aken Kulymbetuly, the Soviet brother of the village of Badam, Arys (South Kazakhstan), was a descendant of Shonjar from his seven ancestors. He created the tradition of his ancestors, attracted his friends, and wealthy people, political and economic tasks in the village are placed at their feet. ... As the head of the collective farm, Aken slaughtered 5 stallions and 4 foals, sold 12 horses to the market, and 30 horses were stolen without reason," the article says [24].

In conclusion, the "socialist property protection" law also brought great harm and sorrow to the Kazakh people. The activities of the human rights organizations that fulfilled the requirements of the administrative-ruling system were greatly exaggerated, and the totalitarian order became stronger.

Conclusion

Soviet ideologues solved the problem of people's encroachment on socialist property not because of famine, but because of "the influence of rich families and foreign agents", and "rich-kulak propaganda", and strengthened punitive measures against encroachers of state property. It is known that in these years, human rights organizations became an integral part of the administrative-ruling system of the council and fulfilled the demands of the party without fail. Human rights were not taken into account during this campaign, false accusations were made and prisons were overcrowded. The law on the protection of socialist property, which was born on August 7, 1932, was continued during the years of the existence of the Soviet state and was included among serious crimes.

REFERENCES

- [1] Fedorov, K. (1964) *Istoriya sovetskogo gosudarstva i prava* [The history of the Soviet state and law] Rostov: *Izdatel'stvo Rostovskogo universiteta - Rostov University Publishing House* [In Russian].
- [2] Omarbekov, T. (1993) *Sharualarga shabuyl qalaj zhasaldy* [How the attack on the peasants was carried out] *Aqiqat*, 9, 62-69. [In Kazakh].



- [3] Omarbekov, T. (1995) Qazaqstanda revolyuciyaalyq zandylyq qalaj zhyrgizildi? [How was the revolutionary legitimacy carried out in Kazakhstan?] *Aqiqat*, 4, 29-32. [In Kazakh].
- [4] Omarbekov, T. (1997) 20-30 zhyldardagy Qazaqstan qasireti. Komekshi oqu quraly. [The tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20-30s. Auxiliary training manual] Almaty: Sanat [In Kazakh].
- [5] Qozybaev, M.Q., Abylhozhin, ZH.B. & Aldazhumanov, K.S. (1992) Kollektivizaciya v Kazahstane, tragediya krest'yanstva [Collectivization in Kazakhstan, the tragedy of the peasantry] Alma-Ata [In Russian].
- [6] Abylhozhin, ZH.B. (1997) Ocherki social'no-ekonomicheskoy istorii Kazahstana XX veka. [Essays on the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan of the twentieth century] Almaty. Turan [In Russian].
- [7] Moldahanova, G.I. (1999) Deyatel'nost' OGPU v Kazahstane [USPA activities in Kazakhstan] *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. Almaty [In Russian].
- [8] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380,1, 268, 16 p. [In Kazakh].
- [9] QRPA, [Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 141, 1, 268, 21 p. [In Kazakh].
- [10] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 268, 57 p. [In Kazakh].
- [11] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 59 p. [In Kazakh].
- [12] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 8 p [In Kazakh].
- [13] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 2, 413, 4 p [In Kazakh].
- [14] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 2, 413, 5 p [In Kazakh].
- [15] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 6 p [In Kazakh].
- [16] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 7 p [In Kazakh].
- [17] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 2, 413, pp 4-5 [In Kazakh].
- [18] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 2, 451, 11 p [In Kazakh].
- [19] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 2, 456, 1 p [In Kazakh].
- [20] Musaully, A. (1932) *Bai-kulak qarsylygynun qazirgi turi* [Modern form of Bai-Kulak resistance] *Socialdy Qazaqstan* [In Kazakh]
- [21] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 1 p [In Kazakh].
- [22] QROMA, [Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan] 1380, 1, 267a, 2 p [In Kazakh].
- [23] Enbekshy Qazaq, (1932) *Bastygy bai, kulak, olardy qostaushi Kenes agasy ne hatshysy zheti zhuz maldy qyrghan* [The head of the rich, kulak, who added and the Soviet brother killed seven hundred animals] [In Kazakh]
- [24] *Socialdy Qazaqstan* (1932) *Badamda bay kulaktyn uyasy bar* [Bai-kulak has a home in Badam] [In Kazakh]



Сағнайқызы. С., Сартаев С.А., Бегалиева А.К.
**ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В ХОДЕ
РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ЗАКОНА "О ЗАЩИТЕ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ
СОБСТВЕННОСТИ"**

Аннотация. Известно, что на фоне красного террора в 1931-1932 годах Казахстан был охвачен массовым голодом, состояние населения было тяжелым. Люди пытались найти выход из тупика, обдумывая, как не умереть от голода. Кампания по защите социалистической собственности, начавшаяся в 1927-1928 годах наряду с кампаниями по уничтожению богатых, заготовке зерна и мяса, также вызвала большой стресс у населения. Голодные набаты подтолкнули население к подписанию государственной собственности. В ходе этой кампании советские правозащитные организации проявили активность и допустили различные преувеличения. Даже те, кто осуществлял эту кампанию, стали подчиненными административно-командной системы. Правоохранительные, административные организации также в ходе этой кампании допустили превышение полномочий, в ходе выполнения поручений Коммунистической партии нарушили права человека. Если учесть, что на стороне похитителей социалистической собственности был в основном простой народ, то поначалу это противоречит концепции большевиков о том, что «советские правозащитные организации защищают интересы простого народа». В ходе исследования подробно раскрываю деятельность правоохранительных организаций в ходе кампании по защите социалистической собственности.

Ключевые слова: ОГПУ; социалистическая собственность; красный террор; советская администрация-властная система; преувеличение; голод.

Сағнайқызы. С., Сартаев С.А., Бегалиева А.К.
**ҚҰҚЫҚ ҚОРҒАУ ҰЙЫМДАРЫНЫҢ «СОЦИАЛИСТІК МЕНШІКТІ ҚОРҒАУ»
ЗАҢЫН ОРЫНДАУ БАРЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҚЫЗМЕТІ**

Андатпа. Қызыл террор аясында 1931-1932 жылдарда Қазақстанды жаппай аштық жайлап, халықтың жағдайы ауыр болғаны белгілі. Халық қалайда аштан өлмеудің амалын қарастырып, тығырықтан шығатын жол іздеп қиналған. 1927-1928 жылдарда басталған байларды жою, астық, ет дайындау науқандарымен қатар жүргізілген социалистік меншікті қорғау науқаны да халыққа үлкен күйзеліс әкелген. Ашаршылық нәубаты халықты мемлекеттік меншікке қол салуға итермелеген. Аталмыш науқан барысында да кеңестік құқық қорғау ұйымдары белсенділік танытып, түрлі асыра сілтеушіліктерге жол берген. Тіпті, осы науқанды жүзеге асырушы әкімшіл-әміршіл жүйенің қолшоқпарына айналған. Құқық қорғау, әкімшілік ұйымдар бұл науқан барысында да билік пұрсатын асыруға жол берген, коммунистік партияның тапсырмасын орындау барысында адам құқығын аяқасты еткен. Социалистік меншікті ұрлаушылар тарапында негізінен қарапайым халық болғанын ескерсем, әуел бастағы большевиктердің «кеңестің құқық қорғау ұйымдары қарапайым халықтың мүддесін қорғайды» деген концепциясына қайшы келеді. Зерттеу тақыры барысында құқық қорғау ұйымдарының социалистік меншікті қорғау науқаны барысындағы қызметін жан-жақты ашамын.

Кілт сөздер: ОГПУ; социалистік меншік; қызыл террор; кеңестік әкімшіл-әміршіл жүйе; асыра сілтеу; ашаршылық.