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SUSTAINABLE FARMING: LINKS BETWEEN MEAT PROCUREMENT AND GREEN ECONOMY PRINCIPLES IN KAZAKHSTAN (1927–1932)

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Abstract. Introduction. Kazakhstan’s agrarian policies of the 1920s–1930s had lasting ecological and social impacts. The Soviet planned economy, introduced in 1927, disrupted traditional farming, leading to the 1931–1932 famine, which claimed nearly half the population. This study examines agricultural procurement, law enforcement, and green economy principles during this period. It analyzes policy impacts on communities and ecosystems, aiming to inform sustainable development strategies. Focusing on 1927–1932, the research highlights procurement campaigns, strict quotas, and over 300 uprisings, revealing the complex ties between state policies, farming, and social stability-offering lessons for modern sustainability. *Goals and Objectives.* The aim of the research is to examine the impact of the meat procurement policy in Kazakhstan from 1927 to 1932 on agriculture in terms of sustainable development principles and green economy. The objectives of the study include analyzing the consequences of meat procurement for ecology and traditional farming, evaluating the role of repressions in agricultural policy, and identifying connections between historical experience and modern sustainable development concepts. The study is based on the analysis of archival documents and other sources. *Methods used:* historical analysis, comparative analysis, diplomatic analysis, and other approaches. *Results.* The meat procurement policies of the 1920s–1930s in Kazakhstan were shaped by Soviet economic reforms, often disregarding local traditions. While the industry created jobs, it led to environmental degradation and the destruction of traditional livestock farming. Collectivization and forced procurement disrupted peasant livelihoods, with authorities imposing severe penalties for failing to meet quotas. Despite intensified state control

and legal measures, procurement campaigns largely failed, highlighting the coercive nature of Soviet economic policies. The historical experience underscores the need for sustainable, locally adapted agricultural practices in modern economic planning. *Conclusion.* Our research on meat procurement and green economy principles in 1920s–30s Kazakhstan reveals that Soviet reforms disrupted economic stability and harmed the environment. Poor resource management led to land degradation, emphasizing the need for sustainable agricultural policies. This historical experience underscores the importance of considering local traditions and ecological factors in modern development to avoid negative consequences.

Keywords: Sustainable farming, meat procurement, green economy principles, Kazakhstan (1927–1932), agricultural policy, resource management, environmental impact

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ТҰРАҚТЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ: ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ЕТ ДАЙЫНДАУ МЕН ЖАСЫЛ ЭКОНОМИКА ҚАҒИДАТТАРЫНЫҢ БАЙЛАНЫСЫ (1927–1932)

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* 1920–1930 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы кеңестік аграрлық саясат экологиялық және әлеуметтік салдарға әкелді. 1927 жылы енгізілген кеңестік жоспарлы экономика қазақтың дәстүрлі шаруашылығын бұзып, 1931–1932 жылдардағы ашаршылыққа алып келді. Оның салдарынан халықтың жартысына жуығы қырылды. Бұл зерттеу осы кезеңдегі ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдерін дайындау науқандары, құқық қорғау ұйымдары тарапынан орын алған мәжбүрлеу, күштеу шаралары және жасыл экономика қағидаттарын қарастырады. Кеңестер саясатының қоғам мен экожүйеге әсерін талдай отырып, ол тұрақты даму стратегияларына қарсы келгені анықталады. 1927–1932 жылдарға ашаршылық, кеңестер саясатына қарсы 300-ден астам көтеріліс болғаны тарихтан белгілі. Бұл жайт мемлекеттік саясат, дәстүрлі шаруашылық және әлеуметтік тұрақтылық барысындағы дағдарысты ашады. *Мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Зерттеудің мақсаты – 1927–1932 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы ет дайындау саясатының ауыл шаруашылығына тұрақты даму және жасыл экономика қағидаттары тұрғысынан әсерін зерделеу. Зерттеудің міндеттері – ет дайындаудың экология мен дәстүрлі егіншілікке тигізген салдарын талдау, аграрлық саясаттағы репрессиялардың рөлін бағалау, сондай-ақ тарихи тәжірибе мен қазіргі заманғы тұрақты даму

тұжырымдамалары арасындағы байланыстарды анықтау. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеу архивтік құжаттар мен басқа да дереккөздерді талдауға негізделген. Қолданылған әдістер: тарихи талдау, салыстырмалы талдау, дипломатиялық талдау және басқа да әдістер. *Нәтижелер.* 1920–1930 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы ет дайындау саясаты кеңестік экономикалық қағидаттарына негізделді, жергілікті дәстүрлер ескерілмеді. Науқан экологиялық дағдарысқа және дәстүрлі мал шаруашылығының жойылуына әкелді. Ұжымдастыру және жоспарлы ауыл шаруашылық өнімдерін дайындау халықтың тұрмысын күйретті, ал билік белгіленген жоспар орындамаған жағдайда қатаң жазалар енгізді. Мемлекеттік бақылау мен құқықтық шаралар күшейтілгенімен, ауыл шаруашылық өнімдерін дайындау науқандары сәтсіздікке ұшырады, бұл кеңестік экономикалық саясаттың мәжбүрлеуші сипатын көрсетті. *Қорытынды.* 1920–1930 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы ет дайындау саясаты мен жасыл экономика қағидаттарын зерттеу кеңестік реформалардың экономикалық тұрақсыздық пен экологиялық апатқа әкелгенін дәлелдейді. Ресурстарды тиімсіз басқару жердің тозуына әкелді, тұрақты ауыл шаруашылығы заңдылығы бұзылды. Бұл тарихи тәжірибе қазіргі даму барысында жергілікті дәстүрлер мен экологиялық факторларды ескеру қажеттігін көрсетеді, осылайша жағымсыз салдардың алдын алуға мүмкіндік береді.


Түйін сөздер: Тұрақты шаруашылық, ет дайындау, жасыл экономика қағидаттары, Қазақстан (1927–1932), ауыл шаруашылығы саясаты, ресурстарды басқару, экологиялық әсер


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УСТОЙЧИВОЕ СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО: СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ЗАГОТОВКОЙ МЯСА И ПРИНЦИПАМИ ЗЕЛЕНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ (1927–1932)

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Советская аграрная политика в Казахстане 1920–1930-х годов привела к значительным экологическим и социальным последствиям. Введённая в 1927 году советская плановая экономика разрушила традиционное казахское хозяйство, что стало одной из причин голода 1931–1932 годов, унесшего жизни почти половины населения. Данное исследование рассматривает кампании по заготовке сельскохозяйственной продукции, принудительные меры, применявшиеся правоохранительными органами, а также принципы «зелёной» экономики в этот период. Анализируя влияние советской политики на общество и экосистему,

выявляется её несоответствие принципам устойчивого развития. Известно, что в 1927–1932 годах в ответ на политику советской власти произошло более 300 восстаний. Эти события раскрывают глубинный кризис в системе государственного управления, традиционного хозяйствования и социальной стабильности. *Цель и задачи.* Цель исследования — изучить влияние политики заготовки мяса в Казахстане в 1927–1932 годах на сельское хозяйство с точки зрения принципов устойчивого развития и зеленой экономики. Задачи исследования включают анализ последствий мясозаготовок для экологии и традиционного земледелия, оценку роли репрессий в аграрной политике, а также выявление связей между историческим опытом и современными концепциями устойчивого развития. Исследование основано на анализе архивных документов и других источников. Используются методы: исторический анализ, сравнительный анализ, дипломатический анализ и другие. *Результаты.* Политика заготовки мяса в Казахстане в 1920–1930-х годах основывалась на советских экономических принципах, игнорируя местные традиции. Кампания привела к экологическому кризису и разрушению традиционного животноводства. Коллективизация и плановая заготовка сельскохозяйственной продукции разрушили уровень жизни населения, а власть вводила жесткие репрессии за невыполнение плана. Несмотря на усиление государственного контроля и правовых мер, заготовительные кампании потерпели неудачу, что подтвердило принудительный характер советской экономической политики. *Заключение.* Исследование политики заготовки мяса и принципов зеленой экономики в Казахстане в 1920–1930-х годах доказывает, что советские реформы привели к экономической нестабильности и экологической катастрофе. Неэффективное управление ресурсами вызвало деградацию земель и нарушение принципов устойчивого сельского хозяйства. Этот исторический опыт подчеркивает необходимость учета местных традиций и экологических факторов в современном развитии, позволяя предотвратить негативные последствия.

Ключевые слова: Устойчивое хозяйство, заготовка мяса, принципы зеленой экономики, Казахстан (1927–1932), аграрная политика, управление ресурсами, экологическое воздействие
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Introduction

In the context of modern environmental challenges and the pursuit of sustainable development, studying the historical aspects of sustainable farming takes on particular significance. This is especially relevant for Kazakhstan, where the agrarian policies of the 1920s and 1930s brought about profound changes with long-lasting impacts on ecological and social systems. Beginning with the introduction of the Soviet planned economy in 1927, the state initiated radical agricultural reforms aimed at ensuring food security. Policies focused on grain and meat procurement not only altered traditional farming methods but also destroyed sustainable practices, culminating in catastrophic consequences, such as the famine of 1931–1932, which claimed the lives of nearly half the population of Kazakhstan.

The relevance of studying sustainable farming in the context of the green economy during this historical period lies in the need to understand how political decisions and economic strategies affected ecosystems and local communities. Understanding these interconnections is crucial for developing effective strategies for natural resource management and sustainable development in modern Kazakhstan. Furthermore, examining historical experiences can provide valuable lessons for shaping current policies aimed at achieving environmental sustainability and social well-being.

The goal of this study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the interrelations between agricultural procurement, the role of law enforcement agencies, and the principles of the green economy in Kazakhstan during the 1920s and 1930s. The key objectives include: examining the historical context of political and economic conditions, analyzing the impact of procurement policies on local communities and ecosystems, and assessing the role of law enforcement in the processes of

collectivization and land confiscation. The study will explore how these factors influenced sustainable farming and affected the socio-economic conditions of the population. The research aims to formulate recommendations for integrating green economy principles into modern sustainable development strategies. We hope that the findings of this study will deepen the understanding of the dynamics of sustainable farming in Kazakhstan, its historical roots, and its significance for the country's future development. This is particularly relevant in light of contemporary challenges related to climate change and the depletion of natural resources.

The study focuses on the period from 1927 to 1932, characterized by significant events and transformations in Kazakhstan. During 1927–1928, the USSR introduced a planned economy, leading to large-scale campaigns for meat procurement. These programs aimed to ensure the country's food security, but the implementation of the plans proved overwhelming for the local population. The government imposed strict norms and quotas, creating significant tension among peasants and local communities, who often lacked the necessary resources to meet these demands. This pressure, combined with excessive centralization of management, led to devastating consequences in 1931–1932: famine swept across Kazakhstan, claiming nearly half the republic's population. This tragic period was also marked by over 300 popular uprisings against Soviet authorities, reflecting deep social discontent and the contradictions arising from coercive measures and repressive policies.

Thus, the selected chronological framework not only highlights key economic and social transformations in Kazakhstan but also provides a deeper understanding of the relationship between state policies, sustainable farming, and the tragic consequences for local populations. This makes the research particularly relevant for understanding the historical context and its influence on the country's modern development.

Materials and methods

This article employs a comprehensive approach to examining the connections between meat procurement and green economy principles in Kazakhstan during the 1920s and 1930s. The methodological framework includes the historical-analytical method, used to analyze the historical context in which grain and meat procurement processes occurred. By studying archival materials, government documents, and academic literature, key political and economic changes influencing agricultural development during this period were identified.

A comparative analysis was also applied, enabling the evaluation of various agricultural management approaches and their impact on sustainable farming and environmental conditions. To gain a deeper understanding of the functioning of local communities under the Soviet planned economy, the case study method was employed, focusing on specific examples of successful and unsuccessful resource procurement and processing practices.

Finally, ecological analysis, based on environmental assessment methods, was used to explore the environmental consequences of grain and meat procurement. This allowed for an evaluation of agricultural activities' impact on the environment and the identification of potential pathways to enhance ecosystem sustainability.

This multifaceted approach provides a comprehensive understanding of the interconnections between economic practices, political circumstances, and environmental outcomes in 1920s–1930s Kazakhstan, contributing to a deeper appreciation of historical legacies and their relevance to modern sustainable development.

Discussion

Talas Omarbekov, a Kazakhstani scholar, was the first to provide a historical and objective evaluation of the activities of Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies in the 1920s–1930s following the country's independence. His article “*Sharuarlarga shabuyldar qalai bastaldy*” [“*How the Assault on Peasants Began*”], published in 1993 in the journal *Akykat*, offers valuable insights into the composition and functioning of these agencies (Omarbekov, 1993). In another article, “*Qazaqstanda revolyutsiyalyq zandylyq qalai zhurgizildi?*” [“*How Revolutionary Legality Was Enforced in Kazakhstan*”], Omarbekov presented statistical data related to the judicial and prosecutorial systems

during the Soviet government’s political and economic campaigns in the 1920s–1930s (Omarbekov, 1995: 65).

The collaborative work of M.K. Kozybayev, Zh.B. Abylkhozhin, and K.S. Aldazhumanov, “Collectivization in Kazakhstan: The Tragedy of the Peasantry” (Qozybaev et al, 1992), as well as Zh.B. Abylkhozhin’s “Essays on the Socio-Economic History of Kazakhstan in the 20th Century”, also provide significant information on the activities of Soviet law enforcement agencies during this period.

To enhance the effectiveness of our research, we also drew on studies by Russian scholars. For example, Zoya Alexandrovna Bondar's work *“The Food Crisis in the North Caucasus in Mid-1930 and Its Impact on Peasant-State Relations”* provided critical insights into food crises and peasant reactions⁵. The study by R.B. Golovkin and D.A. Yerin, *“Soviet Law Enforcement Agencies Protecting the Economic Interests of the Socialist State (1934–1941)”*, helped clarify the role of law enforcement in safeguarding the state’s economic interests during this era (Golovkin, 2019). Additionally, A.S. Shevlyakov’s work *“Stalin's Political Departments in Siberia”* offered a deeper understanding of the activities of extraordinary government bodies in Soviet villages in the 1930s (Shevlyakov, 2007).

In addition to the aforementioned studies, several significant works contribute to the examination of the legal, social, demographic, and cultural aspects of agrarian policies and collectivization in Kazakhstan during the 1920s and 1930s. Of particular note is the article by Saganaikyzy Samal, Asylbekova Zhamilya Mälik-Aidarqyzy, and Omarova Gülnaï Älimbekqyzy, which investigates the role of law enforcement agencies in enforcing the law on the protection of socialist property (Saganaikyzy et al., 2024). Complementing this is the research conducted by Musagalieva A., which focuses on the popular protests of 1929–1931 and analyzes public reactions to agrarian reforms (Musagalieva, 2022).

Equally important is the study by Jakipova T.U., Adilbaeva A.S., Bolatova K.B., and Mamyrbekov A.M., which explores the demographic and migratory consequences of collectivization in Eastern Kazakhstan (Jakipova et al., 2022). The cultural memory of the 1930s famine is examined through fine art interpretations in the work of Sharipova D.S., Kenjakulova A.B., Kobzhanova S.Z., Orazkulova K.S., and Kenzhebayeva L.A. (Sharipova et al., 2020).

Additionally, the research by Saganaikyzy Samal, Tanabayeva Anar Saduakasovna, Sartayev Spatay, and Nusupbaeva Saltanat Amirovna highlights the interaction between law enforcement bodies and local communities during the confiscation of livestock – a process directly tied to the broader issue of meat procurement (Saganaikyzy et al., 2024).

In the course of researching the topic of this article, works by foreign scholars were used. In his article “The Benefits of Marginality: The Great Famine around the Aral Sea (1930–1934)”, Niccolò Pianciola analyzes regional differences in the consequences of collectivization and famine in the Aral Sea area, including the northern regions of Kazakhstan (Pianciola, 2020). The study emphasizes the role of transport infrastructure in the procurement of livestock and grain, which may be linked to the meat procurement policy. In his research, Cameron S. examines the Kazakh famine of 1930–1933 as a result of collectivization and procurement policies, which led to the death of a significant portion of the population (Cameron, 2018). The study also discusses the consequences of meat procurement policy and its impact on traditional livestock farming.

Overall, the topic of sustainable agriculture and meat procurement policy in Kazakhstan during the period 1927–1932 is deeply interconnected with these scholarly contributions, which collectively illuminate the complex legal, social, demographic, and cultural dynamics of the era.

Results

The meat procurement processes of the 1920s–1930s were also influenced by political decisions and economic reforms. The meat industry became a crucial part of the economy, yet its organization often overlooked local traditions and agricultural practices. The development of new standards and norms in meat production required significant effort and resources from the peasants, which affected their livelihoods.

The impact of the meat industry on local communities had both positive and negative aspects. On the one hand, it created jobs, increased incomes, and made meat products more accessible to the population. On the other hand, it caused environmental consequences such as pollution, depletion of water resources, and degradation of ecosystems, which negatively affected the health of local populations. The destruction of traditional Kazakh farming practices by the Bolsheviks and the mass slaughter of livestock led to the collapse of sustainable economic development. These measures had catastrophic consequences for Kazakh society. From 1925 to 1927, the KazMeatProducts organization, on the government's orders, was responsible for setting meat prices and purchasing meat from the markets (CSA RK. F. 1380. C. 297). With the onset of mass collectivization, the meat and livestock procurement process changed. Initially, Soviet authorities sought to address meat procurement through contracts. The contractual system aimed to organize the disorganized peasant production and gradually eliminate fragmented market relations. However, within the first months of its implementation, the system encountered serious difficulties. The early onset of winter in 1929 and a drought forced poor and middle peasants to sell or slaughter their livestock for personal consumption, disrupting procurement plans (Omarbekov, 1993). As a result, the burden of meeting the procurement plans shifted to the collective farms.

The Moscow organization "Soyuzprodukt", ignoring the difficulties of concluding procurement contracts for livestock in Kazakhstan, imposed additional unplanned tasks on Kazakhstan to conclude contracts (Omarbekov, 1995). Consequently, at a meeting of the bureau of the Communist Party of the KazASSR, the issue of livestock procurement for 1930 gained special importance. The meeting's resolution highlighted the need to hold individuals accountable for failing to meet meat procurement targets and emphasized monitoring the preparations for procurement by district executive committees (AP RK. F. 141. C.17). Thus, the party organization not only supported the unplanned orders from "Soyuzprodukt", but also involved law enforcement agencies in the meat procurement campaign.

On January 16, 1930, the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the KazASSR and the Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom) jointly passed a decree "On Measures Against the Destructive Slaughter of Livestock". A circular dated July 16, 1930, sent by Prosecutor Krylenko of the RSFSR's NKR to the General Prosecutor of the KazASSR, stated that this decree had reduced the issue of illegal slaughter. According to Article 79 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, it was proposed to hold individuals accountable for the complete ban on unsanctioned slaughter by the population. Additionally, it recommended creating conditions for obtaining information on illegal slaughter through village activists. As this decree was implemented, campaigns for punishment and legal accountability grew in all regions of Kazakhstan. Despite the decree being published in 1930, measures were actively applied in previous years against peasants selling or slaughtering livestock. In areas where nomadic livestock farming was prevalent, the government and party organizations also enforced mandatory grain procurement. This situation forced Kazakh herders to exchange their livestock for grain to meet the bread procurement targets. It was clear that those who failed to meet the targets would face severe measures from law enforcement agencies. After the decree against illegal slaughter was passed, selling livestock to cover the grain procurement plan also became punishable (CSA RK7 F. 1380. C. 297).

In 1930, at a meeting of the regional bureau of the RCP(b), the necessity of intensifying the fight against the destructive slaughter of livestock to meet the quarterly plan was discussed. It was noted that party organizations were insufficiently controlling the implementation of the meat procurement plan (AP RK. F. 141. C. 17). The People's Commissar of Justice, Aytmagambetov, spoke about disputes surrounding the failure to meet the annual plan, noting that legislative bodies were fighting against the agitation of the *bais* (wealthy landlords) and *kulaks* (wealthy peasants), who were advocating for frequent slaughter of livestock. He emphasized that the party and government were giving great attention to the fight against the destructive slaughter of livestock, specifically targeting those who failed to meet meat production plans. The main goal of the meat procurement campaign in Kazakhstan was the swift implementation of the plan to supply meat to the Soviet Union's industry.

In the current year, the campaign for the procurement of scrap materials did not meet planned expectations. The People's Commissariat of Justice sharply criticized the judicial authorities for their

ineffective efforts in collecting scrap materials, noting that the failure to meet the scrap procurement plan did not result in severe punishments from local punitive bodies (CSA RK F. 1380. C. 349). In the 1920s and 1930s, the Bolsheviks actively launched a campaign to procure scrap materials as part of the planned economy and industrialization policy. Focus was placed on collecting scrap metal, bones, leather, textile waste, and other materials needed to support the growing industry. The organization of these efforts was based on the idea of mobilizing all available resources of the country, including rural regions. The local population, including Kazakh villages, was required to hand over scrap materials, often through quotas and coercive measures. This policy was accompanied by repressive methods, which exacerbated the socio-economic difficulties in the region. The scrap procurement campaign became part of the larger program of collectivization and industrialization, which, despite its economic achievements, led to the destruction of traditional ways of life and serious humanitarian crises. Law enforcement agencies made considerable efforts to address the issue of failing to meet plans for procuring large-scale livestock products through various sanctions. In 1930, the People's Commissariat of Justice was unable to provide information on the number of convicted individuals and the punitive measures applied. According to the NKR's data, by July 1, 1930, 2, 662 people were convicted for embezzlement of livestock and property in Kazakhstan, including 350 individuals convicted from among the middle and poor peasants across 7 districts.

The Plenary Session of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, held at the end of 1930, emphasized the importance of the meat procurement issue for 1931. During the third session of the central apparatus of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the People's Commissariat of Supply was tasked with fulfilling 70 % of the meat procurement plan by April 1, 1931, as part of the Soviet Union's national economic plans. This task was of paramount importance for the development of industrial centers and state farms focused on supplying meat to the Red Army. Consequently, there was a need for increased attention and control from the prosecutor's office to monitor the meat preparation campaign in the specified year (CSA RK7 F. 1380. C. 248).

A document received on January 19, 1931, signed by Prosecutor Krylenko of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the RSFSR, noted a significant reduction in the volume of meat intended for industrial organizations, as well as the ineffective fight against illegal slaughter. To improve the situation in the meat industry, the NKR of the Kazakh ASSR proposed the following recommendations, criticizing the People's Commissariat of Justice for focusing too much on combating organizations engaged in centralized meat procurement while neglecting the private sector, which was involved in illegal slaughter practices. The document's key points are as follows:

Each village must strictly adhere to the set plans for meat preparation and receive clear instructions. Checking the implementation of the Central Committee's decree of August 1, 1930, regarding livestock contracts and the absence of competition among organizations involved in procurement. Individuals who fail to comply with strict instructions or violate contract obligations should be held accountable in accordance with Article 61 of the Criminal Code, while those who intentionally or negligently fail to fulfill contract obligations should be subject to Article 131 of the Criminal Code. Special attention is to be given to the resistance of kulaks, expressed through the sale of old livestock instead of young livestock and the destructive slaughter of animals intended for state distribution. Individuals involved in the slaughter of livestock should be subject to administrative and judicial penalties according to the November 16, 1930, decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

Prosecutorial oversight over territorial and regional organizations of "Soyuzmyaso", their representatives, and the work of agricultural and consumer cooperatives involved in livestock preparation. Dismissal of employees resisting the work on livestock preparation for "Soyuzmyaso" and their arrest for 1-3 weeks. The unreasonable expenditure of funds allocated for the meat processing campaign, violating the supply plan for local needs, and holding local leaders accountable for issuing decrees that obstruct the shipment of meat to other regions and areas as part of the centralized plan. The punishment of "Soyuzmyaso" organizations and cooperatives that failed to fulfill the centralized supply plan clearly indicated the weakening of local authorities. Therefore, legislative bodies must immediately conduct an investigation into these crimes and report to the

Central Prosecutor's Office. As previously noted, Soviet law enforcement agencies departed from their constitutional obligations and began serving the Soviet command-administrative system. As a result of gross violations during agricultural campaigns for product collection, they ceased to protect the interests of the population and became an instrument of the totalitarian regime. Of the planned 219,729 tons of livestock meat for the first quarter of 1931 (January–March), only 17,413.7 tons were delivered, which is 7.9 % of the plan. Party circles explained this situation by “resistance from kulak-bourgeois elements to the meat processing campaign plans and the infiltration of opportunists into the procurement apparatus”. The People's Commissariat of Justice issued the following instructions to prevent the machinations of “alien elements”: Immediate repressions against bais and kulaks who failed to meet strict tasks. Holding court sessions in every district with subsequent confiscation of property from wealthy elements who engaged in illegal slaughter instead of fulfilling established tasks. Taking decisive measures against manifestations of opportunism within the procurement apparatus and bringing those responsible to legal and party accountability (CSA RK. F. 1380. C. 260).

Based on these documents, law enforcement agencies, in the process of implementing government and party directives, are featured in the pages of the newspaper *Rabochiy Kazakh*. Some activists from rural districts note that “we once confiscated the livestock of the kulaks, and now they don't have any...”—as some mention (AP RK. 141. D. 3819), or “...The work on livestock procurement undermines the foundations of animal husbandry”,—remark some opportunist-communists, enemies of the revolution from the agricultural university (Enbekshi Kazakh, 1931). In the article “8 bais Did Not Fulfill the Plan “—”...In 4 villages of Aral, 8 prosperous citizens received mandatory plans for livestock procurement. These were Koshan Iryspayevich, Nyshambay Akhmetovich, Kyzylbay Esekenevich, Usen Kalenovich, Aizhan Espembetovich, Shuga Aspembetovich, Urekesh Kostonazar Kostenovich. They failed to fulfill the meat collection plan and were punished by the law enforcement agencies” (Enbekshi Kazakh, 1931).

At the end of 1931, Golochkin (Filipp Isaevich Golochkin served as the First Secretary of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks (essentially the head of Kazakhstan in the party system) from 1925 to 1933) instructed the creation of “troikas” in each district to intensify control over the bais and kulaks, who demonstrated weakness in fulfilling the IV quarter plan. Each “troika” consisted of the chairman of the district executive committee, an OGPU representative, and a district executive committee representative responsible for the storage, slaughter, and timely dispatch of livestock to meat-processing plants. Thus, the repressive apparatus was activated to ensure the fulfillment of the meat procurement plan in 1931. According to the data from people's courts and the State Administration for Judicial Affairs for October 1931, within the framework of the meat procurement campaign, 877 people from 38 districts of Kazakhstan were convicted (CSA RK. F. 1380. C. 419). However, the People's Commissariat of Justice estimated that the actual number of convictions exceeded the reported value.

As of December 1, 1932, the meat procurement plan had been fulfilled by only 44 percent across Kazakhstan (Enbekshi Kazakh, 1932). In response, to improve the situation in the meat-processing campaign and to confront the wealthier Kazakhs, the inadequacy of the procurement apparatus, and meat speculation, the Prosecutor General of the RSFSR, Vyshinsky, based on the recommendation of the Kazakh ASSR People's Commissariat of Justice, presented the following confidential instructions. They are:

Assistance groups, inspection posts, and similar organizations are required to systematically monitor the fulfillment of the meat procurement plan in each collective farm, collective farm enterprise, and village, and immediately inform the prosecutor's office of any violations of the established deadlines or errors, with the aim of holding the guilty parties accountable. Wealthy individuals who failed to fulfill the strict instructions as outlined in Part 3 of Article 61 of the Criminal Code must also be punished in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the specified article. Particularly dangerous violators should be punished according to paragraph 3 of Article 61 of the Criminal Code. Wealthy Kazakh individuals who failed to fulfill the strict instructions provided in paragraph 3 of Article 61 of the Criminal Code are also subject to punishment. Citizens and labor households who failed to fulfill their obligations under the livestock procurement contract in

accordance with the decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR from April 11 of the current year should be held accountable through the Public Court or subjected to administrative punishment under paragraph 1 of Article 61 of the Criminal Code. Those who deliberately violated the terms of the contract should be prosecuted in people's courts under Article 131 of the Criminal Code. Criminals who consumed the prepared livestock meat should be punished according to Article 116 of the Criminal Code. Private individuals and speculators involved in the procurement and sale of livestock meat should be charged under Article 107 of the Criminal Code (CSA RK. F. 1380, Inv. 1, C. 268). Despite the efforts of the Soviet government and law enforcement agencies, the meat procurement campaign of 1932 ended in failure. The principles of a green economy, such as sustainability, resource efficiency, and environmental protection, can be integrated into methods of bread and meat procurement. This interaction allows for the development of modern strategies aimed at improving sustainability and minimizing environmental impact. The connection between historical procurement practices and contemporary green economy principles demonstrates the need to study the past in order to form effective approaches to sustainable development in the future.

Applying green economy principles in a historical context can help us understand how local communities' adaptation to changes in the economy and politics can lead to more sustainable and efficient agricultural practices. This study not only highlights the importance of sustainable farming for Kazakhstan but also offers new ideas for its future development within the framework of the global economy.

Conclusion

In the course of our research on the interconnections between meat procurement and the principles of green economy in Kazakhstan during the 1920s-30s, we analyzed the complex and multifaceted processes that had a significant impact on the development of the region and its local communities. The period covered by this study was one of profound changes, where the political and economic reforms initiated by the Soviet government largely determined the living conditions of the population and the structure of the economy. Furthermore, as a result of the analysis, it was found that the measures taken for the procurement and processing of agricultural products not only negatively affected economic stability but also had a substantial impact on the ecological situation in the region. Poor resource management and the disregard for local environmental conditions led to land degradation and the depletion of natural resources, highlighting the need to integrate green economy principles into agricultural policy. Sustainable farming requires a comprehensive approach, where ecological and social aspects are at the core of state strategy development. The experience of Kazakhstan in the 1920s-30s serves as an important lesson for modern societies striving for sustainable development. This experience emphasizes the necessity of considering the interests of local communities, their traditional practices, and the ecological characteristics of ecosystems when developing and implementing policies.

Thus, the results of our research not only deepen the understanding of the historical processes that took place in Kazakhstan during this period but also bring to the forefront the importance of sustainable resource management in the context of contemporary development. The lessons of the past serve as a reminder that ignoring environmental and social factors can lead to tragic consequences and highlight the significance of integrating green economy principles into current management practices.

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CSA RK — Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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