



FROM THE HISTORY OF COTTON GROWING IN UZBEKISTAN

H. O. Khushvaqtov

Associate Professor of TSAU, Doctor, of
Philosophy in History (PhD), Uzbekistan

Xusan80@mail.ru

Abstract

The article provides information about the socio-economic and political-cultural life of Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, as well as the selfless work of our people in agriculture.

Keywords: Communist, new industrial cities, township, protected land, migration, atheism.

Introduction

One of the fundamental directions in the new history of Uzbekistan is the coverage of the Soviet period, ie the specific, complex historical period associated with the policy of colonial rule and the comprehensive impact of the Soviet era on the socio-economic and spiritual life of the people, migration, demography. The transmission of the day to the younger generation is an important task. Although so much time has passed, the policy of this period has not lost its inexhaustible complexity. "Life itself and the experience of previous years require the elimination of serious shortcomings in ensuring the integrated development of the regions and the radical transformation of infrastructure activities" [1].

After World War II, the Soviet government intensified its focus on increasing cotton production. It is known that at that time Uzbekistan was a leader in this field among the Central Asian republics, which specialize mainly in cotton growing, as well as among the cotton-growing republics of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. That is why the Central Government has firmly established the role of Uzbekistan in the cotton sector in the former Soviet Union in the division of labor and in the "single national economy". To this end, on February 2, 1946, he issued a resolution "On measures to develop cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR." On the basis of this decision, issues such as the rapid introduction of newly developed lands in Uzbekistan into agricultural production and the provision of the agricultural sector with qualified personnel have been identified. Uzbek rural workers paid the state 4 million soums during the war years due to great physical and spiritual strength. 806 thousand tons of cotton, 54067 t cocoons, 1 mln. 282 thousand tons of grain, 482 thousand tons of potatoes and





vegetables, 195 thousand tons of rice, 57.5 thousand 444 tons of fruits and grapes, 36 thousand tons of dried fruits, 159 thousand 300 tons of meat, 22 thousand 300 tons of wool [2]. This was achieved through the hard work of the rural population and the confiscation of produce grown on subsidiary farms. As a result, it had a negative impact on the lifestyle and way of life of the population. Also, pre-war mandatory procedures were maintained, and temporary disability benefits and pensions were not applied to collective farmers. The social life of the village was left to its own devices. The workers lived in half-ruined buildings, tents and basements. Medical and household services, on the other hand, were extremely low.

N. S. Khushchev showed ways to implement the development of protected and gay lands: the development of protected lands is a vital task. Further development of new lands and their introduction into state circulation will bring great economic benefits to the state. But it is not the most difficult to cultivate the land, it is necessary to increase the population, so that the process of development of protected lands will be accelerated. [3]

This is how our elderly ancestors remember - "so-and-so's uncle and so-and-so's aunt were born at home." Such cases had to be accepted as a normal situation for the population.

The Law "On the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of Uzbekistan for 1946-1950" sets the task of increasing the national economy, especially cotton growing, which is its main branch. "Cotton," the law said, "has become, and will continue to be, the material expression of the Uzbek people's unbreakable ties and inviolable friendship with its brother, the Russian people, and all the other peoples of the Union." [4] and those who did not comply were prosecuted. The center, which did not renounce repression and punishment, branded rural workers who did not follow the cotton plan as "forgetting the national interest as a local task." He was accused of improper organization of organizational, political, educational and economic work, and unplanned work for the development of cotton growing. In addition, large-scale construction and other facilities in the country have involved the rural population for a long time and, most importantly, hard work. In addition, shortcomings were noted that cotton had a negative impact on the harvest. In accordance with the instructions of the Center, the adoption of annual plans was limited to the rational use of internal resources of farms and the establishment of the necessary needs;

- As a result of over-centralization of planning, the scientific and practical approach to improving the efficiency of economic development has been undermined and the calculations in business management and financial stability have been damaged;





- In general, the leaders of the center demanded that each collective farm in agricultural production grow raw cotton from year to year, regardless of the natural, technical and labor force and other economic opportunities, and even punished and imprisoned farm managers for non-compliance with the plan;
- Due to the lack of manpower to implement objective plans, the number of employees, in addition to the urban population, has increased.

During this period, in addition to the "coercion" of the center, the "aspiration" to solve economic problems through the methods of "squeezing" and "storming" intensified. The voluntaristic and conservative approach has taken deeper root. Those who opposed it were fired under various pretexts. The failure to carry out the cotton plan, to deviate even a little from the assignments, or to express an opinion against the leaders. Such were dismissed, prosecuted, or discredited.

It is known that in order to develop new lands, it was necessary to attract people from the mountainous regions of the republic, which are densely populated and not engaged in cotton growing. For example, in a number of cities such as Yangier, Gulistan, Zarafshan, Navoi, Mubarek, Marjanbulak, Talimarjan, Pakhtakor, which emerged as a result of the development of the deserts of Mirzachul, Karshi, Jizzakh, migration processes have played an important role. It should be noted that during all periods of development of the reserve lands, the housing issues of the displaced families were in a difficult situation. Because the lack of building materials, the lack of products has led to many problems. All this indicates that the resettlement of the resettled people on the newly developed lands, providing them with housing was not carried out by the government in a planned manner. Therefore, while the return processes of households in these regions have always been high, permanent lifestyles have been low. This policy of the Soviet government led to the displacement of thousands of people, their expulsion to other countries, their alienation from their relatives, and the emergence of a difficult social life of the population.

During the Soviet era, a number of new industrial cities emerged. In these new cities, pasyols appeared that did not correspond to the national mentality. Today, so much time has passed and this policy is showing its inexhaustible complication. It will be easier to analyze the issue and draw conclusions if we compare this period with the housing that has all the amenities in the villages today.

In order to develop the economy the reoublc, to improve the life of the population and to upgrade their outlook , the attention was paid to the construction of new urbanized citiec , such as Almalyk, Gulistan, Navoi and Yangiye. The government has always been in the spotlight to provide these citiec with labor resources . To



this and, a large number of people were relocated to Mirzachul and to other places cultivated in Central Fergana [5].

In addition, the Soviet regime in Uzbekistan paid great attention to the development of raw materials and cotton ginning, silkworm breeding, fuel, non-ferrous metals, especially the chemical industry. These industries are based on the simplest production associated with the primary processing of raw materials, the supply of goods that are not technologically complete or directly adapted to the market. The fact that Sharof Rashidov, the first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan, coincided with such a dangerous period, and even at such times, stood in his patriotic and creative position. With his initiatives, he tried to raise the standard of living of our people and protect them from the administrative command of the center, and gave his life for this nation. Our President, Sh. On the initiative of Mirziyoyev, a resolution was adopted on March 27, 2017, "On the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the famous statesman and writer Sharof Rashidov" [6]. The significance of this decision was determined by the restoration and understanding of the name of the great statesman, writer and poet. During this period, large-scale creative work, including the development of desert areas, the creation of new industrial cities, modern housing and other beautification works was carried out directly by Sh. Of course, it is connected with Rashidov's name. The question of the "experience" of economic management based on ideological pressure typical of the Soviet regime and the abolition of cotton monopoly was fully realized only after the independence of Uzbekistan, and the Uzbek people became the real owners of cotton. In conclusion, it should be noted that the system of governance of the Soviet colonial policy has caused great tragedy to our people. First, the rural population was finally terrified of the repressive policies pursued for many years during the Soviet administrative command system. However, due to the lack of land reclamation in accordance with the soil structure of the desert zones, a large part of the irrigated lands soon became saline and almost unsuitable for cultivation. Second, those who opposed the Communist Party's monopoly policy were branded as nationalists and heretics. Third, the lack of a well-planned workforce in the newly developed areas, confusion and bureaucracy, overemphasis on family social protection, and incomplete fulfillment of promises have created mistrust in the government's immigration policy.



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