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**RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF
 RESETTLEMENT IN THE FERGANA VALLEY. 1946-1990)**

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the problems that arose as a result of the socio-economic policy of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan in 1946-1990, as well as the shortcomings and contradictions in the policy of resettlement. The policy of relocation of Soviet power at that time was not to relocate our people to other allied republics but to relocate many factories and other strategic production facilities to the territory of Uzbekistan during the war, and as a result The relocation of children of different nationalities who were orphaned as a result of the war to Uzbekistan also took place.

KEYWORDS: *Population, relocation, Central Fergana, privileges, resettlement policy, collectivization.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the problems to be studied in the history of the Soviet period, important scientific conclusions, is the policy of Soviet resettlement in Uzbekistan in the second quarter of the twentieth century and its socio-political and economic consequences. The resettlement policy was aimed at developing new lands, expanding cotton fields, further strengthening the cotton monopoly inherited from tsarism, and "achieving cotton independence". At the same time, it was aimed at overcoming the existing demographic problem in the country, the collectivization of individual farms, and the settlement of the nomadic part of the Kyrgyz, Kazakh and Turkmen peoples in the country [1, 2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Party and Soviet organizations of the Uzbek SSR took urgent measures to strengthen the rear of the front, put the economy under military control, and master a large amount of military equipment, weapons and ammunition. Work in this direction was carried out on the basis of the Military-Economic Plan for the 4th quarter of 1941 and 1942, developed on behalf of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the State Defense Committee and approved on August 16. The plan provided for the construction of new factories, mines and mines in the eastern regions of the country, including Uzbekistan, as well as the production of weapons and ammunition, especially a large number of tanks, aircraft, artillery and artillery [3-5]. The program also sets out the procedures for the reconstruction of transport, relocation and relocation of industrial enterprises, property of collective and state farms, scientific institutions eastward to areas under the threat of enemy occupation. The implementation of these measures was led by a special republican government commission headed by U. Yusupov, created on August 25, 1941. The economic and labour resources of Uzbekistan have been mobilized to the front. Throughout the USSR, including Uzbekistan, a new labour regime was introduced: working days were extended, holidays and vacations were cancelled. At the beginning of the war, about 20 thousand women from Tashkent went to work in industrial enterprises and construction, and about 1700 women from the republic went to work in coal mines. For example, in July 1941, 220 women worked tirelessly at the TashSelMash plant, replacing their fathers, brothers and husbands who had gone to the front. Measures have been taken to provide production with workers and specialists [6-11]. The activities of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, vocational schools, factory schools of the republic were aimed at training personnel in accordance with the requirements of the war. Organized individual and team professional training; the population of the republic's villages stood up to provide the front and rear with food and raw materials. Every collective farmer and state farmer selflessly worked to fulfil two or three labour standards. The humane, noble and childlike qualities of the Uzbek people are reflected in the openness, compassion and care shown to people and children displaced from the western regions of the country during the war. In the early years of the war, the Uzbek people numbered over a million people, including over 200,000 orphans deported from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and the Baltic republics. At meetings of labour collectives, issues of admission, resettlement and creation of the necessary conditions for the resettled population were discussed, and practical assistance was provided. On December 3, 1941, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan issued a special decree on the reception and placement of immigrants. The registration and placement of persons were carried out by a special republican commission under the Council of People's Commissars, created on July 10, 1941, and separate divisions under the executive committees of local Soviets. The evacuees were relocated to urban and rural areas. In a short time, 100 thousand people were accommodated in the Andijan region, 165 thousand - in the Samarkand region and 53.6 thousand - in the Namangan region. Immigrants found refuge and work in Uzbekistan [7-12]. The Uzbek people shared bread, clothes and shelter with migrants. By the spring of 1942, 716 thousand people resettled throughout Uzbekistan were hired, employed and provided with the necessary conditions. The Uzbeks took particular care of internally displaced orphans, taking on over 200,000 orphans. Thousands of wounded and sick soldiers and officers were sent to Uzbekistan. Particular attention was paid to their admission, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and they became

one of the health resorts of the republic. By October 1, 1941, 47 hospitals with 14,950 beds were built and equipped in the system of the People's Commissariat of Health of Uzbekistan. To date, 48 hospitals with 15.9 thousand beds have been transferred, placed and put into operation from Moscow, Kalinin, Rostov and other regions. The construction of military hospitals continued in subsequent years. During the war years, 164,382 wounded and sick were hospitalized in Uzbekistan, 87% of whom received treatment for 143,101 people. The Soviet people began to rebuild cities and villages, factories, factories and other farms that had been liberated from the enemy during the difficult years of the war. All the republics and regions of the East, including Uzbekistan, took an active part in the restoration of the national economy of the liberated territories. Restoration work has become the business of the whole country. The movement to help the liberated towns and villages spread throughout Uzbekistan [13-16]. The issues of providing assistance to the provinces, cities and regions affected by the war were regularly discussed between the government of the republic, regional, city and district organizations and the population, and the necessary measures were taken. The Uzbek railways have played an important role in rebuilding the liberated regions. The railway workers of the Tashkent Freight Station collected 35 sets of lifting equipment, 350 units of metal structures and more than 2,000 spare parts and sent them to restore one of the stations in the West. On March 30, 1943, the Tashkent Railways dispatched a whole train with equipment to restore the Stalingrad railway network. It included a special mobile workshop, two steam locomotives, 33 equipped wagons and a platform, medicines and work clothes. The Uzbeks also took an active part in the relocation of displaced enterprises, scientific and cultural institutions, educational institutions, as well as in the restoration and relocation of buildings. Many Uzbek specialists and workers left to help their Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and Moldovan friends. More and more young people who graduated from factory schools and vocational schools of the republic are sent to the reconstruction of the western regions. From 1943 to 1945, 15 thousand students of the labour reserve schools of Uzbekistan were sent to work at enterprises, construction and railways of Donbas, Kyiv, Leningrad and the Urals. Even during the war years, Stalin and his entourage treated small peoples and ethnic groups unfairly. In the first year of the war, the German Autonomous Republic on the Volga was abolished. More than 300,000 of its residents were displaced and resettled to Siberia and Kazakhstan on suspicion that the occupiers could receive help. More than 175,000 Chechens, 157,000 Ingush, more than 150,000 Crimean Tatars, 4,500 Bulgarians, tens of thousands of Meskhetian Turks and Greeks were deported to Uzbekistan. The Uzbek people warmly welcomed them, provided them with housing and food. Local authorities provided them with loans for arable land, housing and agriculture. Gradually, the evacuees adapted to the new place with great difficulty. Problems have accumulated in all spheres of public life, and attempts to solve them using administrative-command methods have failed. Gradually, the growing mistrust and indifference of people began to appear. There have been unauthorized rallies, demonstrations and even incidents. In May-June 1989, tragic events took place in Fergana.

The Meskhetian Turks, expelled from their lands 45 years ago as a result of Stalin's atrocities, were received by the Uzbek people with kindness. Meskhetian Turks have been living in brotherhood with indigenous peoples for decades. However, on May 20, 1989, a fight broke out in Kuvasoi between indigenous peoples and groups of Meskhetian Turks.

The situation was aggravated by the inability of the political leadership of the republic to correctly assess the situation and take operational measures, which grew into an interethnic conflict that led to bloodshed. In the context of an emergency in the republic, a government commission was created. On June 4, a curfew was imposed. The 13,000-strong unit of the USSR Interior Ministry's internal troops was urgently sent to Fergana.

The strike was repeated on June 7 and soon spread to the Kokand, Rishtan and Uzbek regions. On June 8, a peaceful demonstration in Kokand was shot by troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, as a result of which more than 50 people were killed and more than 200 were injured. The riots killed 103 people. 1,011 people were injured and maimed. 137 servicemen of the internal troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, 110 policemen were wounded, one of the policemen died. 757 houses, 27 government buildings, 275 cars were burned and looted. Due to the tragic nature of the events, the Soviets and authorities organized an emergency evacuation of the Meskhetian Turks to a camp at a military training ground in Fergana and to the village of Novgarzon in the Asht district of the Leninabad region of Tajikistan, guarded by armed soldiers. .. And medical assistance was provided [11-17]. Thousands of people could not stay in such camps for a long time. As a result, 16,282 people were evacuated from the Fergana region to the Smolensk, Orel, Kursk, Belgorod and Voronezh regions of Russia.

CONCLUSION

In short, the social composition of the displaced people varied, but the vast majority remained poor. In addition to Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Uighurs, Poles, Germans, Koreans and other ethnic minorities are involved in the resettlement policy. The problem of settling Jews on the earth and attracting them to agriculture was considered separately. The Red Army, Afghan political immigrants, Chinese, Dungs and Gypsies did not stay away from the resettlement process. In the resettlement campaign, people of all ages, genders, nationalities and social status have become a small part of the resettlement policy and have participated in the mobilization and implementation of huge government policies.

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