

FORCED COLLECTIVIZATION OF PEASANTS OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract:

The article reveals the dark days of our history — the general collectivization in agriculture and its consequences namely in the years 1930-1933, collectivization was carried out using brutal violence and inclusion of rural population into collective farms with the completion of the kulaks. Opponents of the collectivization were mercilessly sent into exile.

Keywords: collectivization, collective farm, kolhoz, kulak, exile.

Introduction

The issue of total collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan in 1930-1933 is an important issue of history. During the Soviet period, the history of collectivization carried out under the pressure of the party and the government was evaluated positively. Because of independence, the truth was revealed. The shortcomings of collectivization, including the loss of the peasants' sense of land ownership and other shortcomings, were revealed, collective farms and state farms were abolished. Researching this issue is one of the important and urgent tasks of historians.

The main part

As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, noted: "...in the 1930s, the policy of appeasement was carried out, the property and houses of thousands of people were confiscated, and they themselves were exiled to distant and cold countries, and the children of people who were dissatisfied with this system was labeled as "the child of the enemy of the people". In general, the Soviet system and ideology crippled millions of people and left a sad mark on their fate..." [1.20]. Beginning in the 1930s, the policy of mass liquidation of individual peasant farms began during the period of the former Soviets.

On November 7, 1929, the newspaper "Pravda" published Stalin's article entitled "The Year of the Great Turn". He theoretically justified the fact that the era of collectivization had come to the yuppa [3.210]. Time has shown that this idea of a "genius" was an ill-advised one. On November 18, 1929, the Plenum of the Communist Party took place and developed a clear legal basis for collectivization in agriculture. This document was a party directive (decision). The following tasks were noted in the document:

1. Increasing the rate of collectivization.

2. To carry out this work in a public way.

3. Finish the ears as a class.

4. Elimination of individual peasant farms as much as possible, etc.

As a result of the implementation of this directive, centuries-old economic relations in agriculture were broken. Villagers were forced into collective farms.

Despite the fact that the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) of January 1930 "On the pace of collectivization and measures to support the construction of the



collective farm of the state" is intended to complete the collectivization in the territory of the Uzbekistan SSR during the second five-year period, the "great dargah" predicts that this action may be completed a little earlier. " he said.

The leaders of our republic, F. Khojaev and A. Ikromov, expressed their opinions about this decision, but their opinions were not taken into account. As a result, by the decision of the Central Asia Bureau of the Central Asian Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b), by the beginning of 1932, a plan was adopted to unite 68% of peasant farms into collective farms.

As a result of administrative pressure, some districts reported that they had completed collectivization, although not a single collective farm had been established after several weeks. For example, in the beginning of February 1930, information about the "one hundred percent collectivization" of farms in the Asaka district of Andijan district came to the republican headquarters. Complete collectivization was completed in Shavot and Ghazovot districts of Khorezm district within three weeks. By July 2, 1929, 3,602 farms were collectivized in the Samarkand region, and 51,000 farms were collected by March 15, 1930 [4.58].

In the process of collective collectivization in the regions of the Uzbek SSR, there were many violations and border crossings. 22, 1930 feral archival document of the absolutely confidential urgent notification, it is reported that a crowd of 300 people revolted against collectivization in Mazar village council, Chust-Pop district, Fergana region. The chairman of the district executive committee, who was there, was arrested. On February 20, the rebels decided to go to the center of the district. The political five arrived at the place where the crowd stopped. The crowd, in a very hostile mood, demanded such claims as "restoring the rights of the disenfranchised, freeing all prisoners, canceling collectivization, destroying the list of those enrolled in the collective farm, and restoring the old-style schools." The commission was obliged to give a list of those written to the collective farm. He was torn apart by the crowd.

On February 21, a crowd of 400 people in the village of Bachkir, Baghdad region, with anti-Soviet sentiments, shouted "Let the Soviet power disappear - it will rob us!" and demanded a list of those written to the collective farm and resisted the seizure of cotton. The collectivization representative and other employees fled. A police squad arrived at the place and fired rifles at the sky. He demanded that the crowd disperse. The crowd is forced to disperse. [6.22].

Collective farms formed by coercive methods began to disband. For example, in Baghdad district of Fergana district, 80% of peasant farms were collectivized by February 20, but only 10% remained by March.

The level of collectivization in the republic fell from 47.8% to 27.5% from March to May 1930 [7.17].

In April 1930, all 70% of the targeted villages in Fergana district were divided into collective farms. For example, "Khavasmand", "Lenin", "Stalin", "Ilgor" kolkhozes were established in Karajiyda village of Margilan district. Early collective farms were very small [8.19].

In 1930, more than 150 different meetings on collectivization issues were held in Fergana district alone [9.32]. Half of the initial collective farms could not fulfill the cotton production plan for various reasons. This had a negative impact on their economy [4.352].

In Fergana region, a district headquarters dedicated to collectivization issues was created. This staff studied, discussed and made relevant decisions on various issues related to collectivization every day. The headquarters included the head of the regional party, the head of the NKVD, the



chairman of the regional executive committee and other officials. Minutes of the daily meeting are drawn up. [4.354].

Almost all peasants opposed the forced collectivization policy of the Soviet authorities. According to the information of the OGPU, in 1930-1933, there were 240 public demonstrations of peasants against forced collectivization in Uzbekistan. These public speeches were brutally suppressed by the Soviet authorities.

It should also be said that dozens and hundreds of people were repressed because "the tail of the ears is the tail of the enemy of the people." Among them, ordinary peasants, nobles, even those with the same surname were actually innocent. So, it is clear that collectivization did not bring good to both agriculture and rural households.

Noting that today the attention to private property and agriculture is extremely high, the program for the development of multi-sectoral farms for 2017-2021 was adopted, as the President of our Republic, Shavkat Miromonivich Mirziyoev, noted; We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people.

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