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**SOVIET AUTHORITY OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES AND ITS OWN
 ASPECTS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN UZBEKISTAN (EXAMPLE OF
 KASHKADARYA REGION)**

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the historian recently evaluating objectively in the history of the Soviet era has intensified. Because unilateral approach has dominated the historical processes that took place during the Soviet era. In recent years, Uzbekistan has conducted specific research on the study of collectivization, listening, and exiles in this process. The Soviet government's land and water reforms in the Kashkadarya oasis are later implemented than in another region, and the cooling process in the oasis villages is significantly flawed. All villages in the mass partial areas were included in the kolkhoz, which is gradually implemented.

KEYWORD: *Soviet Era, Collecting, Listening, And Shoots, Land, Water, Reform, Communal, Land, Work, Work, Work Animals.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years in Uzbekistan, it is strength to evaluate objectively in the history of the Soviet era. Because unilateral approach has dominated the historical processes that took place during the Soviet era. In recent years, Uzbekistan has conducted specific research on the study of collectivization, listening, and exiles in this process. In Kashkadarya oasis, the Soviet government's land and water reforms were later carried out later than another region.

With the adoption of the Resolution of the Session on January 5, 1930 on January 5, 1930, the collectivization process of the Collective processing process began to adopt the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Committee [1]. It is noted that as a strict instructions for the

construction of decisions, strengthen the material and technical base of the kolkhoosis, assisting training of agricultural and increasing the amount of loans to the kolkhozes. It was divided into three groups of the alliance and when each area completes the collections. The decision set out when the collective process will continue in every territory of the country. Uzbekistan is included in the third group, which was scheduled to end the collections in the spring of 1933. In Uzbekistan, the rapid movement has begun to carry out government commission.

The issue of Uzbek Commissioner in the IV plenum of MC on January 12-19, 1930 was measured in the IVlum of MC, measures to develop a plan to collectively mass collective in areas [2]. One of the leaders, one of the leaders, said AkmalIkramov noted that the "Embers of the Emper Restriction Politics is a Participant." However, the leaders of the Soviet state, in particular, the rapid focus of the collective collection in the center, has not paid its demand to the establishment of the Central Asian republics and the leadership of the Uzbek leadership did not pay attention to it. A. Ikramov's output is criticized by Soviet government leaders. Because Uzbekistan has objective and subjective factors of limited access to collective policy in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya areas. Uzbekistan's southern oblasts were economically backward and national liberation movements lasted longer in the area. The springing process in the villages of these areas is much more defeated.

On January 28, 1930, the Resolution "On the tasks of the MC MK MK Central Asia Bureau (Sredazburo) was adopted" On the functions of the Central Asia Parties. With the decision, the issue of the collectivization was transformed into the focus of party and Soviet organizations in the spotlight. In Uzbekistan, the rapid implementation of the plan to quickly began the implementation of the plan and the "self-control" of the collectivization in the central standards was put up for the agenda. But in the central regions, they lost that the amount of funds allocated for the collection, as well as "the concept of the traditional medium landowner can be easily eliminated."

On February 17, 1930, its decision was announced on February 17, 1930, the Resolution "On collectivization and liquidation of ear farms." The document previously declared 17 areas in Uzbekistan as the district of the collectivization. But Uzbekistan was not ready for the collection. Because farms are just adaptating to the changes to the result of land and water reform, which most of the leaders responsible for the collectivity is a serious barrier for the collection process.

The research result: in the mass collection, the kolkhoz was used forms of kolkhoz, such as the communal, Artel, the land together. The table is a high form of collective farm, which is summarized by production tools and the distribution of production. The main production facilities in the form of Artel will be summarized by the buildings of labor, tractors and work, management buildings. Land-building companies are a form of collective shape to drive the Earth as a team, which is not summarized.

Results of the research

With the announcement of the Soviet government's decision to collectively collectively, work has become accelerated in this area. Collections have been made in the main task of local authorities. These events were also carried out in Kashkadarya district. Each district of the district, collioving headquarters was organized. In accordance with the task of the headquarters, active workers were involved in advocacy work. They were working mainly to pooren cutters

and promoting poor windows and threatening to deprive them of water and stop selling industrial goods. At the same time, among the population, it was threatened to put the police for top of the hesitant.

In 1930-1931, it became a period of mass collectivization for Uzbekistan. In March 1930, Uzbekistan (47.3%) was collected (47.3%) [3]. In general, in 1928, the collectivization of individual farms in Uzbekistan was 1.2%, in 1932, in 1932, 74.9% was 98.9 percent. So the collectivization process was continued until the end of the 30s. Also, the number of collective farms in the Kashkadarya region has increased year by year. In 1927, in 1927, in the region, in January 1930, in January 193, 147 in March this year, and in April, their number in April. Also, the number of farms has increased from 85 to 14,119, as well as for these years. 21.2% in the area in general is combined to collective farms. Collective farms in the region was organized in the form of cleaning, Artel and communal. In particular, by May 1930 in Uzbekistan, the collectivization was 288.5 thousand (29 percent) [4]. The reason for the decrease in the number of kolkhozes is explained by the integration of small collective farms. It is also important that in the course of the collectivization, local authorities have established the way to write the number of collective farms in order to perform the tasks of the top on fire. The collective farms were formed on the paper. As a result of the investigation of this process, the collectivization rate decreased.

The collective processors did not have a simple understanding of the collective forms. In the collective structure, it is generalized not only industrial tools, households, small pets and poultry, but also housing.

At the beginning of 1933, 79.5 percent in Uzbekistan was joined collective farms. As of April this year, this was 83.8% [5]. A number of dissidents were allowed as a result of rapid carrying out collectivization policy. In January 1930, A. Alimov, chairman of Kashkadarya regional performance, held a meeting on the collection of the Collection, saying, ordered. The rest of the farmers will move to the left side and the rest. A. Salimov writes that 15 people cannot conduct the activities of 15 people, "where will you," go there, "he said against them. These processes show that they do not have enough learning and concept of responsible for the collectivization.

This situation can be observed in other regions. For example, in the Chirakchi district, the mass consent of the population without commenting on the farmers and the consent of entering the "consent of the entry." The worst is the 5 villages away from each other to a single collective. Most of the farmers did not participate in these meetings [6]. The Lenin Road Colossor was formed in the Guzar district. The population fled and applied to the kolkhozes. Or the other way, that is, the population, was legally licensed by the order of the Soviet access on the collective farm. The Kashkadarya region, especially books and Karshi regions, has managed the collectivization in Oblad. For example, on January 18, 1930, representatives of the Soviet government held a meeting in Varganza, Urus, Winter, Sufibek, Sinaboh villages, and deciding on the liquidation of the collection in rural areas [7]. It is planned to establish collective farms on 25-30 thousand hectares in Kashkadarya region Guzar district. The collective measures are becoming a real purpose of the Soviet state.

On March 3, 1930, the Kalinin's district of the Kashkadarya region was held in the Kalinin Polkhose in the village of Karnari, where in which the issue of finding seeds for crops will be discussed. The meeting decides to seize the seed from rich farms. From the village of Guzarhoja, 200 pounds and gates from KingwojaKabarko, 200 puddanKholikov, 150 pounds and

qorinajimov is pulled for seeds of 150 pounds and qilikNajimov;]. From the village of the Covenant, 11 psalopes of NasrullaShodiev were taken away and given to the Agricultural Artel. These actions clearly demonstrated the nature of the robbery of the collectiveization process of the Soviet authorities. In addition, the work of landowners took over the work was continued.

Thoughts on the process of collectivics of the Soviet government are the truth, indicating that they have acknowledged the outcome of the agricultural policy.

The article "Narrers" was announced in the March 2, 1930 issue of the March 2, 1930 issue of I. Savda, the title of "Neighboring" [10]. The article is an artificial accelerative of collectiveization, only the "paper" collective farms, and the situation in Uzbekistan is also criticized.

UzKP (b) MK decided that on March 10, 1930, 1930, the principle of voluntary access to the kolkhoz should be ruled for a serious situation. According to the document, compulsory kolkhozers were determined to leave the kolkhoz, while retaining their own land and inventory. As a result, forcibly collocated farms began to leave the kolkhozes. Up to 25 years, up to 25 times, a newly established 535 joint collective spread by 1,135 Central Asian kolkhoz was divided into 1,19415 farms. There are 270 colloxes in Uzbekistan. In Kashkadarya district, there are 2 collective farms with 450 farms. There are also 230 farms from the surviving kolkhozes. In general, 47% of farms in 1930 in Uzbekistan have fallen into May - 29 percent. This means that these figures indicate that farmers are forcibly held by farmers.

In order to support collectivization measures, the Resolution of the SSR HKS "On additional benefits" was adopted on the Columbers of MK on February 2, 1930. In accordance with the decision, the Columbers were exempted for two years from the generalized land, work, animals, irrigated plants, vines and gardens. The cotton fields were exempt from taxes. At the same time, the collective farms were partially equipped with building materials, and land and rent was reported. In addition, if there was an industrial to the disposal, if there is an industrial facility, if in the field of kolkhoz, it was transferred to the disposal.

The Soviet government has tried to support the collective farms everywhere. For example, in the pricing of agricultural products, 47.4 rubles, poor farms farms were paid 47.4 rubles, and poor farmers' average advance. The Columbers also gave a number of benefits. Partial collective farms were exempt from collective taxes. Lammi lands were exempt from full tax.

So, the collectivity of dehkan farms in Uzbekistan was almost once higher than the center. There are specific factors of this situation, which are first in the social structure, the high share of poor and pastors in the social structure is explained by the lack of the high share of poor dehkan farms. In the success of the policy of the collection, the reconstruction of new economic policy, land and water reform, water reform, provision of quality seeds, agricultural and work animals, the introduction of tax benefits is named.

The impact of the communist party, as the influence of the Soviet ideology (workers, collective farmers), was strengthened in the state and society. The Soviet state formed a base in the construction of kolkhozes in rural areas. All villages in the massivities are included in the collective farms. This process is gradually implemented.

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