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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIVE FARMS OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD (1946 – 1953)

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Abstract. The author in the article studies the features of the socio-economic development of the collective farms of Kazakhstan in the post-war period. The post-war decade was difficult for the collective farms and the peasantry. The collective farms were faced with urgent problems of improving the culture of agriculture, supplying irrigation water, preserving social livestock, and also providing labor. Despite the crisis situation in the agrarian sector, the state continued to alienate a significant part of agricultural products from the collective farms, obligatory grain procurements were maintained. The solution of agricultural development issues was traditionally carried out within the framework of the command and administrative leadership, without using the principles of economic incentives. The implementation of a number of agrarian reforms to enlarge the collective farms only helped to restore the pre-war level of production. The restoration of agriculture led only to a slight improvement in the socio-economic situation of the collective farmers, and made it possible to solve the problem of supplying the city with food.

Key words: post-war period, collective farms, peasantry, grain procurement, animal husbandry, water supply, workdays, standard of living.

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СОҒЫСТАН КЕЙІНГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕ ҚАЗАҚСТАН КОЛХОЗДАРЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ (1946 – 1953)

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Аңдатпа. Автор мақалада соғыстан кейінгі кезеңде Қазақстан колхоздарының әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму ерекшеліктерін зерттейді. Соғыстан кейінгі онжылдық колхоздар мен шаруалар үшін қиын кезең болды. Колхоздардың алдында егіншілік мәдениетін арттырудың, суармалы сумен жабдықтаудың, қоғамдық малдың сақталуының, сондай-ақ жұмыс күшімен қамтамасыз етудің өзекті мәселелері тұрды. Аграрлық сектордағы дағдарыстық жағдайға қарамастан, мемлекет колхоздардан ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің едәуір бөлігін иеліктен шығаруды жалғастырды, міндетті нан дайындау жұмыстары сақталды. Ауыл шаруашылығын дамыту мәселелерін шешу экономикалық ынталандыру қағидаттарын пайдаланбай, командалық-әкімшілік басшылық шеңберінде дәстүрлі түрде жүргізілді. Колхоздарды күшейту бойынша бірқатар аграрлық реформаларды жүргізу соғысқа дейінгі өндіріс деңгейін қалпына келтіруге көмектесті. Ауыл шаруашылығын қалпына келтіру колхозшылардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық

жағдайының шамалы жақсаруына әкелді, қаланы азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз ету мәселесін шешуге мүмкіндік берді.

Түйін сөздер: соғыстан кейінгі кезең, колхоздар, шаруалар, астық дайындау, мал шаруашылығы, сумен жабдықтау, еңбек күндері, өмір сүру деңгейі.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КОЛХОЗОВ КАЗАХСТАНА В ПОСЛЕВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД (1946 – 1953)

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Аннотация. Автор в статье изучает особенности социально-экономического развития колхозов Казахстана в послевоенный период. Послевоенное десятилетие было трудным для колхозов и крестьянства. Перед колхозами стояли насущные проблемы повышения культуры земледелия, снабжения поливочной водой, сохранности общественного скота, а также обеспечения рабочей силой. Несмотря на кризисное положение в аграрном секторе, государство продолжало отчуждать значительную часть сельскохозяйственной продукции у колхозов, сохранялись обязательные хлебозаготовки. Решение вопросов развития сельского хозяйства шло традиционно в рамках командно-административного руководства, без использования принципов экономического стимулирования. Проведение ряда аграрных реформ по укрупнению колхозов лишь помогло восстановить довоенный уровень производства. Восстановление сельского хозяйства привело лишь к незначительному улучшению социально-экономического положения колхозников, позволило решить вопрос о снабжении города продовольствием.

Ключевые слова: послевоенный период, колхозы, крестьянство, хлебозаготовки, животноводство, водоснабжение, трудодни, уровень жизни.

Introduction. In the modern historiography of Kazakhstan, the study of the socio-economic history of the post-war period is of great importance. This is especially true for the agriculture of Kazakhstan, since the republic remained a large agro-industrial region. In the first post-war years, in 1946, natural disasters hit agriculture. The first post-war year was difficult for the country's agriculture. The drought of 1946 severely affected the agriculture of the war-affected areas. In this regard, the role of the eastern regions, including Kazakhstan, in providing the country with bread and meat increased even more.

Today, in the historical science of Kazakhstan, the issue of studying the post-war development of collective farms in the context of the consequences of military modernization in the 1920-1930s is being updated. The post-war period was marked by further pressure from the totalitarian regime. In particular, this affected the collective farm peasantry, whose life, in addition to daily exhausting work for workdays, was aggravated by tough laws and taxes, which were intended to restore the ruined economy. The situation of the peasantry was aggravated by the consequences of the drought and the famine that followed it in 1946-1947. In the central regions of Russia, which could not but affect the increased pressure on the Kazakh steppe. At the same time, there were many shortcomings and excesses in the organization of collective and state farm production in the republic in the post-war decade, the culture of agriculture remained extremely low, and public animal husbandry developed unsatisfactorily. Studies show that the agriculture of Kazakhstan could not provide the country with the necessary amount of food, and the industry - with agricultural raw materials, there was a shortage of food. Therefore, the country's leadership began to solve the problem in an extensive way: to develop vast areas of new lands, which led to a mass campaign to develop virgin and fallow lands.

Materials and methods. The article attempts to study the socio-economic development of the collective farms of Kazakhstan in the post-war decade in the context of socio-economic history. The methodological basis of the study is the principle of historicism, since the object of study is studied in its evolutionary development and undergoes changes in the designated period. The systematic approach allows us to present everyday life, which has diverse internal elements, connections and processes, as an integral part of a wider system of relationships, and the rural population of the region as an integral part of the country's population as a whole. The multidimensionality and complexity of the collective farm peasantry as an object of research is determined as one of the main interdisciplinary approaches. The study uses a synthesis of macro- and microhistorical approaches. All these areas were united by a single methodological scheme, a single program based on the purpose of the study. When writing the article, general scientific methods were used: analysis, synthesis, statistical method. Special methods include methods of comparative analysis, historical-typological, problem-chronological, historical-systematic methods.

The source base was archival materials from the State Archives of the Russian Federation (SARF), the Russian State Archives of Contemporary History (RSACH), the North Kazakhstan State Archives (NKSA), as well as statistical materials (for example, censuses of 1939 and 1959), periodicals and eyewitness accounts. The theoretical basis of the study was the work of representatives of foreign and domestic historical thought, who made a huge contribution to the study of various aspects of agrarian history.

Discussion. Today, in the national historical science there is a rich historiographic research base, in which the authors studied the socio-economic aspects of the history of Kazakhstan. The time period under consideration is 1946–1953. in the scientific literature is marked as the post-war recovery period. In the works of Muritova A.B. (Muritova, 1991), Slambekov Z. (Slambekov, 1992) the agrarian issue was still considered in the context of the party's role in restoring the destroyed economy in villages and auls. Modern Kazakh historiography fills in the gaps in the history of the Soviet state, revealing the inhumane policy towards the peasantry. In the fundamental scientific works of Kazakh scientists, such as M. Kozybaev (Kozybayev, 1997), K.S. Aldazhumanov (Aldazhumanov, 1997), T. Omarbekov (Omarbekov, 2003), Zh.B. Abylkhozhin (Abylkhozhin, 1997, 2019) raises methodological issues of studying the Soviet peasantry in the context of studying the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan. The issues of socio-economic development of the collective farm peasantry were raised by Kh.M. Abzhanov (Abzhanov, 1992), K.A. Berdenova and S.I. Imanberdieva (Berdanova, 1994), Z.G. Saktaganova (Saktaganova, 2017).

In foreign historiography, there is an active rethinking of the post-war history of agriculture and the peasantry from the standpoint of new approaches and concepts. Within the framework of the theory of modernization or the civilizational approach, the peasantry was studied in the works of Zima V.F. (Zima, 1996), E.Yu. Zubkova (Zubkova, 2000), V.P. Popov (Popov, 2000). Within the framework of the historical and anthropological approach, N. Lebina (Lebina, 2015) and S. Boym (Boym, 2009) and others studied various aspects of the life of the Soviet peasantry. General trends in domestic and foreign historiography show that the daily practices and social strategies for the survival of the peasantry in the era of the crisis of Stalin's agrarian policy remain a poorly studied issue.

Results. The peasantry of Kazakhstan in the post-war period was heterogeneous and represented by diversity in ethnic and socio-economic terms. In particular, it included representatives of European nationalities - the descendants of peasant migrants from the European parts of the empire, the Kazakh population itself, which went through power modernization, representatives of deported peoples from 1936 to 1945 – special settlers, etc. The large losses of the population during the Great Patriotic War, when almost half of the more than 1 million called up for the front did not return, also left an imprint on everyday work, when women and children acted as workers. In addition, the agriculture of Kazakhstan supplied the evacuated population with food: during the war years and after the war, thousands of cattle, a large amount of equipment, and food were sent for these needs. Large human losses during the war years, as well as the redirection of all available resources (equipment and food) to support the needs of the evacuated population, the residual principle of financing, outdated equipment and production methods, the lack of a system for updating and selecting the seed fund led to low yields, and

after this is the food crisis. So, in Kazakhstan, in the first post-war five-year plan (1946-1950), the average annual grain yield was 4-6 centners per hectare, which was comparable only with the indicators of 1913 (Abylkhozhin, 2019:13).

In the post-war period in the North Kazakhstan region, grain yields fell by almost 3 times: if in 1938-1943 the yield was about 11.9 centners per hectare, then in 1945 - 4.9 centners per hectare, and in 1946 - 4.1 centner per hectare (SKGA, 164:9). The reduction in varietal crops was also influenced by the lack of a quality seed fund: in 1940, crops accounted for 84.4%, and in 1946 - 28% (SKGA, 223:104). To restore the sown area and increase the yield of grain crops, it was planned to expand the fallows and plowing the fallow land (SKGA, 164: 9). However, many government measures, such as the selection of supervisory personnel, the renewal of agricultural equipment, the creation of forest protection belts, and the improvement of soil cultivation technology, were of a short-term nature and were aimed only at combating the external signs of the crisis. They did not concern the improvement of the position of the commodity producer himself, the peasant, and were aimed only at the need to fulfill the state plan for grain procurement.

General trends of decline in agriculture also affected livestock: in 1941-1946, the number of livestock of all types decreased by 26% or 164,686 heads. So, in the Soviet district of the North Kazakhstan region in 1946, only 1/3 of the farms had up to 10 cows and 50 ewes. The number of horses has significantly decreased, therefore, in collective farms, state farms, and personal farms, cows were used as draft power. The lack of fodder and material and technical base, selected breeding stock and systematization of work in this direction had a negative impact on the state of animal husbandry. The poor harvest of 1946 had a noticeable effect on fodder procurement, which led to a massive loss of livestock, in particular young animals, and the incidence of adult herds. In 1947, out of 426 collective farms, only 70 had such an insignificant number of livestock, however, even its growth could not cover the planned deliveries of meat (Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast', 1993: 276).

On September 19, 1946, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On measures to eliminate violations of the Charter of the agricultural artel in collective farms." It revealed serious violations of the Charter, expressed in the waste and plunder of public lands and public goods, the improper use of workdays, and so on. Ways were outlined for overcoming violations of the Artel's Charter and other shortcomings in the life of collective farms. In the course of implementing this resolution, 249,000 heads of cattle stolen and illegally taken from them, more than 13 million rubles of money, a large amount of food and other material assets were returned to the collective farms of the republic. In addition, more than 610,000 hectares of public lands were returned to collective farms. Due to the reduction of the bloated staff of administrative and service personnel of collective farms, more than 50 thousand collective farmers were released to work directly in production teams and on livestock farms. About 5.5 thousand people were withdrawn from payment on workdays, as they had nothing to do with collective farms. Much work has been done to restore the statutory order in the management of collective farms. However, this resolution contributed to the normalization of land accounting, wages on the collective farm only for a short time, since in reality it could not radically change the situation with food, but only offended the interests of individual peasants.

In order to increase production after the adoption on May 30, 1950 of the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On the consolidation of small collective farms and the tasks of party organizations in this matter", collective farms were strengthened in agriculture by merging small and low-power ones. This brought a reduction in the number of collective farms from 1945 to 1952. more than three times, there were 2047. The number of livestock increased the sown area of irrigated land expanded by 16%. The MTS of the republic was strengthened, which served 95% of the collective farms against 76% in 1946.

Table 1 – The number of collective farms in Kazakhstan in 1949-1956. (Tursunbaev, 1960: 117)

At the end of the year	Number of collective farms	Number of collective farm yards	Number of collective farm members
1949	6737	614504	1260970
1950	3626	598446	1238651

1951	3198	578024	1199907
1952	3021	564011	1176612
1953	2290	550340	1183650
1954	2846	546989	1158815
1955	2718	555917	1224842
1956	2612	550775	1242839

During the recovery period, all the mechanisms of the command-administrative system, the methods of pumping funds out of the countryside, became even more sophisticated. With regard to rural residents, the methods of non-economic coercion intensified; continued, as in the war years, natural deliveries of meat, milk, eggs and other products at state (non-equivalent) prices. Despite the crisis situation in the agrarian sector, the state continued to alienate a significant part of agricultural products from collective farms.

In the 1940s-1950s, mandatory supplies for grain procurements reached 50 percent or more in relation to the gross harvest. Moreover, state purchase prices for agricultural products were so low that they reimbursed less than half of the cost. Many different taxes (direct and indirect), a forced system of distribution of government loans, etc. worsened the already difficult, critical condition of rural residents. In addition, the collective farmers did not have passports and were registered according to the lists maintained by the village councils. This deprived them of the possibility of free movement, change of residence, legally tied to the collective farm, giving their work a feudal character. Peasants were not entitled to vacations, pensions, benefits. The whole system contributed to the alienation of the producer from both the means of production and the results of labor (Saktaganova, 2003:129).

In turn, non-fulfillment of procurement plans was equated with state crimes. So, on November 4, 1946, a meeting of the North Kazakhstan Regional Committee of the Party was held on the progress of grain procurements in the region. According to the results of the audit, 416 collective farms were identified that did not fulfill the grain procurement plan, of which 102 collective farms did not participate in the delivery of bread. 231 people were prosecuted for the disruption of grain delivery by the prosecutor's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including: 24 people for the disruption of grain harvesting and grain procurement plans, 18 people for spoiling grain, 189 people for theft and theft of grain. People's courts convicted 209 people, of which 17 people were sentenced to capital punishment, that is, to death - 2 people, to 10 years in prison – 15 people (Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblast', 1993: 276).

As is known, in order to improve the situation in animal husbandry, in 1949 the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution "On a three-year plan for the development of social collective farm and state farm productive animal husbandry." Despite the measures taken, due to the shortage of fodder reserves in the winter of 1949-1950, there was a significant reduction in the number of livestock by 8.9%. Therefore, the undertaken plan for the development of animal husbandry for 3 years, in the absence of cardinal measures to manage the livestock sector and mechanisms for solving accumulated problems, was fulfilled only for two types of livestock: for sheep - by 106%, for horses – by 100.2%. In turn, the implementation of the plan for cattle was 89%, and for poultry only 22.4%, etc. (NKSA, 489: 159).

A significant problem in the collective farms was the safety of public livestock. According to the act of checking the safety of social livestock in the collective farms of the Aktobe region, the state plan for increasing the number of livestock for 1949, as of October 1, the collective farms of the region have not been implemented for any type of livestock. In three districts of the region, there was a decrease in the number of cattle compared to the presence on January 1, 1949 by 1007 heads, including in the Karabutakovsky district by 379 heads, in Temirsky by 322 heads, in the Dzhurunsky district by 206 heads. The failure of the collective farms of the region to fulfill the state plan was the result of large losses of livestock from death, squandering from collective farms, as well as an exorbitantly large expense for on-farm needs (SARF, 211: 3).

In many collective farms of the Aktobe region, the safety of livestock from theft and other losses not related to the loss of livestock was not ensured. Only in 4 districts of the region - Chelkarsky, Khobdinsky, Novo-Rossiysky and Dzhurunsky in 1949, a shortage of 733 sheep, 84 cattle, 5 horses and

4 camels was established on collective farms. (SARF, 211: 5). In many cases, no civil suits were filed against persons guilty of the death and theft of livestock through the judiciary, and the loss of livestock on collective farms was restored in kind at the expense of the personal livestock of collective farmers. At the same time, the boards of collective farms often indiscriminately involved in compensating for the loss of livestock many collective farmers without establishing their guilt in the loss of livestock. Thus, for example, during 1948 and 1949 the collective farms of the Chelkarsky district received 7 civil suits for compensation for damage from the death and theft of livestock to the people's court. At the same time, only in 1949, in order to cover the loss of livestock, it was proposed to the collective farmers to hand over 528 sheep, 75 head of cattle and 28 horses to the collective farms. On October 1, 1949, 60 sheep, 12 cattle and 3 horses were handed over to the collective farmers (SARF, 211: 6). In many cases, the reasons for the shortage of livestock remained unexplained, and those responsible for the shortage were not held liable. In the Aktobe region over the past 2-3 years in many collective farms there have been numerous facts of reciprocal release to collective farmers and individuals of social livestock for slaughter and also for temporary use. At the same time, the cattle distributed in this way, in a number of cases, was returned to the collective farms with other, less valuable cattle, or not returned at all. Dairy animals and working cattle were transferred for temporary use free of charge or for a small fee. (SARF, 211: 8-9).

The situation with the development of animal husbandry in the East Kazakhstan region was also very unfavorable, as can be seen from the following data.

Table 2 – Development of animal husbandry in the East Kazakhstan region in 1916-1953 (RSACH, 522: 4)

Types of livestock	Number of livestock by all categories of farms (thousand heads)					
	1916	1928	1940	1946	1952	1953
Cattle	358,1	496,9	295,2	252,5	259,9	315,4
Sheep and goats	1029,4	1444,3	507,2	485,6	958,7	1213,4
Pigs	22,8	49,7	87,7	22,4	57,4	100,2

Thus, despite the significant increase in the number of cattle in the post-war period, their number in 1953 had not yet reached the level of 1928. The productivity of animal husbandry in the collective farms of the East Kazakhstan region remained extremely low. The main reason for the unsatisfactory state of animal husbandry was the lag in the fodder base for the growth of livestock. Grass-sowing was poorly developed in the region, fodder root crops, melons and silage crops were grown in extremely small amounts. Measures to improve meadows and pastures were completely insufficiently carried out, estuary irrigation was little used, which led to a low yield of natural hayfields (RSACH, 522: 5).

One of the urgent problems of the collective farms of Kazakhstan was the supply of irrigation water. In accordance with the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated April 29, 1949 No. 1720, a cash payment was introduced for water supplied for irrigation of crops and other household needs. In August 1953, in the name of G.M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A letter was sent on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR E. Taybekov and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Zh. Shayakhmetov, in which the problem of the high cost of water received by the collective farms of the republic for irrigating grain crops and rice was raised. The letter stated that in the Kazakh SSR, crops are annually sown on irrigated lands on an area of about one million hectares, of which grain crops accounted for 560,000 hectares, including the area sown with rice is 29,000 hectares. With the established irrigation rate, the payment for water for one hectare of grain crops per season was on average 20 rubles, and for rice - 200 rubles. With the unsatisfactory technical condition of the irrigation systems, insufficient equipment of their hydraulic structures and large water losses in the canals, the cost of irrigating one hectare of agricultural crops was much more expensive. With an average yield of rice per hectare of 22 centners and the state procurement price for one centner of 20 rubles, the cost of rice per hectare was 440 rubles. From the above data, it can be seen that the cost of irrigation water alone accounted for 45% of the cost of rice produced per hectare. For the rest of the grain crops, the cost of water was 20% of the cost of production per hectare. The high cost of payment for water received by the collective farms for irrigation led many collective farms to great financial difficulties. Thus, the debt

of collective farms for water supplied for irrigation of agricultural crops as of July 1, 1953 amounted to 44 million rubles, including the balance of debt for previous years of 33 million rubles. In this regard, the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan asked the Council of Ministers of the USSR to write off debts for past years for water in the amount of 33 million rubles from the collective farms of the republic, and also to significantly reduce payment for water up to 70% of the established payment (SARF, 2659:7).

After careful consideration of the request, by the order of the Ministers of the USSR of September 5, 1953, it was granted the right to write off in 1953 from the collective farms of the republic, experiencing financial difficulties, the debts of previous years for water, submitted to them by state irrigation systems, in the amount of up to 25 million rubles. However, in the opinion of the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, it was inappropriate to reduce the amount of payment for water supplied by the irrigation systems of the Kazakh SSR (SARF, 2659: 3). The Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR was recommended to take measures to ensure the timely receipt of funds from collective farms and other water user farms for the water supplied to them by state irrigation systems (SARF, 2659: 11).

In the southern regions of Kazakhstan as of November 1953, agriculture was carried out at a low level, on collective farms and state farms, the possibilities of increasing productivity through the widespread use of agrotechnical measures, as well as expanding sown areas, were poorly used. In 1952, the Almaty region handed over to the state about 5 million poods, and in 1953 3.5 million poods (RSACH, 521: 6). In the collective farms of the region, essentially nomadic livestock breeding was carried out and the necessary measures were not taken to create conditions for the stall or semi-stall keeping of livestock (RGANI, 521: 2). In 1952, cattle died - 8.3% of the total livestock, sheep - 9.2%, horses - 6% and pigs - 14.6%. The greatest death took place in 1951, due to the lack of feed and premises. This year, 14.6% of cattle, 20.9% of sheep, 10.2% of horses and 18.1% of pigs died (RSACH, 521: 7). Unsatisfactory indicators of livestock productivity and failure to meet the plans for milk yield and wool shearing in the collective farms of the region were explained by a weak fodder base, the lack of livestock with comfortable livestock buildings and the lack of staffing of livestock farms with the necessary number of attendants, the lack of mechanization of work in livestock breeding.

In 1953, in the Almaty region, approximately 40-50% of the shepherds did not have livestock or had one cow, 2-3 sheep. The presence of such a quantity of livestock did not provide the shepherd's family with meat, because the family consisted of 5-7 people. The certificate contained suspicions of abuse of power and theft of livestock by shepherds: "The everyday features of Kazakh livestock breeders are such that if there is no meat, he says "There is nothing". His menu is permanent - beshbarmak. There is no doubt that the shepherds slaughter sheep from the common herd, no control helps here (shepherds are located at a distance of 100 to 300 km from the estates of collective farms). The head or skin of a sheep, allegedly dead, is delivered to the controller. "The carcass," says the shepherd, "I fed the dogs." Such shepherds have a large "case" of livestock. At the same time, shepherds, who have a large number of livestock for personal use, as a rule, fulfilled and over fulfilled their plans. The certificate contained a proposal that the collective farms should allocate to the shepherds the necessary amount of livestock with cost coverage (in money or in kind) in installments (RSACH, 521: 12-13).

One of the problems of the collective farms of Kazakhstan was the lack of labor force. In the collective farms of the Almaty region at the beginning of 1953, there were 41,290 collective farm households, there were 59,928 able-bodied collective farmers, of which 15,833 people, or 26.4%, were employed in animal husbandry. The Kegen and Narynkol livestock-breeding regions experienced a particularly great shortage of people, where the number of people employed in animal husbandry was only 36-37% of the need. To solve the personnel issue, the labor of special settlers was actively involved: "In order to provide public animal husbandry with labor, along with the mechanization of the main labor-intensive work, it is required to relocate to the livestock breeding areas of the region, during 1954 from the city of Alma-Ata and regional centers at least 4-5 thousand people. families of special settlers" (RSACH, 521: 40-41).

The transition to monetary relations was facilitated by an increase in purchase prices for grain, which in turn increased the cash income of collective farms in September 1953 by 20 million rubles, in 1954 by 29 million without increasing the total mass of commodities. The increase in the cash income

of agriculture led to the replacement of payment in kind with grain by cash payments, which stimulated the work of peasants and created real levers of economic interest, which had not been given due attention in previous years. However, the monetary income of collective farmers in the post-war period was meager and below the pre-war level: in comparison, if in 1940 the monetary part of the workday was 58 kopecks, then in 1950 it was only 40 kopecks. In turn, incomes in kind increased: in the North Kazakhstan region they amounted to 0.7 kg per workday in 1949, 5.4 kg in 1950; was 7.3 kg, in Leninsky - 6.5 kg, and in Priishimsky - 6.1 kg per workday. Despite the increased stimulation of the peasantry to work, even in 1950 in the North Kazakhstan region there were cases of non-production of the minimum workday (6600 collective farmers or 13% of the total number of workers). The presence of this category of collective farmers testified to the loss of interest among the rural population in the results of their work (NKSA, 1038: 13, 28).

The food supply and the standard of living of the peasantry remained at a rather low level. Here is what reports on the main items of expenditure of the family budget of a peasant family Khasanova Dilyara Gabidullova (born in 1947), a resident of the North Kazakhstan region, who studied the history of the region according to the recollections of her parents: «They practically didn't buy it from others, of course, it was difficult with food ... they grew something themselves ... There was no such special food, sugar, bread, tea, milk But it was very difficult with food in Soviet times» (Memoirs of Khasanova D.G.). This fact is also confirmed by archival data, which show that against the backdrop of the food crisis, the provision of consumer products by the authorities to the peasantry was so bad that it was carried out mainly at the expense of small personal subsidiary plots of the population itself.

Conclusion. The post-war years were accompanied by crisis phenomena in almost all areas, and especially in agriculture, which showed the need to change the methods of administrative pressure. The post-war period was characterized by the strengthening of the administrative management of collective farms and state farms, which was manifested by the implementation of reforms. A number of agrarian reforms to enlarge the collective farms also failed to restore the pre-war level of production, since the reason lay in the alienation of the peasant from the means of production, the lack of his material interest. The development of agriculture was hampered by traditional command and control approaches, without the use of the principles of economic incentives. The collective farms were faced with urgent problems of improving the culture of agriculture, supplying irrigation water, preserving social livestock, and also providing labor. In turn, the problems were not fundamentally solved, the increase in grain production was often achieved in an extensive way by expanding the sown areas, and attempts were made to stabilize the livestock sector. However, the lack of a solution to systemic problems led to a difficult situation in animal husbandry and a reduction in livestock by almost 3 times, resulting in a massive jute in 1951-1952. In general, the post-war restoration of agriculture led to a slight improvement in the material situation of the peasantry.

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