

Introduction Of Uzbekistan To The Central Economy System And Its Consequences In 1925-40

Buranova Nigora A'zamkulovna

Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering

Abstract:*The article included the introduction of Uzbekistan into the centralized national economic system in 1925-40 and its consequences. Implementation of land and water reform in Uzbekistan. As a result of this reform, it is planned to be carried out in three stages, depending on the conditions and the level of preparation in the field. Later, the collectivization of agriculture was carried out and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses were reorganized.*

Key words:*Uzbekistan, centralized national economy, collective farms, land and water reform, collectivization, state farms, soviets, dehkan farms, "ear" ("mushtumzor").*

One of the organizations that ideologically united the peasants of the republic was the Union of "Koshchi" (1920-33). This union, which united 200,000 people in 1924, also gradually became a propagandist of the Bolshevik dictatorship in the countryside. This organization, which included the poorest part of the rural poor, played a negative role during the period of collectivization and deafness. The "socialist experiment" carried out by the Bolsheviks in the Uzbek SSR was met with protest by the local people. In the first 10 years of Soviet rule, national leaders and intellectuals openly criticized the violence of the center. The opposition had united some statesmen and public figures, writers, poets, educators, and lawyers.

In 1925-29, Uzbekistan carried out land and water reforms. This reform is being carried out in three stages, depending on the conditions and the level of preparation in the field. Later, agricultural collectivization was carried out and collective and state farms were established. However, the Soviet government pursued a policy of abolishing the peasant farms as "ears" ("mushtumzor").

Reasons for collectivization. The realization of large-scale industrialization has necessitated a radical restructuring of agriculture. In Western countries, the agrarian revolution, that is, the system of improving agricultural production, preceded the industrial revolution. In the USSR, these two processes had to be carried out simultaneously. At the same time, some party leaders believe that if capitalist countries have created industry at the expense of funds received from the exploitation of colonies, then the "internal colony" - exploited by peasants - can lead to socialist industrialization. The village is seen not only as a source of food, but also as the most important channel for replenishing financial resources for industrial needs. But it is easier to raise funds from a few hundred large farms than from millions of small

farms. Therefore, with the onset of industrialization, the focus was on the collectivization of agriculture - "the implementation of socialist changes in the countryside."

In November 1929, Pravda published Stalin's article, "The Year of the Great Turn," which "On the turning point in the development of our agriculture" ranged from small and backward individual farming to large and advanced collective farms. In December, Stalin announced the end of the NEP and the transition to a policy of "destroying the ears as a class". On January 5, 1930, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of the Bolsheviks adopted a resolution "On the level of collectivization and measures to assist in the construction of collective farms." He set strict deadlines for ending collectivization: for the North Caucasus, Lower and Middle Volga - autumn 1930, in extreme cases - spring 1931, for other grain regions - no later than the fall of 1931 or the spring of 1932. All other regions had to "solve the problem of collectivization in five years." Such a formation aimed at ending collectivization by the end of the first five-year plan.

However, this document did not answer the main questions: what methods of collectivization, how to carry out disinfection, what to do after the destroyed? As the village has not yet cooled off the violence of grain purchase campaigns, a similar method, the violence, has been adopted. In the village there were interrelated violent processes: the formation of collective farms and depression. The "finishing of the ears" was primarily to provide the material base of the kolkhozes. From the end of 1929 to the mid-1930s, more than 320,000 farms were destroyed.

Their property was transferred to the collective farms for more than 175 million rubles. But officials did not specify whose fist should be examined. In general, a fist is one who employs hired labor, but a middle farmer with two cows or two horses or a good house could be included in this category. Each district received a declaration rate, which averaged 5-7 percent of the number of farms, but local authorities followed the example of the first five-year plan and tried to exceed it. Often, not only the fists of the middle peasants were recorded, but for some reason the poor were also recorded. A terrible word was combined to justify these actions. In some places the number of survivors reached 15-20%.

Destroying the ears as a class, depriving the village of the most enterprising, most independent peasants, destroyed the spirit of resistance. Moreover, the fate of the lost was to be an example to those left who did not want to go to the kolkhoz voluntarily. The fists were taken out along with families, babies and the elderly. In cold, unheated wagons, thousands of people with minimal amounts of household items traveled to remote areas of the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan. The most active "anti-counselors" were sent to concentration camps.

25,000 city communists were sent to the village to help the local authorities (the "twenty-five thousandth").

In many places, especially in Ukraine, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, farmers have resisted massacres. Regular units of the Red Army were brought in to quell the riots of the peasants. But more often than not, farmers used passive forms of protest: they refused to join the collective farms and destroyed livestock and equipment in protest. There were also terrorist attacks against the "twenty-five thousandth" and local collective farm activists.

By the spring of 1930, it became clear that collectivization, which was insane at Stalin's urging, was threatened with disaster.

Protests began to enter the army, Stalin took a tactical move that was considered very good, his article "Success Vertigo" was published in Pravda on March 2, for which he blamed all the culprits on the situation, telling local workers that "collective farms cannot be planted by force". After this article, many peasants began to accept Stalin as a national intercessor, and mass demonstrations of peasants from the kolkhozes began.

But he immediately took a step back to take a step forward. In September 1930, the Central Committee of the Bolshevik All-Union Communist Party sent a letter to local party organizations condemning their passive behavior, fear of "extremism," and demanding a "strong rise in the collective farm movement". In September 1931 the kolkhozes united 60 per cent of the peasant farms, and in 1934 75 per cent.

The results of collectivization. The policy of continuous collectivization led to disastrous results: for 1929-1934 the gross grain production decreased by 10%, in 1929-1932 the number of cattle and horses decreased by a third, pigs - by 2 times, sheep - by 2.5 times.

The extinction of cattle in 1932-1933, the permanent extinction of the village, the complete disruption of the work of the kolkhozes. led to unprecedented famine, which affected about 25-30 million people. The country's leadership has tried to hide the scale of the tragedy by banning media coverage of the famine. Despite its scale, 18 million quintals of grain were exported abroad to obtain currency for industrial needs.

Despite the decline in grain production, its supply to the state doubled, and collectivization created the necessary conditions for the industry to implement its leap plans. This placed a large number of workers at the disposal of the city and at the same time abolished agrarian agopulation and, with a significant reduction in the number of workers, kept agricultural production at a level that would prevent long-term famine and provided industry with the necessary raw materials. Collectivization not only created the conditions for the transfer of money from rural areas to the city for industrial needs, but also played an important political and ideological role, destroying the last island of the market economy - private farming.

The situation of the population in the village was much more complicated than in the city. The village was mainly regarded as a supplier of cheap grain and a source of labor. Taking half of the harvest from the collective farms, he steadily increased the rate of grain purchases. The calculation for grain delivered to the state has been made at fixed prices for 30 years, and the price of manufactured products has increased almost 10 times.

In the mid-30s. the situation in agriculture has stabilized somewhat. In February 1935, the government allowed farmers to get a house plot, one cow, two calves, a pig with pork, and 10 head of sheep. Life in the countryside gradually began to improve, so Stalin took the opportunity to announce to the whole country: "Life has improved, life has become more interesting." The Soviet village was reconciled with the kolkhoz system, although the peasants remained the poorest category of the population. The introduction of passports in a country where farmers do not need it would not only build an administrative wall between the city and the country, but also deprive farmers of a real connection to their homeland, depriving them of freedom of movement, choice of profession. The direct result of forced collectivization was the indifference of the collective farmers to socialized property and the results of their own labor.

Party control over the media played a special role, through which official views were disseminated and explained. With the help of the Iron Curtain, the problem of introducing other ideological views from the outside was solved. There have been changes in the education system. The structure of the curriculum and the content of the training courses have been fully restored. Now they were based not only on the courses of the social sciences, but sometimes on the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the natural sciences as well.

One of the main tasks of industrialization and collectivization, the party announced the raising of the level of economic development of national borders. The same universal methods have been used to accomplish this task, which often do not fully take into account national traditions and the characteristics of the economic activities of different peoples.

An example of this is the problem of Kazakhstan, where collectivization was mainly associated with efforts to force nomadic peoples to switch to driven farming. In 1929-1932, large cattle, especially sheep, were destroyed in Kazakhstan. The number of Kazakhs engaged in animal husbandry has decreased from 80% to 25% of the total population. By announcing the policy of "regulating the economic level of national cities," the central government simultaneously demonstrated a colonial style. The first five-year plan, for example, included a reduction in grain crops in Uzbekistan, and cotton production has expanded incredibly. The main part of this was to be the raw material for factories in the European part of Russia. The leaders of the Republic of Uzbekistan have developed an alternative plan of economic development, which proposed further independence and diversification of the economy of the republic. The plan was rejected and its authors arrested and shot on charges of "bourgeois nationalism." With the onset of industrialization and collectivization, the principle of "indigidization" was also adapted. As changes in policy in the economy and centralization of management have not always been welcomed by local leaders, they have increased the dispatch of managers from the Center. Leaders of national organizations and cultural figures who tried to continue the policy of the twenties were repressed. In 1937-1938, in fact, the party and economic leaders of the national republics were completely replaced.

Many leading figures in education, literature, and the arts were repressed. Typically, local leaders were replaced by Russians sent directly from Moscow, sometimes "smart" representatives of indigenous peoples.

The Turkestan-Siberian railway played an important role in industrialization, the construction of which was completed in 1930. Turksib connected Siberia, rich in bread, wood and coal, with the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The boundaries between the dreamed "bright future" and reality were blurred in people's minds. This state was used by the authorities to create a socio-psychological monolithic society, which, in turn, allowed them to build and manage labor zeal, mass anger against "enemies of the people" or public love for its leader. Soviet cinema. Cinema, which has become the most popular form of art, has made a great contribution to changing the minds of the people. The events of the 1920s and then the 1930s are reflected in people's minds not only through their own experiences, but also through their interpretations in films.

The party organizations of the main grain districts (Lower and Middle Volga region, Don, North Caucasus), which were declared areas of continuous collectivization, undertook to complete collectivization by the spring of 1930, that is, within two to three months. The

slogan "An angry pace of collectivization" appeared. In December 1929, an instruction was adopted on the socialization of livestock in places of permanent collectivization. The main means of forcing the peasants to join the kolkhozes was the danger of disintegration. From 1928 he pursued a policy of restricting the ears. It was taxed and the government banned the lending of ear farms. Many prosperous farmers sold their property and began to move to the cities.

Consequences and consequences of collectivization.

- Solving the socio-economic problems of the country for a long time at the expense of agriculture and rural areas (collective farm system - obtaining the maximum volume of agriculture, transfer of funds from rural areas to industry and other sectors of the economy).
- The abolition of the layer of independent, prosperous peasants who want to work without the dictatorship of the state.
- Abolition of the private sector in agriculture (93% of farms are united into collective farms), full nationalization of agricultural production, subordination of all aspects of rural life to the party-state leadership.
- Abolition of the card system for product distribution in 1935.
- Separation of peasants from property, land and the results of their labor, deprivation of economic incentives for labor.
- Lack of skilled labor, youth in rural areas.

Collectivization caused great damage to agriculture, causing famine and repression for farmers. In general, the growth of agricultural production has slowed and the country has experienced a persistent food problem.

Collectivization of agriculture (80% of the country's population) was created only to increase labor and improve living standards in rural areas. This helped redistribute funds and labor from rural to urban areas. It was estimated that it would be easier to obtain bread from the relatively small number of kolkhozes (kolkhozes) and sovkhoses (state-owned agricultural enterprises) operating under the plan than from the 25 million private producers. Such an organization of production made it possible to concentrate labor as much as possible at important times of the agricultural work cycle. Mass collectivization also promised to liberate the labor force needed for construction and industry from rural areas.

Collectivization was carried out in two stages. First: 1928-1929 - confiscation and socialization of livestock, the establishment of collective farms on local initiative. In the spring of 1928, a campaign was launched to confiscate food from farmers.

The role of the performers was played by the local poor and the workers and communists from the city, who began to be called "twenty-five thousandths" in the number of the first set. Between 1928 and 1930, a total of 250,000 volunteers moved to collectivization. By the fall of 1929, preparations for the transition to full collectivization of the village were beginning to bear fruit. In the summer of 1928 there were 33.3 thousand collective farms in the republic, uniting 1.7% of all dekhkan farms, and by the summer of 1929 their number was 57,000, more than one million or 3.9% of farms were united.

In his speech at the Conference of Marxist Agrarians in December 1929, Stalin described the task of eradicating the ear class as a necessary condition for the development of collective and state farms. The new revolution in development was to put an immediate end to all socio-economic problems, radically disrupt and restore the existing economic structure and

economic ratio. The revolutionary impatience, the zeal of the masses, the mood of the stormy forces, to a certain extent, were peculiar to the Russian national character and were skillfully used by the country's leadership.

1930-1932 - Following the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Bolshevik Communist Party of January 5, 1930 "On the level of collectivization and state assistance in the construction of collective farms", a planned "total collectivization" campaign began in Moscow. The whole country was divided into three districts, each of which was given specific deadlines to complete the collectivization.

Along with the socialization of farms, the policy of "eradication of ears as a class" was pursued in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of January 30, 1930 "On measures to eliminate ear farms in areas of permanent collectivization." Peasants who refused to join the kolkhoz were sent with their families to remote areas of the country. The number of Kulak families was determined in Moscow and reported to local authorities. About 6 million people died during the outbreak. The number of "ear farms" abolished in 1929-1931 alone was 381,000 (1.8 million people), and 1.1 million farms were established during the years of collectivization.

According to statistics, from 1928 to 1932, the production of consumer goods decreased by 5%, the total volume of agriculture by 15%, and the personal incomes of the urban and rural population by 50%. In 1934, collectivization was restored. At this stage, they launched a large-scale "attack" against individual farmers.

Problems of collectivization

- - increasing the volume of agricultural production,
- - elimination of inequality in living standards among farmers (for other views, the small owner - the elimination of the ear);
- - Introduction of new technologies in rural areas.

Collective farms began to be organized en masse. There was active propaganda work among the peasants against joining the kolkhozes and against the ears. In a short time the layer of ears was destroyed. The process of invasion deprived the village of the most enterprising, most independent peasants.

But the measures taken were not enough, and the peasants often ignored the initiative to join the kolkhozes, so in 1929 the party decided to forcibly evict them here. In addition, private households have tightened taxation.

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