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THE CAUSES OF FAMINE IN 1917-1919 YEARS IN THE FERGHANA VALLEY

Bahridinov Kahramon Nabievich*; **Yakubov Kamoliddin Nadjimitdinovich****;
Omonova Farida Alijonovna***

*Senior Lecture,
 Kokand State pedagogical Institute,
 Kokand, UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: kahramonbahriddinov@gmail.com

**Teacher of Kokand State pedagogical Institute,
 Kokand, UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: kamoliddin-1969@mail.ru

***Teacher of Kokand State pedagogical Institute,
 Kokand, UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

In this article analyzed the sources concerning the problems of famine and food scarcity in Ferghana valley during 1917-1919 years. It also provides a detailed review of Establishmen Soviet rule in the Ferghana Valley and the political situation in the valley. The events organized by Soviet government in the economic sphere and their consequences, the causes of famine in 1917-1919. The issue of eradicating illiteracy in Uzbekistan has been studied in the historiography of the Soviet period within the framework of one-sided, dominant ideological models. We could only tell them that there was no bread, that the provincial food department could only send grain. However, not a single package of bread has been distributed to the Sart (local population) districts for two days. The Food Committee of the Turkestan Province considered the question of the tea shortage at its meeting of January 12, 1918. According to the person in charge of tea delivery, "Tea consumption in Turkestan used to be 16 million pounds a year.

KEYWORDS: *Ferghana Valley, Famine, Causes Of Famine, First World War, Archive Sources, Soviet Period, Economic Policy, The Problem Of Food, Turkestan ASSR.*

INTRODUCTION

The early twentieth centuries are characterized by the riches of violent events both around the world and in Turkestan. Like as the establishment of the Soviet government in the region, National Struggle against Soviet government, bad economic situation. Many studies have been carried out in the history of historic to independence in the period of this period, and almost all of which are covered on the basis of the ideological requirements of that period. In addition, some problems of this stage have been ignored by historians. One such problem is the topic between 1917-1919 in the Ferghana Valley. The Soviet era in history of the twentieth century has done many studies on Volga and famine in Kazakhstan and publications. But terrifying and scale there is no integrity research on famine in the Ferghana Valley, which is not immune to them. That is why the authors have chosen the economic situation and famine in the Ferghana Valley as an object of research facility of 1917-1919 y.y. The relevance of the topic is also based on the problem that this problem requires a deep scientific and objective study based on the requirements of our day.

Methods and level of study

The article follows the principles of comparative analysis, historical, logical, structural, statistical analysis of scientific knowledge. The issue of eradicating illiteracy in Uzbekistan has been studied in the historiography of the Soviet period within the framework of one-sided, dominant ideological models. Research conducted during the years of independence has partially covered some aspects of the issue. These studies examine the work of eradicating illiteracy among the general public as part of the "food policy of the Soviet government" in the early stages of "socialist" construction. However, it can be said that the work to eradicate illiteracy among adults was organized as a campaign independent of the Soviet economic system, and this campaign, in turn, served a specific purpose.

Research results. As the main results of the study, issues can be seen in 1917-1919 with the uniqueness of the economic situation in the Ferghana Valley, the solution of the economy, the solution of food problems, as well as in-depth scientific analysis and objective coverage:

Establishment in the Ferghana Valley, of Soviet rule and the political situation in the valley.

- The events organized by Soviet government in the economic sphere and their consequences.
- The causes of famine in 1917-1919.
- In the fight against the famine of national leaders activity.
- Measures to solve economic problems and their results.
- The termination of famine and its consequences.

The First World War, the whole empire and its parties, as a result of the 1917 incidents in Petrograd, remained in the vire of the rival. As a result, it was possible not only a political but also economic crisis. The entire region was the most terrible threat to the ball. It was the famine, the problem of famine in 1917-1919 and the food of the food is manifested in the most dense Ferghana Valley in the Ferghana Valley. So what were the reasons for such a terrible famine? Why did the famine stretch the horrible paw to the country of Turkestan?

It is known that after the Turkestan region was invaded by the Russian empire, the region was made raw materials for metropolitan plants. In order to achieve this goal, one of the main species of the country is expanded to grow cotton. At the center of the textile industry, the rapid development of the textile industry led to the further increase in the labor for cotton and rapidly expand cotton plantations in Turkestan. In order to transport cotton raw cotton in the country, we can see that the construction of Orenburg and Casi Railages will escalate and transport cotton in the center as a result of the cotton growing and the grown harvest. In particular, according to 1914, the transportation of cotton was 10% of the total turnover on these railways.

The farmers of Turkestan, in particular the Ferghana Valley, have been forced to come to the cotton fields in order to feed a family. Fertile lands of Ferghana, artificial irrigation and developed agriculture will lead to an incredible expansion of cotton growing. In 1913, cotton was planted in 1913 in the Ferghana Valley, 303,150 hektar in 1914, and in 19125 hektar, 348.525 hektar l and. In order to add to 50% of the total crop area in Ferghana region, cotton in 47 existing sowns in Ferghana region was 50% of the total arena in Ferghana region, in 40%, and 70% in the remaining 23 districts [1]. As a result, other crops, especially cereals, especially the population's main source of subsistence, are enshrined in the dependence of the valley to import grain. The hardworking population of the cotton fields remained severely in force.

In addition, as a result of expansion of cotton growing cereals and fodder areas, it created a shortage of bread and fodder in Turkestan. As an example, if the cereals were reduced from 194325 hektar compared to 1907, cotton fields were expanded to 336525 hektar in 199944 hektar during the period compared to 1907. Therefore, the import from abroad, in turn, is 34,300 tons in 1908 and 225,238 tons in 1914y.

As the beginning of I World War the Russian Empire was not ready for war. The Transport and Food Crisis, which began on the territory of the empire, also began to influence Turkestan. As a result of the crisis, the car has shrunk to bring grain to the country, and later stopped.

According to sources of archives, the Ferghana Valley alone is brought in 19 million 202,000 peats. Apparently, the fate of the valleys remained dependent on the grain from which is imported. By mid-1916, the Ferghana Valley began to reduce grain, the North Caucasus and Siberian, from the mains of 1916.

In addition, the drought, which occurred in the summer of 1916, made the existing cause of the killing of the majority of the harvest. The situation is accustomed to adding how sad it is possible to cite prices for grain in those years. For example, in 1914, 1914 was 1.5 rubles of grain, which rated 47 rubles by 1917y.

As a result of the reduction in the reduction in fodder cultivation in the field of livestock and the sharp decline in importance, a role in the number of livestock. -What deficit has led to the mass constant destruction of livestock. This condition significantly aggravated the situation of nomadic farms.

Despite the existing difficult situation during the First World War I, the Tsar government and its representatives in Turkestan escalated further. In particular, as reported Turkestan General-governor Kuropatkin to Russian emperor, Cotton, 30,000 pounds of cotton oil, 474 thousand pounds of cotton, 70,000 heads, 12737 heads of camels were removed from Turkestan. Determined, in addition, 2.4 million rubles were collected from the population.

As a result of the coldest in the winter of 1917, the almost death of grain harvest has aggravated the situation. Ferghana has started threatening to risk. In such a difficult situation, after the February 1917 revolution, the Temporary government, which came to power in the country, showed the illiterate of the Turkestan Committee. In the fight against the growing-growing famine in Turkestan, they were not allowed to send telegrams to the center.

In particular, on April 25, Kadet Shepkin, Chairman of the Turkestan Committee, wrote to the Temporary government "The situation of food in Turkestan is miserable....We have not any food for May. I require immediately to send food to the multiplied amount for May" [2].

We can see the same situation in the activities of the Temporary government in the Ferghana Valley. In particular, the brief telegram No. 15289 of the Ferghana regional food committee sent to Petrograd on September 5, 1917, described the situation in the valley: "There is famine in Ferghana. There are no grain and flour products in the warehouses" [3]. Considering that in those years there were 120,000 people in Kokand and 400,000 in Kokand district, it is not difficult to imagine how serious the situation was.

The telegram of the Kokand city food committee to the food committee of the Ferghana region on October 21, 1917, asking for food for the population of the city, contains the following information: "Yesterday, about 500 locals came to the Food Committee building to ask for bread and more. We could only tell them that there was no bread, that the provincial food department could only send grain. However, not a single package of bread has been distributed to the Sart (local population) districts for two days. We get only 12-15 wagons of grain a month to provide the city and county population of 500,000 people. In such a situation, our committee has no choice but to grieve and weep together for the plight of the townspeople. However, we hope that the regional food department will send bread" [4]. According to the information, the population of Kokand was starving in the autumn of 1917 y.

The general crisis in the existing farms in Turkestan has led to a sharp decline in arable land throughout the region. In particular, the area under cotton decreased from 533.7 thousand deceres in 1916 to 416 thousand deceres in 1917, and the area under food and fodder decreased from 2668 761 deceres in 1915 to 1893037 deceres in 1917.

In Turkestan, whose fate depended on imported grain, the bread shortage was a tragedy in 1917, reaching 60 million pounds [5]. As a result, it was natural that per capita consumption of bread and bakery products in the region would fall sharply.

Compared to the pre-war years, the price of bread in the country has risen by 1013%. In the Ferghana Valley, for example, in 1916 a pound of wheat cost 50 rubles, and by 1917 its price had risen to 35 rubles. Its price, in turn, increased 9 times to 20 times.

From the above data, it can be seen that from July 1917 to June 1, 1918, only 1,232,449 pounds of grain were imported to Ferghana. However, the annual demand of Ferghana region is 28 million pounds.

The Bolsheviks, who seized power as a result of the October coup, made serious mistakes in economic policy in the first period, which aggravated the current situation. In particular, the ban on free trade in grain in the Turkestan region from January 21, 1918, "On the confiscation of cotton fiber and raw cotton" published on February 28, 1918 in the 37th issue of "Nasha Gazeta"

by the chairman of the Turkestan Soviet government F. Kolesov. In the words of the military historian D.Zuev: "There was a thunderstorm in the sky of Ferghana". According to the decree, 3.14 million pounds of cotton fiber, 6 million pounds of raw cotton, 600,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, 4 million pounds of seeds, and 1.1 million pounds of kunjara (cotton cake) passed to the Soviets free of charge. Among them is 3 million pounds of cotton delivered to ginneries in the Ferghana Valley. As a result, farmers did not receive a penny for the cotton delivered to the factories and lost their last source of livelihood [6].

The Soviet government in Turkestan tried to take a number of measures to overcome the difficult situation. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of January 23, 1918, the Provincial Food Committee was abolished and replaced by the Food Department under the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Province and its regional organizations.

The Ferghana Valley also has a number of food processing enterprises, one of which is the Ferghana Procurement Bureau, headed by V. Chaikin, a representative of the Temporary Government and a member of the Workers' Party. The Ferghana Bureau, set up by V. Chaikin, transfers at its own expense 20 million rubles and various goods worth 10 million rubles from the People's Commissariat of Food of the RSFSR for the purchase of food for the Ferghana Valley [7].

We can see in the newspapers and leaders of that time that the Far Bureau and its representatives used the money received for food for other purposes. In particular, for Turkestan, grain producers in Siberia and Aktobe say that the activities of the Ferghana Bureau are dubious and work for other purposes. Another article published in the *Nasha Gazeta* on May 28, 1918, states that V. Chaikin abused his position and declared himself the leader of Turkestan in the field of food and manufacturing.

Even V. Lyapin, the Food Commissioner of Turkestan, went so far as to complain to the Center about the activities of the Ferghana Bureau. On May 15, 1918, the Omsk Regional Council, where the Ferghana Bureau operated, found that Chaikin was not sending the grain to Turkestan, and confiscated the Ferghana Bureau's funds and banned its activities in Siberia.

In addition, in the winter of 1917-1918, the situation with tea shortages worsened. The Food Committee of the Turkestan Province considered the question of the tea shortage at its meeting of January 12, 1918. According to the person in charge of tea delivery, "Tea consumption in Turkestan used to be 16 million pounds a year. In 1917, about 8 million pounds of tea was imported. As of January 1, 1918, the country's tea reserves amounted to £ 1 million. No tea was shipped from Vladivostok in December. In order to alleviate the tea shortage, at the end of January, 1,820 pounds of green tea were first imported from Moscow, and then another 20,000 pounds [8].

In addition, the Turkestan representative for foreign trade also bought 5,000 pounds of Afghan green tea from Bukhara markets, while Samarkand began producing tea made from dried fruits [9].

In conclusion, the whole region was left in all the horrors of famine. This, in turn, has exacerbated the famine in the Ferghana Valley. In particular, as a result of the fact that the residents of the city of Kokand and the district lived in those days with the roots of kunjara and various plants, thousands of people began to die. Unfortunately, it was not possible to fully study

how much of the population of Kokand died of starvation during 1917-1919. This is due to the fact that at that time the valley was the site of military operations and the archival documents on the problem were almost not preserved.

But the 1920 census can shed some light on the issue. According to him, 426,480 people lived in Kokand city and district. It can be seen that a comparison of this figure with the above data shows that between 1917 and 1919, the population of Kokand and the surrounding districts decreased by 100,000 people [10]. Most of the losses are the result of terrible famine.

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