



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INITIAL MODERNIZATION PROCESSES IN THE AGRARIAN POLICY AND LAND-WATER ISSUES OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT (In the Case of the Fergana Valley)

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of scientific and historical literature and archival sources, the author of the article shows a historical picture of the transformational processes carried out by the Soviet government in land and water relations in the Turkestan region using the example of the Fergana Valley. And also the article analyzes in detail the process of formation of the class agrarian policy of the Soviet government, the nationalization of large landed property and the expropriation of finished agricultural products by a wearable way in favor of the state, the goals and main functions of the formation of peasant organizations such as the "Committee of the Poor", "Peasant Associations", "Union Koshchi".

KEY WORDS: *Turkestan Territory, Fergana Valley, agriculture, irrigation, nationalization, cotton industry, land ownership, "Committee of the Poor", "Peasant Associations", monopoly, extensive development path, irrigation, melioration.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The essence of the transformational measures implemented by the Soviet government, which took political power after the October coup of 1917, in the land of Turkestan, including in the Fergana Valley, in order to replace the long-standing land-water relations with socialist production relations, the essence of which was not brought to scientific consumption in advance, archival documents and scientific- scientific research on the basis of historical literature is of urgent importance in studying the essence of the agrarian policy implemented during the authoritarian political system.

2. METHODS

The article covers the generally accepted historical methods based on the principles of historicity, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, objectivity, critical approach to sources, objective assessment of historical processes from the point of view of the period, and the process of the essence of the transformation processes carried out by the Soviet authorities in the agrarian sphere is analyzed.

3. RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION

During the period of Soviet power, water management developed to a certain extent, large hydro facilities were built, irrigated agriculture was transferred to a new socio-economic and technical basis, but in terms of scale, these large works were subordinated to the policy of robbery and colonialism. The agrarian policy of the Soviet government was also a logical continuation of the policy carried out by the Tsarist administration. To do this, the Soviet government began to introduce an economic policy aimed at establishing socialist state ownership in all areas of economic life, centralizing the leadership of the national economy, and using administrative command methods in management[2,244].

That is why, first of all, the country's land and underground resources, forests and waters were confiscated. During the years of the stable political regime, the country was turned into a raw material base, cotton cultivation increased year by year in terms of quantity. The cotton monopoly, the cornerstone of which was laid during the reign of the imperial government, was fully formed in the course of the policy implemented under the guise of the "struggle for cotton independence" during the Soviet period. The expansion of irrigated agriculture, reserve and brownfield development was also aimed at increasing cotton production. All the work done in the field was managed by the central government of the "Union".

The Soviet government, which came to political power after the October 1917 coup d'état, during the more than 40-year rule of the previous colonial imperial government in the Fergana Valley, planned but failed to implement irrigation farming, primarily as a raw material supply base for the central industry. was to continue and complete the policy of formation.

The first deformational measure implemented by the Soviet authorities in the agrarian sphere was manifested in the decree "On Land" announced on October 26, 1917[2,10]. Because, for the first time in the decree, "The right of private ownership of land is canceled forever; it was noted that the land cannot be sold, bought, leased or mortgaged, and acquired in any other way.

With the decision of the People's Commissariat of Turkestan and Land Affairs issued on December 9, 1917, the tasks defined in the decree on land began to be implemented with the prohibition of agreements of any kind on the sale and mortgaging of existing real estate in Turkestan, including land, irrigation facilities and networks [3,170].

Starting from January 1918, regional, uezd and volost land and water committees established during the colonial period of



Tsarist Russia were dissolved, and new committees were formed from representatives of local poor landless peasants sympathetic to the Soviet state. The main tasks of these committees are to compile and take into account the list of lands in their territories, to announce to the villagers the essence of land confiscation, the abolition of large land ownership, the distribution of confiscated land, the procedures for providing equipment, and promoting the principles of collectivism in agriculture. , was to explain the advantages of the commune and agricultural arts.

As a result of these works, from April 1918 to April 1919, 407 desyatins of Mirkomilboy Mirmominboev[4,42] in Andijan uezd of Fergana province, and 12315 desyatins of 22 rich households in Skobelev uezd and Russian peasants who were resettled in the valley due to the policy of "relocation" during the imperial colonial period were organized. 75,000 desyatins of land[6,29] of rich peasant households in 50 Russian villages[5] were confiscated along with agricultural equipment, working animals, and livestock[7,86-87].

The main part of the land confiscated by the land committees was distributed to poor landless peasants and chorikors by a special decision. In fact, according to the agricultural census conducted in the Fergana valley in 1917, 32.2% of cotton farms in Andijan uezd, 24.8% in Margilon uezd, 20.1% in Namangan uezd, and 12.7% in Ko'kan uezd consisted of cotton growers [8, 56].

Despite the difficult social, political and economic situation in the country, the main goal of the Soviet government was to obtain cotton raw materials, supply the central textile industry with cotton, and satisfy the Red Army's need for clothing. As mentioned above, the Soviet government, which is one of the important directions of its agrarian policy, entrusted the Supreme People's Economic Council with taking full control and management of the leading cotton industry in the country, and on January 12, 1918, it adopted the decision "On turning cotton industry into a monopoly"[9,17]. Based on the adopted decision, it was announced that all issues related to cotton cultivation and cotton trade, the existing cotton reserves in the country were turned into state property.

As a logical continuation of this decision, entrepreneurship in Turkistan was manifested in the dissolution of societies, the rejection of market relations, and in this regard, from January 21, 1918, free trade in grain was prohibited in the country, and private property owners were declared free-eaters[1,48].

On February 26, 1918, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan region, F. Kolesov, adopted the decree "On confiscation of cotton in the country"[2,11].

According to the adopted decree, all cotton available in the territory of Turkestan, regardless of its appearance and location, will be confiscated and declared to be the property of the state. All soviets and railway committees allocate their representatives to implement this decree, to bring all the cotton to the railway stations and immediately send them to the Tashkent station. It has been emphasized that measures should

be taken up to shooting on the spot if the property owners show resistance[2,11].

To implement the agrarian policy in the regions, uyezds, volosts and villages, the Soviet authorities established peasant class organizations such as "Committee of the Poor", "Peasant Unions", "Koshchi"[1,280].

The main tasks of these organizations were to promote the essence of communist ideas among the peasants, to unite the poor peasants, to fight against the owners, to accelerate the process of social stratification in the villages, to strengthen the position of the Soviet bodies on the ground, and to provide practical assistance in the work of organizing agricultural production.

As a result of these measures, until the first half of 1918, more than 330 industries in the country belonged to all branches, including cotton ginning and oil factories, cotton raw material stocks, cotton ginning and oil factories, which are considered the leading industries in the country's economy. , all available raw cotton reserves, railways, banks, all mines were confiscated for the benefit of the state, and labor control was established[10,33].

In fact, these enterprises, which were confiscated by the Soviet authorities, produced more than 80 percent of the products produced in the country by 1914[11,103], and their weight in the country's commodity-money relations became very important.

After these enterprises were confiscated for the benefit of the state and fully transferred to the workers' control, these enterprises ceased to operate due to the lack of financial resources and raw materials, and most importantly, the lack of skills and education of the "new bosses" in charge of the control work.

According to the decree, 3.4 million pounds of cotton fiber, 6 million pounds of raw cotton, 600,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, 4 million pounds of seed, and 1.1 million pounds of kunjara transferred to the existing factories in the country for free[1,248]. Farmers did not receive money for the cotton taken from their homes and delivered to the factories, even though it was at a fixed price[12].

This situation in the economic life of the country caused a sharp decrease in the purchase price of cotton, impoverishment of peasant farms, and destruction of material interests in cotton cultivation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it should be noted that instead of traditional land-water relations in Turkestan, including the Ferghana Valley, the Soviet government introduced an economic policy aimed at establishing socialist state ownership in all spheres of economic life, centralizing the leadership of the national economy, and conducting work with administrative command-and-control methods in management. The property of large landowners in the country was confiscated at the expense of the state. A state



monopoly was established in all sectors related to the cotton industry, which is the leader in the country's economy.

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