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SOME INFORMATION ABOUT INTERNAL MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN (1920-1930 YEARS)

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ABSTRACT

The article contains information on resettlement activities carried out by the People's Commissariat for Land and Water Resources for land development, resettlement of the population in Central Fergana, Yazyavan district. In addition, the benefits provided to the resettled population and issues of resettlement policy have been studied on the basis of scientific literature and archival materials.

KEYWORDS: *Population, relocation. Central Fergana, privileges, loans, People's Commissariat of Land and Water Affairs, Yazyovan, District Land Department.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, the Soviet resettlement policy was an integral part of the All-Union resettlement policy, implemented in the second quarter of the twentieth century. With the deportations of that period, in particular. During the process of collectivization and deafening, the forced evictions carried out by the NKVD - not to be confused at all with the deportees. The resettlement policy was conducted by the People's Commissariat for Land Affairs on a voluntary (in some cases "voluntary-compulsory") basis.

In Uzbekistan, since the 1930s, during the Soviet government's resettlement policy, internal resettlement has been carried out. The resettlement plan was developed by the People's Commissariat for Water Resources and approved by the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. The Central Executive Committee determined the approximate number of farms that could be relocated to resettlement areas (such areas were called resettlement funds) and at the same time assigned the task of organizing these farms to collective farms. The National

Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan on Population Migration states: "Population is migration due to change of residence. Population migration is one of the most important problems of the population, it is considered not as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process that covers many aspects of socio-economic life. Population migration is related to the location of the population, the economic development of land, the development of productive forces, the emergence and intermingling of races, languages and peoples" [1].

THE MAIN PART

The policy of resettlement in Uzbekistan is primarily aimed at the development of new lands, ensuring the independence of the country's cotton. But other problems were also planned to be solved, the most important of which was to overcome the demographic problem. This was achieved through the mass relocation of the population from high-density areas to sparsely populated, undeveloped areas.

The Fergana Valley was one of the most densely populated areas with land shortages. There are many social problems of this kind, and it was difficult to solve them without easing demographic tensions, to achieve economic prosperity. Therefore, the population of the Fergana Valley was more involved in the resettlement policy. The population of the Fergana Valley had another special and important role in the resettlement policy, due to the fact that it had a great deal of experience in agriculture, including cotton, which was extremely necessary to ensure the independence of cotton. Thus, the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley, who had mastered the culture of farming, had to become teachers in this field for the indigenous people, most of whom lived on livestock.

The resettlement department under the People's Commissariat for Land Affairs relocates farms from areas with a shortage of land to areas with surplus land suitable for agriculture, to meet and accommodate relocated farms, to relocate farms from areas transferred to the state for construction of industrial facilities; to assist in the organization. Based on these tasks, the resettlement department had to develop annual and quarterly resettlement plans and submit them to the resettlement department under the governments of the USSR and Uzbekistan. The departments are also tasked with identifying surplus labor resources in the districts, identifying the contingent of the resettled population, finding suitable arable land, assisting in the establishment of nomadic settlements in nomadic areas, and allocating land to resettled people through local land and water authorities.

The Republican Relocation Department reports to the All-Union Relocation Committee. The head of the resettlement department was appointed by the head of this committee on the recommendation of the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR. The head and his deputy on the basis of decisions and orders of the All-Union Resettlement Committee and the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the USSR issue orders and instructions on their implementation and check their implementation, hiring, dismissal, management and control of local resettlement departments, resettlement engaged in the management of funds allocated to the resettlement department for.

The Relocation Department had a round seal and a triangular stamp with the words " Relocation Department under the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR ", provided at the expense

of funds allocated from the budget of the Union in accordance with the main budget of the All-Union Transport Committee.

The relocation department consisted of a finance and planning group, a territorial and economic structure organization group, a construction group, an accounting group, and general groups.

The Finance and Planning Group was involved in the development of annual and quarterly plans for resettlement, resettlement of nomadic and semi-nomadic farms, budgeting for all activities related to resettlement and organization of resettlement. At the same time, the group was involved in identifying surplus labor resources, vacant land suitable for farming, identifying land reserves in undeveloped areas through local land and water authorities, and monitoring the proper use of loans and benefits.

The territorial structure and economic organization group was engaged in organizing road services for the resettled, meeting them and assisting in the organization of the farm, providing the relocation funds with equipment, vehicles, agricultural inventory, seeds, working animals.

The construction team carried out construction work in the resettled areas, providing construction materials, including local building materials, to the kolkhozes in the relocation funds.

The accounting team handled the financial and economic records and reports of the resettlement department, received and reviewed the quarterly reports of the resettlement departments. He compiled a consolidated report for the country, monitored the proper use of funds allocated for resettlement departments.

The conditions and procedures for resettlement in Uzbekistan are also set. Farms wishing to relocate to relocated plots have made a written commitment to follow the land and water use procedures established by the land authorities. Farms wishing to obtain information on lands in relocation funds performed this task by sending a representative.

The district executive committee and the district land department, on the basis of an instruction received from the People's Commissariat for Land and Water Affairs, compile a list of citizens to be immediately evacuated from the village councils. It is mainly the poor who become the object of relocation. Members of landless farms and their families will be relocated.

The relocation took place in Zelensky, Namangan, Andijan and Markhamat districts of Andijan region. Only farms outside the district were relocated to Zelensky and Namangan districts. In Andijan and Marxamat districts, internal resettlement was carried out simultaneously with the development of vacant land funds and the relocation of existing farms outside the district.

Resettlement activities in Andijan district began on January 15, 1930, and for a month since then, representatives of the relocation staff of the district land department have provided information on resettlement, including benefits and rights for the population [2].

However, the promised, documented benefits were not granted. For example, no payments were made for property in the area where they lived before moving, and loans for food were often not available. [3] The non-fulfillment of these promises has caused difficulties in the daily lives of the displaced population and aggravated labor activity. During the resettlement process, members of the executive committee visited the resettlement funds and established oversight.

The district branch of the People's Commissariat for Water Affairs was able to carry out the task of the party and the government in a timely manner, selecting and relocating the required number of contingents.

On April 22, 1930, the relocation of 1997 farms in Zelensky district began. Of these, 997 farms were sent to Surkhandarya, 705 farms to Samarkand. Although the resettlement policy was declared voluntary, in most cases the population was forcibly relocated. A number of problems arise during the work process. The work of the People's Commissariat of Water Affairs could not be considered satisfactory. For example, there was a lack of funds, there were problems with transportation, that is, trains, cars were not delivered on time.

The list of displaced persons compiled by the commission is final and final, and the replacement of the displaced person is made only by the decision of the commission. Collectivization work was carried out before relocation. The responsibility for the organization and implementation of collectivization measures rests with the cotton associations in the districts. One agronomist is assigned to each collective farm. Agronomists were directly involved in the selection and survey of the lands on which resettlement was planned.

It should also be noted that there are clear differences between intra-district resettlement and land and water reform. The main goal of land and water reform was the abolition of large private estates through nationalization, the transition to a collective form of management, ie the establishment of collective farms. As a result of the resettlement policy, as noted earlier, it was planned to develop new lands, develop cotton growing, and solve the demographic problem.

When sending the resettlers, the district land department had to provide the resettled farms with a resettlement certificate listing all the members and a certificate for preferential departure by rail, as well as money for travel expenses and food.

Although transfer funds are said to be conducted only on a voluntary basis, coercive methods have also been used. Because the norm of the population to be relocated is predetermined. Many promises have been made to keep the displaced. The government did not have a real opportunity to fully provide the planned assistance, nor did the scale of the resettlement policy. Clearly for the relocated - the benefits were their single agricultural tax, insurance payment, later exemption from meat tax, grain, potatoes, milk, wool, delivery obligation, as well as departure and transportation of goods by rail on preferential tariffs.

However, poor quality or unsuitability of land in relocation funds, lack of tools, working animals, machinery, seeds, insufficient and untimely provision of loans, unresolved housing and food problems have further aggravated the daily life of the relocated population. In fact, most of the displaced had moved in the hope of easing their economic and political situation.

The resettlement funds are mainly occupied by the part of the population that has no other choice, that is, those who have been politically persecuted in the central areas, and those who have lived even worse in their former residences. There were also those who were lucky enough to get relatively good plots of land, and those who received loans on time. [4] In this sense, the villages built in the desert as a result of the resettlement policy can be considered a product of human creativity, an example of selfless labor.

Resettlement activities continued even after World War II. During this period, the main focus was on the development of desert areas. For this purpose, measures have been taken to develop the Central Fergana Desert. In fact, the development of the Central Fergana region, in particular, the Yazyovan desert, began in the 1930s. At that time, a water network was dug from Shahrihansay to Yazyavan, later called Zelenskiy Arigi, and several small collective farms, such as Choligulistan, Pakhtachi, Mopr, and Ittifoq, were established in Yazyavan [5]. In April 1949, the Government of Uzbekistan issued a resolution on the development of desert areas in the Republic.

State figures such as Usmon Yusupov, Sharof Rashidov, Tursun Qambarov, Nuriddin Muhiddinov, Fahriddin Shamsuddinov, Buzrukhoja Usmonkhodjaev, Ahmadullo Rustamov, Gulomjon Fozilov, Hamdam Umarov, Gulomjon Pulatov made a significant contribution to the development of the Central Fergana Desert [6].

In 1953, Yazyovan district was formed. At the end of 1953, the Central Fergana Land Development Council was established to develop the Central Fergana Desert, and Sharof Rashidov became the chairman of the Central Fergana Land Development Council.

In 1953, a new Stalinabad collective farm was established in the village of Sariqsuv (also known as Sarijo, now the center of the Ulug Nor district), located in the heart of the Central Fergana Desert, and Ismailjon Sakkizbaev was elected chairman. After the establishment of the collective farm, another new collective farm called "White Gold" was established and I. Sakkizbaev was sent to it as chairman.[7]

In 1957, 27-year-old Hamidjon Kavlonov was elected the secretary general of Yazyovan district. Hamidjon Kavlonov recalls: "In those years, Sharof Rashidov, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan and the chairman of the Central Fergana Land Development Council, often came to us, rode horses to inaccessible places and visited our lands and farms. Thanks to that man, huge sums of money were allocated for the district. As a result, the scale of land development has expanded, construction has increased. Years of desert development Ormon Toshbaev, Kholmat Umarchaev, Juraboy Tadjibayev, Ibrahimjon Yusupov, Karimjon Badalov, Isroiljon Utanov, Muzaffar Hasanov, Abdulhamid Latipov, head of water economy Kholmoydin Isakov, from mirabs Abdurayim Polvon Mamajanov, Solomon Mamazanov, Boyada Mamadiev, brigadier Dadajon Mirzaev, Kibor Dadajonov, Ohunjon Dadajonov, Kuziboy Uzakov, Fozil Umrzakov, Ismoiljon Boborahimov, Maqsud Mahmudov, Karimjon Mamatov, Mirzali Rakhimov, Ismail Sakkizbaev, Jabborhon Mamadaliev, Ibrahimjon Halilov, Sotvoldikhon Valiev, Qodirjon Valiev, Gulomjon Nizamov, Jurahon Tillaev, Sodiqjon Shermatov, Shermat Kurbanov, Askarjon Mirzakarimov and others made great contributions to this work" [8-12].

It is noteworthy that representatives of different nationalities, including Tatars, Germans, Jews, Russians, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Ossetians, worked side by side in the development of the Central Fergana Desert [9].

CONCLUSION

In short, the resettlement policy in Uzbekistan has been going on for decades. The resettlement policy in Uzbekistan is mainly aimed at increasing the area under cotton and developing the desert. During the resettlement policy, the local population, the common people, suffered the most, because of the lack of necessary technical means in the development of the deserts, the

lack of the most necessary conditions for the daily life of the population. And in this process, man and his labor were the decisive factor in the development of the lands.

The goals and objectives of the resettlement policy in Uzbekistan have been defined, the legal and regulatory framework and mechanism have been created, and the People's Commissariat of Affairs of the Uzbekistan SSR and the Department of Resettlement have been in charge of resettlement. According to the terms and procedures of resettlement, first of all, the organized resettlement of the population from the high-density Fergana Valley began. There have been changes in its dynamics during the resettlement policy. In the first stage, the resettlement policy was implemented on a small scale, but in the later stages it rose to the highest points. In the end, the policy of resettlement gradually lost its relevance.

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