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**SOCIO-POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ALTAI-SAYAN REGION IN 1919–1924**

Abstract. The aim of the study is to analyze the socio-political development of the Altai-Sayan region in 1919–1924.

We used methods of analysis, synthesis and comparison. We have studied the institutions of society and the state, the situation of indigenous peoples and social groups in the Altai-Sayan highlands, the events of the civil war and the transition to a new economic policy based on the works of historians.

The idea that the activities of the Soviet government were widely supported by the local population with minimal resistance from the exploitative elite of the indigenous peoples of the Altai-Sayan was criticized. There are examples of the fact that terror against the indigenous population of Altai, Khakassia and Shoria by the representatives of the Soviet authorities, former red partisans and immigrants caused active armed resistance.

It is concluded that the policy of the Soviet government in the period under review caused strong opposition both from the right-wing parties and right-wing forces of non-socialist orientation, as well as the local, especially indigenous, population of the Altai-Sayan region. The weakening of the policy of "military communism", the restoration of elements of the market economy, an attempt to solve the "national issue", allowed to stabilize the socio-political situation in the region.

Key words: authoritarianism, revolution, civil war, military communism, repressions, new economic policy, society, state, indigenous peoples, Russia, Siberia, Altai, Shoria, Khakassia.

Introduction. The development of social and political processes in the Altai-Sayan highlands, including Khakassia, in 1919-1924, was characterized as the increase of political struggle. The reasons for this were the events related to the measures of the Soviet power and the Bolshevik party aimed at strengthening its power in the region, as well as the attempt of opponents of the Bolsheviks to continue armed confrontation with them in the new conditions.

Results. During the period under review, the authoritarian political regime in Soviet Russia was formed. This policy was carried out by the new government contrary to the opinion of the majority of the population. Forces resisting the Communist policy pursued against local residents were supported by a significant part of the indigenous population and the Russian Cossacks in Minusinsk and Achinsk districts of the Yenisei province, Kuznetsk district of the Tomsk province and in Biysk district of the Altai province. In addition, it should be noted about a wide range of political forces that fought the Bolsheviks in our region at this time: anarchists, right and left-wing Socialists-Revolutionaries, people's socialists and monarchists as well [1, 4, 5, 8].

Having restored their power in Siberia after the defeat of Kolchak, the Communists began to form a management system in the form of revolutionary committees, and then the Soviets. Active implementation of the policy of "military communism" began: coercive measures were widely used against the local population, a policy of "decossackization" was carried out; "food", "forage", "raw materials" and other types of "tax assessment" were collected. In fact, all this resulted in an open robbery of the local population by food groups, composed, as a rule, of workers of various industrial enterprises, primarily fields and mines, widely represented in the region [4, 5].

At the same time, Soviet authorities start a creation and restoration of permanent and emergency enforcement agencies: All-Russian Extraordinary Commission agencies, and then the State Political Directorate, revolutionary tribunals, workers and peasants' militia, mopping-up detachment forces. The former red guerrillas, who played a significant role in the overthrow of the Kolchak regime in Siberia and in the region, continued to actively operate there [6].

The political situation in the Altai-Sayan territory was complicated in 1919-1924 due to the strengthening of the Bolsheviks' struggle against representatives of political parties and groups, both socialist and anti-socialist orientation. In addition, the political situation was aggravated by the growth of interethnic confrontation between the indigenous and foreign population of the region [2, 6, 7].

The representatives of the Russian peasantry and the Cossacks, Altaians, Khakasians and Shorians were against the Bolsheviks in the South of Siberia, on the territory of Altai-Sayan highlands. In a number of villages, volosts and districts there was a creation of rebel groups to fight the Soviet regime. The reasons for this were the events related to the measures of Soviet power aimed at creating a one-party political regime and modernization of the country in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology. According to the Bolsheviks, it was necessary either to destroy or oust from the limits of Russia everything "obsolete" and "inhibiting the movement of the country to a "bright future".

The refusal of the active part of the Altai-Sayan population to submit to the policy of military communism, carried out by representatives of the Soviet power without taking into account the peculiarities of the cattle-breeding and hunting type of the economy of the indigenous population, led to the intensification of hostilities and caused both a mass migration of the population outside Soviet Russia or withdrawal to the mountain taiga area, and the creation of rebel groups, actively resisting the policy of the Soviet power [4, 5].

Anti-Bolshevist forces, having lost the Soviet power in an open civil war, decided to use the controversy between the peoples of Altai-Sayan and the Communist regime. For this purpose, among the local population, authoritative leaders were selected, former Kolchak officers were sent to rebel groups, bases for these groups with stocks of weapons, uniforms and ammunition were created in remote areas. As a result, the Altai-Sayan region in this period became the scene of a fierce armed struggle against the Soviet regime [5, 7].

In many ways, the actions of the Siberian figures of the anti-Bolshevik movement (ataman Semenov, baron Ungern, Solovyov, Kaigorodov, etc.), fall into the same scheme as the actions of their associates in European Russia. All this resulted in the withdrawal of anti-Soviet forces from the political and industrial centers of the region to remote or border areas, as well as the creation of a base for the armed struggle against the Bolsheviks, especially in the North, in areas controlled by the Soviet authorities.

The groups opposing the Bolsheviks had an extensive network of their supporters throughout the Altai-Sayan territory during this period. However, the new government also began to create a network of informants and secret employees, carried out a constant collection of operational information about the moods of various social groups in the region. On the basis of the collected information, the Soviet authorities adjusted the policy towards the local population or individual national and social groups [5, 6, 8].

Discussion. Thus, the policy of the Soviet government during the period under review led to strong opposition from representatives of right-wing parties of the democratic wing of the social revolutionaries, the Mensheviks and the people's socialists and right-wing forces of non-socialist orientation of the bourgeoisie, the white officers and leaders of the Cossacks. The combined efforts of these forces, as well as the harsh repressive policy of the Bolsheviks against the local, primarily indigenous, population of the region, caused the continuation of the civil war in the Altai-Sayan region and in Siberia as a whole. Siberian peasantry in a significant majority in this period was set against the Soviet regime. The irritation of the rural population was caused by the re-creation of the workers of food groups for the withdrawal of food from the peasantry, which was a significant layer of the population of the Altai-Sayan region. Cossacks, Russian peasants-longtimers, Altaians, Shortians and Khakassians were also dissatisfied with the reduction of their land plots in favor of immigrants from the Western regions of Russia [1, 3, 4, 7].

In addition, the indigenous population of Altai-Sayan didn't agree on restrictions on their right to self-determination. The representatives of Soviet power, the former red partisans and the settlers implemented a real terror against the indigenous population of Altai, Khakassia and Shoria, which caused armed resistance of the peoples of Altai-Sayan, which continued even after the period under review, but on a

smaller scale [5, 7]. The previous approach, widespread in Soviet historiography, (about the broad support of the activities of the Soviet government by the local population) is not confirmed by the analysis of historical sources [9].

The weakening of the policy of "military communism", the restoration of elements of market economy, the attempt to solve the "national issue", the negotiations of the representatives of the Soviet authorities with the leaders of the rebel groups, the announcement of Amnesty to the participants of anti-Soviet armed groups allowed to stabilize the socio-political situation in the region and move to the "peaceful construction" of socialism in Soviet Russia [3, 4, 5].

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1919–1924 ЖЫЛДАРЫ САЯН-АЛТАЙДЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-САЯСИ ДАМУЫ

Аннотация. Зерттеудің мақсаты Саян-Алтай өңірінің 1919–1924 жылдардағы әлеуметтік-саяси дамуын талдау.

Талдау, синтездеу және салыстыру әдістерін пайдалана отырып, біз қоғам мен мемлекеттің институттарын, Саян-Алтай жазығының аумағында байырғы халықтар мен әлеуметтік топтардың жағдайын, азаматтық соғыс оқиғаларын және тарихшылардың жұмыстарына негізделген жаңа экономикалық саясатқа көшуді зерттедік.

Кеңес үкіметі қызметін Саян-Алтайдың байырғы халықтары пайдаланатын элитадан минималды қарсылықпен жергілікті тұрғындар кеңінен қолдайтыны туралы идеяны сынға алды. Кеңестік үкімет өкілдері, бұрынғы Қызыл партизандар мен жер аударылған адамдар өкілдерінің Алтай, Хакасия және Шорияның байырғы тұрғындарына қарсы террорға қарсылық көрсеткеніне мысал келтіріледі.

Совет үкіметі қаралған кезеңде оң жақтық партиялардың өкілдері мен социалистік емес бағдарлаудың оң күштерінің өкілдері, сондай-ақ Саян-Алтай аймағының жергілікті тұрғындары, негізінен байырғы халықтары тарапынан күшті оппозицияны тудырды. «Соғыс коммунизмі» саясатының әлсіреуі, нарықтық экономиканың элементтерін қалпына келтіру, «ұлттық мәселені» шешуге әрекет жасау аймақтағы әлеуметтік-саяси жағдайды тұрақтандыруға көмектесті.

Түйін сөздер: авторитаризм, революция, азаматтық соғыс, соғыс коммунизмі, репрессия, жаңа экономикалық саясат, қоғам, мемлекет, байырғы халықтары, Ресей, Сібір, Алтай, Шория, Хакасия.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ САЯНО-АЛТАЯ В 1919–1924 гг.

Аннотация. Целью исследования является анализ социально-политического развития Саяно-Алтайского региона в 1919–1924 гг.

С применением методов анализа, синтеза и сравнения изучены институты общества и государства, положение коренных народов и социальных групп на территории Саяно-Алтайского нагорья, события периода гражданской войны и перехода к новой экономической политике на основе трудов ученых-историков.

Подвергнута критике идея о том, что мероприятия Советской власти были широко поддержаны местным населением при минимальном сопротивлении со стороны эксплуататорской верхушки коренных народов Саяно-Алтая. Приведены примеры того, что террор в отношении коренного населения Алтая, Хакасии и Шории со стороны представителей Советской власти, бывших красных партизан и переселенцев вызывал активное вооруженное сопротивление.

Сделан вывод, что политика Советской власти в рассматриваемый период вызвала сильную оппозицию как со стороны представителей правых партий и правых сил несоциалистической ориентации, а также местного, прежде всего коренного, населения Саяно-Алтайского региона. Ослабление политики «военного

коммунизма», восстановление элементов рыночной экономики, попытка решения «национального вопроса», позволили стабилизировать социально-политическую обстановку в регионе.

Ключевые слова: авторитаризм, революция, гражданская война, военный коммунизм, репрессии, новая экономическая политика, общество, государство, коренные народы, Россия, Сибирь, Алтай, Шория, Хакасия.

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