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IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLECTIVIZATION IN KOSTANAY REGION

A comprehensive study of the problem, which is relevant in the national historical science, requires the establishment of objective scientific research, with the use of a wide range of analysis and archival materials, a comprehensive study of the demographic and cultural consequences collectivization, which has become possible for domestic researchers only in the years of independence. Scientific conference "Collectivization in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan: experience and problems", held in 1988 marked the beginning of a new vision of the problems of collectivization in Kazakhstan free of ideological clichés and limitations.

Such economic and political situation in the beginning of 1928 seriously complicated and demanding to his balanced approach to the solution of urgent problems, but the Stalinist group, which has just achieved a majority in the political leadership, the state did not show wisdom in dealing with social issues, and especially the peasantry.

Stalin's collectivization of power began across the country and in Kazakhstan. The country has begun a campaign of forced whatever was «jump» plan. If in 1928 – in Kazakhstan had been collectivized 2% of all households already on 1 April 1930 – 50%, and by October 1931 – about 65% of the households. August 27, 1928 the Government of Kazakhstan adopted a decree «On the confiscation bay farms.» has been allocated 696 largest bays, they seized 145 thousand. Cattle (translated into large). Pernicious idea of the super forced collectivization turned into a tragedy entire peasantry, especially in Kazakhstan, its regions, for example, in Kostanay region.

From large bays supposed to confiscate all property and evict them from their places of residence. As a result of preliminary work on the account took bay 249 households, of which 65 selected major. Directly confiscation was held from 20 September to early November 1928 cattle owners largest county with their families were deported to the Semipalatinsk area. Most of the confiscated their cattle transferred to the poor and laborers – 8034 head (in terms of a major) and in 2894 the head of the kolkhoz. During this period, by an active outreach to engage in collective Kazakhs, as a result of organized 81 farms where cattle entered received poor and laborers. In December 1929, V KazDistrict Committee plenum of the CPSU (b) Kustanaisky District, along with Peter and Paul, was declared a district complete collectivization, tasked collectivize at least 70% of the poor and middle peasants. Confiscated working cattle, tractors, seeders, threshers, agricultural machineries transferred to collective farms. In carrying out such activities very often pinched. In some rural councils declared kulak to 20% of the farms main form of collective farms in settled agricultural areas remained agriculture gang. Very effective assistance provided MTS, which actively created in the 1929-1931 biennium. Among the first were created Dzharaulskaya and Ozernoe MTS. All this made it possible to show the advantage of the collective farm mechanized agricultural farms to individual

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