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CONTRADICTIONARY PROCESSES IN THE REFORM OF AGRICULTURE IN THE SURKHANDARYA OASIS IN THE 20-30S OF THE XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The documents stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, Surkhandarya region, and district state archives were analyzed and compared with scientific literature in the study of the agricultural history of the Surkhandarya oasis, which was the southern border of Uzbekistan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century. The Soviet Union also established a movement known as the "25 thousand" during this time. This was mostly owing to the intention of the "Stalinist" regime to hasten mass collectivization in the villages. The increase of cotton fields and, as a result, the diminution of grain crop lands was one of the negative effects of the agricultural reforms carried out at this time.

KEYWORDS: "Oasis", "District", "Agro Center," "Neighbor", "Agronomist", "Point", "Tractor", "Tool", "Equipment", "Collective", "Zoo Technician", "MTS", "Rich", "Priest", "Educated", "Poor", "Owner", "Entrepreneur", "Exploiter".

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the history of the Surkhandarya oasis, we can see that agriculture played a major part in the economy of the Bukhara Emirate's remote region in the early twentieth century. It remained an oasis after Soviet control was established, and it was only in 1925 that it was turned into a district. Surkhandarya district covers a total size of 19,607 square kilometers. The oasis has a population of 265,000 people, with 252,000 living in rural areas and 13,000 in urban areas. The county has a total of 48,000 registered farms.

The Soviet government began working on agricultural reform after the foundation of the Surkhandarya district. Factors such as the impacts of the protracted civil war, irrigation system

failure, and the movement of a substantial percentage of the population from farming to cattle production all had a severe influence on the lifestyle of the oasis people.

Despite the fact that the county's entire land area was 2,128,566 acres at the time, only 153,000 acres were used for agriculture. 45,000 destinations, or one-third of the entire land area, are irrigated, with the rest being water.

The Surkhandarya region, as noted at the Third Congress of Soviets in 1925, was also focused on agriculture. New specialists - agronomists - have been assigned the responsibility of controlling the structure of agricultural land and the state of arable land, agricultural work methods, and pest protection of crops in order to further this process. In addition, 18 tractors were delivered to the oasis this year to boost agricultural productivity, and the district agronomist was in charge of all tractor-related concerns.

In the Surkhandarya oasis, four agro-centers were constructed in 1926 to carry out agro-technical activity. These agro-centers, according to archival documents, were positioned distant from the areas they served, and productivity was substantially lower. Although Sariosiyo had a considerable land area, the district lacked its own agro-center, thus agricultural machinery was provided by the Denau agro-center. Termez-Pattakesar agro-center was also used by the Jarqurghon district.

The increase of cotton fields and, as a result, the diminution of grain crop lands was one of the negative effects of the agricultural reforms carried out at this time. This condition caused a tragic situation for the inhabitants, who relied heavily on bread in their daily meal. Due to the low harvest in 1925, the People's Commissariat of the USSR decided to furnish the Surkhandarya region with 85 tons of wheat on a contractual basis to supply bread and other food.

As a result, 1 kg of wheat was expected to cost 1 ruble 65 kopecks. The agro-management center's decided to contract for this wheat from the state and collect money from the citizens.

The Soviet government began its work by widely encouraging agricultural technicalization, believing that in order to revive the oasis's national economy, it was first and foremost required to give comprehensive agricultural support. Six tractors were donated to the areas of Pattakesar and Sherabad in 1926. By 1927, the Boysun and Yurchi districts had received seven tractors of this sort.

The new tractors were largely European-style tractors, and no one knew how to use them at first. By 1928, there were a total of 23 tractors in the oasis. Of course, in the context of that time period, this indicator performed admirably.

One of the main factors in the development of agriculture was a pressing issue not only in the oasis, but in the whole Soviet country. In 1925, on the basis of the decrees "On the nationalization of land and water" and "On land and water reform" in Uzbekistan began to carry out land and water reform. Surkhandarya district also demanded immediate land and water reform. As a result of the land and water reform carried out in the district in 1928-1929, 531 farms of the rich and were liquidated.

Following the reform, it became evident that the farm had become a "single farm" and that cotton farming was no longer profitable. The policy of forming community farms in the oasis was proposed in 1928. In the beginning, the district had 13 collective farms, which were made up of

372 farmer farms. The district agriculture department was founded the same year. The department's first work plan was uncertain, and efforts to reorganize agriculture appeared to be on hold for a while.

By 1930, the Surkhandarya region had fully implemented a program of wholesale collectivization. This is because, on August 7, 1928, the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR assigned the task of establishing state farms in various districts throughout the republic, and in the same year, state farms were established in the districts of Tashkent, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, and Surkhandarya. The establishment of the state farm "Hazarbog" was carried out in accordance with this decision, and the state farm began practical and legal operations on January 1, 1930.

During this time, the most typical condition was the intimidation-based unity of them and poor peasants, the entire abolition of rich farms, and the arrest and annihilation of individuals who opposed the Soviet authority. According to sources, Jarqurghon district's largely impoverished and poor inhabitants, as well as 75.4 percent of the region's land area, are united into one community. For fear of being persecuted by the Soviet government, rich farms in the oasis' Sherabad district refused to own their land and property. Because the public was uncertain that they would be able to rescue not only their property, but their lives as well.

The Soviet Union also established a movement known as the "25 thousand" during this time. This was mostly owing to the intention of the "Stalinist" regime to hasten mass collectivization in the villages. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee plenum in November 1929 (b) served as the intellectual foundation for the workers' movement's new paternal assistance.

According to the plenum materials, the hamlet would receive "25,000" personnel with "sufficient organizational and political experience." 27,119 persons were dispatched to the villages as a result of this Plenum. The majority of them were from Moscow and Leningrad.

The "25,000th" began to arrive in groups of workers. Soviet-era literature described the 25,000 workers as "loyal leaders of the party path." However, during this period, the workers of the "ear" farm in the oasis were considered "slaves" rather than local farmers of the oasis. The "ear" farm included representatives of various nationalities, including Uzbek, Tajik, Russians, Turkmen, Kazakh, Ukrainians, Belarussian, Tatars, Bashkir, Germans, Latvians and others. The leading workers of the state farm were selected members of the Soviet government, the "Red Army." For example, at the time of the establishment of the Hazarbog state farm, a Latvian named Polis was the director of the state farm.

In 1931, more than 1,000 families, mainly from Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and neighboring Turkmenistan, were involved in forced labor. The "ears" who came were skilled in growing cotton. Their name at that time was called by the Soviet government or in a word "ear". Until 1953, special "commandant's control" was established over the "ears", they were not allowed to go anywhere else without permission and do anything, and were kept under strict regime.

It is clear that there were some organizational issues in agriculture during this time. Until 1930, agro-plots had access to zoo technicians and agro-technicians in the oasis, but by 1934, they were working as part of MTS. In reality, neither the farms nor the MTS were the true masters; the state was the true owner. One of the reasons for the usage of waterfalls in agriculture was because of this.

Finally, the population of the Surkhandarya oasis went through a terrible political and socioeconomic period from 1920 to 1930. In order to revive the oasis economy, the Soviet Union relied on agriculture. Political pressure was used on large landowners, landowners, businesspeople, masters of their craft, and their families who lived in the area.

The Soviet Union's policy was built on brutality, and it fostered the concept of class division among the local populace. New terms have developed in the country, according to him, such as "ear," "rich," "priest," "learned" and "poor."

Only the poor and the poorest of the poor, as well as their families, were required to carry out the new socialist agenda. The Soviet state attempted to eradicate the property class with the support of regular workers, persuading them that all people in society, rich and poor, would be treated equally.

Convinced that it would not do all possible to reconstruct the economy, the Soviet authorities purchased ready-to-use land from landowners and handed it to peasants. They began the practice of liquidating landlords known as exploiters with their assistance. The policy was to imprison landowners for various slanders, deport them to other nations, and then "listen" to them.

Positive advances in the agricultural system, such as the development of agro-plots, MTS, and veterinary stations, were made during this time. However, the lack of specialized methods and practices in the sphere of agriculture and animal husbandry in economic life has resulted in a lengthy period of famine and hardship as a result of the policies adopted against real property owners.

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