



PEASANTS IN TRANSITION. FORMS AND METHODS OF PEASANT RESISTANCE IN SOVIET ARMENIA IN 1929- 1930S

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Armenian realities of dekulakization¹ processes, legitimized by the policy of forced collectivization in the USSR in 1929-1930, still remain one of the areas in the history of Soviet Armenia that need more in-depth research. The socialist economic restructuring of the village, presented by the Bolsheviks as an effective policy of modernization, gradually led to the changes in the peasant lifestyle. This reorganization of the villages caused various forms of reaction among the peasants, the largest wave of which rose in 1928-1932, during the period of the first five-year plan (*первая пятилетка*), in response to the dekulakization process. It was manifested in different ways of resistance: armed and peaceful, boycotts, terrorist acts, as well as in passive or everyday forms. This study examines the main forms and methods of passive and active peasant resistance in Soviet Armenia, the motives and causes of armed resistance not only as an act and movement in defense of individual property, but also as an instrument for peasant identity preservation.

¹ The liquidation of kulaks as a class.

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[Blurred text], it should be noted that the unification of Armenian-Azeri peasants of the Soviet Armenia villages registered especially during the clashes against outsiders (in this case the party activists). As Teodor Shanin describes here the peasantry acted as a unit, a class⁹. In 1929-30, the united rebellion of the Armenian-Azeri peasants in the Daralagyaz region against the "destructive atheist government" was carried out under the slogan "struggle for religion, the unity of the Bible and the Quran."¹⁰

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