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DISPOSSESSION OF THE KULAKS IN KAZAKHSTAN: FEATURES AND CONSEQUENCE

Abstract

The article considers a specific feature of dispossession in Kazakhstan from a new conceptual position. It is known that the method of implementing the state policy of dispossession was carried out in the traditional way, but dispossession in Kazakhstan had its own characteristics, which were due to various factors, since dispossession was one of the main elements of collectivization. During the implementation of the policy of dispossession, “excesses” occurred during the liquidation of kulak farms, appropriation of confiscated property, etc. The conditions for abuse and lawlessness of state representatives in relation to the peasantry were laid down by the state policy itself to carry out the elimination of the kulaks. As a result of the policy of dispossession, Kazakhstan suffered more than other regions of the Soviet Union, the most active and capable part of the peasantry was eliminated (Sharua)

Keywords: dispossession, collectivization, excesses, kulaks, hunger, repression, liquidation, class

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ КУЛАКТАРДЫ ТӘРКІЛЕУ САЯСАТЫ: ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ МЕН ЗАРДАПТАРЫ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Қазақстанда жаңа тұжырымдамалық ұстаныммен кулактарды жою жұмыстарын жүргізудің өзіндік ерекшелігі қарастырылады. Белгілі болғандай, мемлекеттік кулактарды тәркілеу саясатын жүзеге асыру әдісі дәстүрлі жолмен өткізілді, алайда Қазақстан аумағында кулактарды жоюдың әртүрлі факторларға байланысты өз ерекшеліктері болды, өйткені кулактарды тәркілеу ұжымдастырудың негізгі элементтерінің бірі болып табылады. Кулактарды тәркілеу саясатын жүзеге асыру , кулак шаруашылықтарын жою , тәркіленген мүліктерді иемдену мен т. б. барысында «асыра сілтеу, шектен шығу» орын алды. Мемлекет кулактарды тәркілеу саясатын мемлекет өкілдерінің шаруа қожалықтарына қатысты заңсыздығы мен теріс пайдаланылуына жағдай жасаумен өзі қалыптастырды. Кулактарды тәркілеу саясатын жүргізу нәтижесінде Қазақстан Кеңес Одағының басқа аймақтарына қарағанда көп зардап шекті, шаруалардың неғұрлым белсенді іс-әрекетке қабілетті бөлігі жойылды.

Кілт сөздер: Қуғын сүргін, тәркілеу, ұжымдастыру, «бұрмаланулар», асыра сілтеушілік, кулак, ашаршылық, жою, тап

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ПОЛИТИКА РАСКУЛАЧИВАНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается специфическая особенность проведения раскулачивания в Казахстане с новой концептуальной позиции. Как известно, метод реализации государственной политики раскулачивания проводился традиционным путем, однако раскулачивание на территории Казахстана имел свои особенности, которые были обусловлены различными факторами, так как раскулачивание являлось одним из основных элементов коллективизации. В ходе реализации политики раскулачивания имели место «перегибы», допущенных при ликвидации кулацких хозяйств, присвоение конфискованных имуществ и т.д. Условия для злоупотребления и беззакония представителей государства по отношению крестьянства были заложены самой государственной политикой проведения ликвидацией кулачества. В результате проведения политики раскулачивания, Казахстан пострадал больше чем другие регионы Советского Союза, была ликвидирована наиболее активная дееспособная часть крестьянства (шаруа)

Ключевые слова: Раскулачивание, коллективизация, перегибы, кулак, голод, репрессия, ликвидация, класс

Introduction. One of the debatable problems in modern Kazakhstani historiography today is the process of dispossessing the peasantry. Many issues on this topic are not fully and thoroughly studied. Moreover, for many years it was covered in the framework of one concept, the emphasis was mainly on the role of the party in organizing and pursuing a policy of eliminating the kulaks, giving it the form of a class struggle. Some aspects of this problem were not covered, for example, the methods and means of eliminating the kulaks, the extent of the “excesses” and “distortions” allowed during the liquidation of kulak farms, the appropriation of confiscated property, etc. were not practically studied.

Dispossession of money as the main element of the manifestation of collectivization was the first great Stalinist purge. It was a purge of the village - the desire to remove unwanted people, decapitate the traditional village elite in order to crush peasant cohesion, reduce resistance to collectivization and force the peasant masses to submit under fear of dispossession. Thus, dispossession had to clear the way for the establishment of a new collective farm order (Kreclinycky GULAG: mir stalinckih specposeleni 2010:333).

Materials and methods. During the preparation of the scientific publication, materials and archival data of foundations were used, including secret (Fund 30c) of the State Archive of Karaganda region (GAKO), State Archive of Akmola region (GAAO). The study of the problem used the principles of histories, scientific objectivity, integrity. The materials are presented in chronological sequence. Objectivity was achieved by involving a wide range of archival documents. The work used specific-historical and problem-chronological methods of research, as well as a descriptive method, through which an attempt was made to consistently reveal the essence of the studied issues.

Discussions. Nowadays one of the debatable problems in modern Kazakhstan historiography is the process of dispossessing the peasantry. Moreover, for many years it was covered in the framework of one concept, the emphasis was mainly on the role of the party in organizing and pursuing a policy of eliminating the kulaks by giving it the form of a class struggle. Since the beginning of the 1990s, Dakhshleiger G.F., Nurpeisov K.N., The history of the peasantry of Soviet Kazakhstan (Dakhshleiger, Nurpeisov 1985: 207), Omarbekov T.O., devoted their various works to various aspects of the problem under consideration. Political repression against the peasantry (Omarbekov 1998: 35), A. Kozlov Disposing of money in Kazakhstan: specifics, consequences (1929-1933) (Kozlov 2014: 109), Khalidullin G.Kh. The policy of the Soviet state in relation to the Kazakh Sharua (1917-1940) (Khalidullin 2001: 214), Zhanbosinova A.S. The elimination of the kulaks as a class on the materials of GAVKO (Zhanbosinova 2017: 162-168), etc. This issue was also covered in the materials of international scientific and practical conferences (Conference 2014: 577).

Thus, despite the fact that the scientists of Kazakhstan made a significant contribution to the study of this problem, many questions of this topic are not fully and thoroughly studied. Some aspects of this problem were not covered, for example, the methods and means of eliminating the kulaks, the extent of

“excesses” and “distortions” allowed during the liquidation of kulak farms, the appropriation of confiscated property, etc.

Results. There were excesses when pursuing a policy of dispossession of power. Some places misunderstood the task of eliminating the fist as a class. Some presented it simply as a purpose for the removal of part of the property from the kulaks, others understood the directive - as a way of organizing individuals. People who were seen stealing, even those who had not previously sued and who had not sued for hooliganism were enrolled in fists, relatives of one or another peasant who had been bargaining decades ago were also recalled, and the latter was included “for the sins of the ancestors” in the lists of fists, etc. As a result of this, presumably everything was taken away from the kulaks down to old galoshes, powder, cats with kittens. Also, along with simple mistakes caused by misunderstanding of the campaign or insufficient outlook of individuals, lack of proper instruction of grass-roots workers —we have a number of cases of clear criminal abuse by s / councils, authorized RICs, individual members of brigades, an asset (threats, unlawful arrests, beatings, rape, fake shootings and hangings, appropriation of selected things. For example, in the Chelyabinsk region, the Chairman of the Village Council and the secretary of the party, together with the asset involved in dispossession, shared the seized items and walked the streets in the taken away fur coats and rings, causing the indignation of the population. In the Buguruslan District, at the slightest objection, citizens were arrested and put in a cold pantry. There were locked more than 30 men and women, even 70-year-olds. It also staged the hanging of intractable citizens (GAKO D.6:5).

As is well known, the main activities carried out by economic and political companies in the implementation of the directives of the Party and the Government to raise agriculture and develop its socialist sector, collectivization of agriculture and land administration were measures of success of the company. First of all, it is grain procurement, the distribution of a loan of industrialization and self-service to meet the socio-cultural needs of the village and aul.

A distinctive feature of the current procurement company in the village and aul was stubborn resistance to the grain procurement of the kulak-bai element of the city, aul and village, which led to the counter-revolutionary actions of individual fists and a more decisive performance of the party and government on a kulak and bai. As a result of such a decisive offensive by the kulaks, there were facts of a significant aggravation of the class struggle in the city and the village, expressed in individual killings, beatings, etc.

In accordance with the directives of the krai committee and the Kazakh government in the district, the first place is occupied by grain procurement. In the form of emergency measures taken by a local party, Soviet and social-professional organization, which mobilized a significant percentage of the asset for procurement work. For the purpose of early procurement, “hot” two weeks were declared.

In the form of a public event at the initiative of the masses themselves, such measures were taken for the period of a “hot” two weeks, for example, for the district city, 16- hours- work a day way established. Having the presence of the activities of local party and Soviet public organizations in the implementation of the grain procurement plan and the elimination of other debts to the state, the district yielded the following results: The grain procurement plan for the district was implemented as of December 1 of this year by 51.70% and for the city of Akmolinsk by 78% (GAAO D.150:5).

Along with the events of the “two-week”, the party and government both in the district city and in a number of districts had the following striking acts as a result of the aggravation of the class struggle between the fist on the one hand and the poor-middle peasant on the other: for example, in the village of Novo-Donetsk In the Leninsky district, Bulygin’s fist hid 1000 pounds of grain surplus in a grain procurement campaign in 1928 and exploited two farm laborers, for which he was convicted under Article 107 of the Criminal Code. In the current grain procurement campaign, he prepared differently, choosing another method, in order to damage the cause, he chose the unconscious poor and middle peasants as his weapon, especially women. From the very beginning of the campaign, he groups up subworkers around himself, keeps in touch with members of the village council, arranges drinking parties, where he invites the people he needs, as a result of which the subworkers led by him categorically refused to fulfill the yard plan and the fine imposed by the village council. After that, the village council began selling Bulygin’s property.

A pre-arranged crowd of women’s courtyards defended for the kulak, while other courtyards and crowds campaigned for similar performances in other places.

This organized campaign by women lasted two days and the whole thing was aimed at disrupting the grain procurement, which was accompanied by threats against public workers and breaking their windows, for which he organized a drinking bout on the same day to encourage speakers.

The indicated system of kulak struggle served as an example for neighboring villages, where, according to the example of Bulygin's fist, the same thing was done. Kulak Bulygin was sentenced to shooting for counter-revolutionary performance, and his subchambers (24 people) were sentenced for different terms of imprisonment.

In the village of Turgenevsky Communist District, an attempt was made on the life of the grain procurement officer, but thanks to chance, the commissioner survived and received only a stab in the hand. The offender was found and arrested. In the village of Novo-Georgievsky, drunken hooligans, set up by the kulaks, beat a member of the Commissar and knocked out the windows of his house, an inquiry is being conducted.

In the same area, one of the kulaks broke the feet of a bull, which belonged to Chairman Komsod. There the relative of one kulak struck on the head with an iron stick the poor man (participant of bakery) because of revenge, also one of the kulaks struck with a blunt weapon of the poor activist for active participation in bakery and a report to the village council about speculation of bread. In the village of Mikhailovsky, the assistance commission of 5 people on grain procurements, went into the house of Gaykov kulak and asked for water to drink. However, after sometime the people started vomiting. Analysis of the water showed that it was poisoned by arsenic. The guilty was arrested and put on trial. In the Verinsky district, the chairman of the village council, who had entered the house of the fist with the aim of seizing confiscated property, was attacked by the family of the fist, armed with a scrap with the intention of killing, but the chairman fled. The perpetrators have been arrested and put on trial. In the villages of Tokarevsky and Severny, the kulaks openly campaigned among the poor and middle peasant masses for not giving up the grain surplus. On the basis of grain procurement, a village teacher was strangled to death, returning home at night from a meeting devoted to the courtyard distribution of the grain procurement plan. Inquiry is underway.

In the village of Pokrovsky, a drunken youth set on by kulaks beat up a member of the commissar. The guilty are arrested and put on trial. In addition, kulaks of the same village stole 12 bags of wheat from a state point by lock snapping. Wheat is discovered, the perpetrators are detained, the inquiry is being conducted at the GPU. Also in the village of Marinovsky, two kulaks attacked a member of the commissar who was walking along the street and tore his coat and shirt on him. The perpetrators were arrested and put on trial (GAAO D.28:78).

There are many other cases of the machinations of the kulak-bai element, the subordinate departments take timely comprehensive measures, and the perpetrators are duly punished.

The kulaks of the village, aul and city until now persistently continue to hide their bread in the pits, some characteristic cases are as follows: in the village of Urazk of the revolutionary district, pits with a large amount of hidden bread were found. In the proletarian region there are 33 pits and in the Industrial 48 pits. On average, in the region and the city bread that is found in the pits accounts for 20 to 400 pounds.

Along with these facts, there were cases of excess in the implementation of the party and government directives committed by individual commissioners for grain procurement and local representatives: the commissioners in the Kurgaldzhin district, together with the secretary of the party's district committee, actively defended their kulaks. The taxation was directed entirely at the poor and middle peasants, there were cases when the commissioners returned the hidden bread discovered by the Komsomol partially to them, while those who discovered the hidden bread were arrested, and instead of being brought to trial, the kulaks were written on the honors board. During the investigation of the case, it was established that in this case the open defenders of the kulaks were the secretary of the party district committee and the interim police chief. They were removed from work and put on trial.

Outliers against the middle man in Akmola district took place during baking, planting campaign and organization of collective farms.

Judicial measures were applied to the middle peasants in the form of imprisonment in Domzak, expulsion or forced labor, in almost all cases, with complete confiscation of property. In the form of a fine by the resolution of the Village Council, moreover, this fine almost always seized all property. Finally, in the form of exile from the collective farm with the abandonment of all property on the collective farm.

The reasons for this situation lie in the tense plan of bakery harvesting, in the mistakes of the district leadership during bakery harvesting, planting campaign and in collectivization. And finally, in the weakness of the party organization of the district.

Under the tight plan of grain harvesting for the district - the district authorities could not distribute it correctly in the districts, since the poorly established case of studying the districts did not allow to take

into account the yields of each individual district. And therefore, for some areas, it turned out to be impossible tasks.

As a result of the weakness of the party organization, the lack of skill and powerlessness to launch mass work in accordance with the tasks that the organization faced, with the presence of intensified kulaks activity, with the tension of the district plan and the overstrain of individual districts, with the installation that the plan should be fulfilled, in whatever way. All this together led to confusion not only in the villages, but also in the districts, resulting in the fact that instead of rigid implementation of the party's directives to individual social groups of the aul and village in the implementation of the grain procurement plan. The commissioners, party cells, village councils on an equal footing with the kulaks captured the middle man. All pressure measures were applied to the same extent as kulak - imprisonment in domzak, expulsion, confiscation of property, forced labour, deprivation of the right to vote.

In preparing for the planting campaign, a major mistake was made by the district that instead of the installation given by The Region to increase the area from 28/29 by 10%, the district took an increase of 20%. It is clear that this was not real in the presence of errors and bends in grain-harvesting with a large loss of working livestock.

The second fundamental mistake of the district was the installation of collecting 100% of seeds required for planting into seed funds. This situation, again, as in grain procurement, created an overstrain in the regions.

Overwhelming plans in the size of the area and in the amount of seed collection led to new excesses in relation to the middle peasant. Courts, fines, and confiscation of property were applied to the middle peasant for failure to surrender the seed fund.

Such wide layers of the middle peasants in grain procurement and sowing campaigns were captured by repressions. It should be noted that the size of the bends in some areas were stronger, while in others weaker.

In addition to the court and administrative repression of the middle people in certain areas, there are actions such as leaving the pud of bread for the whole family until the new harvest, unauthorized arrests, not only kulaks, but also middle people authorized, seizure of property without a court decision and without a resolution of the village Council.

In the field of collective farm construction, a major mistake made by the district leadership is expressed in the fact that the January Plenary of the KK, and the JCC have decided to declare Azat, Atbasar and Stalin districts as areas of complete collectivization in order to achieve on average 40% of collectivized farms in the 30s. This decision, taken without regard of forces, capabilities and readiness, has been further expanded on the ground. For example: Leninsky district takes the installation for 75% collectivization, and individual villages for 100%.

Trends to achieve the accepted% collectivization force local workers to use administrative pressure to the middle-class and the poor to force them to join the collective farms ("who does not join the collective farm are against the Soviet power" Leninsky district).

Along with this, the Commissioners, in pursuit of a high% of those involved in collective farms allow the foreign element to seep into collective farms, and significant clogging was observed in individual collective farms. In pursuit of quantity, quality is forgotten in collective farm construction.

The questions of the workforce distribution, labor discipline, plan, life, etc. are not raised on collective farms.

The last cleaning of collective farms in most collective farms did not produce results, thanks to poor leadership from the districts.

Along with all these weaknesses, mistakes and shortcomings in collective farm construction, a new type of kinks was made for the middle peasant in certain areas, which turned out to be significant: this is exclusion of the middle peasants from collective farms, often without sufficient grounds "for a bad attitude to business," "for the fact of selling a cow before joining the collective farm" (whereas at the reception they knew it). The exception was usually accompanied by the abandonment of all property in the collective farm, as in all collective farms, except clothes, dining dishes and sometimes birds, which were shared among them.

There were naked, spontaneous dispossession of the whole region with the use of illegal measures: all property that was shared here was taken away, dispossessed immediately at night with the children were driven out of the house, etc. for example, in the Kurgan district, they realized that they had dispossessed Vagin, a 3-year-old member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and working in the District of the Earth Commission.

Vagin is an active worker, participated in the events of 1921 against the whites, the latter took all his property from him. It was decided to confiscate all property as acquired "exploitative way", and to evict him. This decision was approved by the Plenum of the C / Council. The dispossession was carried out at the insistence of one poor man, suing for hooliganism. In Tagil District, a worker with 35 years of work experience was ranked among the kulaks of the 1st category on the grounds that he had agricultural machinery. In Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk and other districts, there were cases of dispossession of the Red Army men who had just returned from the Red Army to their middle and even poor households, for example, one dispossessed Red Army soldier because he had 9 days of arrest for unauthorized absence while serving in the Red Army. In the Smolensk region, property was seized from the father of the Red Army soldier Kostin, who paid for agriculture tax in the amount of 19 rubles., the old man was bound and arrested. Despite his release from the organs of the OGPU with the appropriate certificate, he was arrested five times by local authorities (GAAO D.150:9).

Dekulakization was also carried out through the judiciary under the guise of repression for not contributing to the family fund, and the tasks were given deliberately unbearable (to the bays, cattle breeders, worshipers, employees). Part of the middle peasants also came under confiscation and deportation.

There were noted a number of cases of beatings of peasants, including the middle peasants and other outrages during dispossession. For example, the chairman of the Pochinovskiy Village Council of the Labor District, Chirkov (candidate of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)) decided to raid to catch the "liquidated" kulaks. Seeing a group of drunk men walking down the street, Chirkov grabbed his gun and went out with the "activists", shouting "stop I'll shoot. The drunk, who turned out to be sheepskin dressers who came to work, rushed to run, and one of them, in order to hide from the attack, tried to climb over the fence. Chirkov shot and wounded this sheep skin dresser (GAAO D.150:12).

In some areas of the Alma-Ata District, the elimination of the kulaks was carried out under the guise of combating squandering livestock and equipment, without the participation of the poor and middle peasant masses. The following facts from the activities of the Kalinin RIK, Alma-Ata District testify to what distortions such administrative "liquidation" has led in practice. In early February for all s / councils of the Kalinin district, lists of people "squandering livestock and property" were compiled. The lists were compiled hastily, without discussing them at the poor meetings, without indicating the signs by which the people included in them could be attributed to the kulak households and without indicating the facts of squandering property. According to these lists, on the basis of the decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of January 16 and February 1, 1930, the kulaks were confiscated. It was written as follows: "On February 12, we, the undersigned, the chairman of the Village Council of the village of Kamensky Kondratenko and the member of the Village Council of Sollogub Nikolai, a member of the selection committee of the Krasny Kombinat collective farm, Koslyak Ivan, Petro Veretelnikov composed this act as follows: When carrying out continuous collectivization and accounting of property of citizens located in the Kamensky Village Council, it was noticed and established that the below-mentioned citizens deliberately squandered property of inventory, livestock, fodder, fuel, logging, damage to buildings (24 names are listed). Kalininsky RIC was asked to confiscate the property of the kulaks for squandering property. "

Such petitions on the same or the next day were approved by the visiting session of the RIC without any verification, purely mechanically. As a result, among the "liquidated" there were many middle peasants, families of Red Army soldiers and Red partisans, whose property, even before the approval of the resolution of the Village Council by the RIK, was taken to the last strand and transferred to the collective farm without any accounting - in bulk.

When the prosecutors checked the lists of 53 dispossessed farms in the village of Leninsky, Kalininsky District, only 16 individually taxed individuals were found and only 16 deprived of suffrage.

It is curious that when after 2 weeks the Village Council brought up the discussion of the collective farm meeting on the eviction of dispossessed farms, the meeting decided that 4 families should be accepted into the collective farm and the property confiscated from them should be considered public, and 3 families should not be evicted, and property should not be taken to the collective farm, since it was already sold.

These are the results to which the Golotyotyap "liquidation of the kulaks" brought.

Among the protocols of the Kalinin RIK, a representative of the Alma-Ata District Prosecutor's Office who traveled on behalf of a non-profit organization found protocols that contained such orders, for example: "Tikhonov Timofeya to resettle the middle peasant economy with kulak's psychology". This means attributing it to the 3rd category and evicting to remote lands in the same area.

In addition to the fact that a significant number of fists go “to the forests and mountains”, according to the North Caucasian Regional Prosecutor’s Office, the flight of fists into the city in all areas is becoming widespread. They run to the middle peasants, especially their German ...

Recently, the Akmola executive committee has revealed that in a number of villages mainly from the Russian population / Akmola province, the working population concludes so-called “protection contracts” with cattle stealers. Under these agreements, one party, mostly former cattle-stealers or people connected to the criminal world, take protection from the abduction of all livestock belonging to that company or to individual members of the society with which they enter into an agreement, and in case of the abduction of "insured" animals, they undertake the search for such animals or pay the estimated value of the stolen animal to the victim, while the other side of the population assumes the obligation to pay the people who have taken over the cattle protection the established fee with the estimated value surrendered under the protection of the animal.

Active participation, as well as assistance in concluding this kind of agreement, is taken, first of all, by the well-off part of the population, the kulaks, are initiators who are interested in the safety of their property / livestock /, who can pay the contractual payment on time, they also force the poorest part of the population to accept participation in the concluded agreements, to which the last / poor population / knowing in advance that they are not able to pay the fees established by the agreement in a timely manner - “theft tax”, knowing also that with regard to non-payers or non-corrected tax payers - cattle robbery will be used as a measure of measures, yet, being terrorized by repeated raids and cattle theft, it is forced to take part in the conclusion of these clearly unlawful agreements.

Understanding that such actions aimed at undermining the power of the Soviet state and undermining the authority of local authorities, and that all this causes an aggravation of interethnic relations, the Akmolgubispolcom suggests:

1. In order to identify such contracts in your county, strengthen work with the grass-root Soviet apparatus, bearing in mind that such contracts are not registered and are concluded illegally. In order to successfully carry out the planned activities, it is also necessary to link the work with the Assistant Prosecutor for your county, use the connection with the villagers and their meetings on combating crime, as well as when visiting the village employees of the Executive Committee, together with other issues put reports on this topic at the general meetings of citizens, explaining to the population the illegality of these treaties and all the consequences that follow.

2. If such agreements are found, immediately institute criminal proceedings against the perpetrators / through the Prosecutor's Office /, qualifying these crimes as falling under Art. 53-1 of the Criminal Code, according to Art. 59-4 of the Criminal Code through Art. 16, taking the preventive measure of unconditional detention in relation to the guilty.

3. During production, investigative bodies need to focus on clarifying: a) initiators, b) actual participants, c) direct participation leaders who did not accept, but responded with their property, d) the method of distributing money from a tax thief, e) all bai and kulak elements that are involved in this - bearing in mind that the bai element, being essentially the organizer of everything that weakens the authority of the authorities - does not directly participate in these events, e) attitude of inter-ethnic relations, g) weakening of local authorities, h) disruption of national policy, and) complications inevitably caused by such criminal acts, having checked for cases of victims of late payment of tax thieves to actual perpetrators and leaders of such a method of influence, k) pay special attention to the question of how in the course of proceedings - the consequence of the cases that have already arisen, as well as during visits to the village, the cases of registration of these treaties in the VICs, village councils, etc., and if so found, the perpetrators must be prosecuted.

Investigation of cases is carried out at the fastest pace with a special trip to the place under the direction of the prosecutor and his responsibility for the speed and completeness of the investigation.

It’s time to check whether there have been cases of citizens contacting the authorities with complaints about the collection of a tax thief and what measures are being taken to eliminate this criminal phenomenon / charging a tax thief / and if it was established in the actions of the authorities, criminal negligence in resolving these complaints in the form of rejection appropriate measures, untimely adoption of measures, etc., initiating criminal prosecution against the latter.

Conclusion. So was eliminated the most active capable part of the peasantry (Sharua). The policy of eliminating the kulaks has caused great damage to the country's economy. The method was administrative, the nature of the political character, the result of which led to the mass tragedy of the people.

Thus, during the implementation of the policy of dispossession, there were “excesses” committed during the liquidation of kulak farms, appropriation of confiscated property, etc. The conditions for the abuse and lawlessness of state representatives in relation to the peasantry were laid down by the state policy itself to carry out the liquidation of the kulaks.

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