



CONSEQUENCES OF THE AGRARIAN POLICY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Doshnyazov Raxat Karlibaevish

Karakalpak State University Named After Berdakh.

Department of Archeology. Trainee Teacher

e-mail: raxat.doshniyazov86@gmail.com

Annotation

In the article, as a result of the agrarian policy pursued by the Soviet government in Karakalpakstan, the implementation of cotton individual medicine, land reclamation, construction of waterways, the construction of the Aral Sea, the deterioration of ecological conditions, and so on.

Keywords: communist ideology, cotton monoculture, new economic policy, totalitarian system, irrigation, land reclamation, stagnation, socialist system, keneslestirio, comrades, neighbors.

Introduction

A number of scientific researches are being carried out on the problems of the Soviet government, and large-scale scientific researches are being carried out.

In Karakalpakstan, the agrarian policy pursued by the Soviet government was different in its content and meaning. This is because a number of decrees, regulations and decisions on land and water issues have been adopted since the first day of the Soviet administration. The main purpose of the documents was to transfer to the Soviet government the land, water and other natural resources, the purpose of which was the people's wealth. In order to achieve this goal, from the earliest days of the Soviet government, in Karakalpakstan land and water institutions were re-established. The special Land and Water Department was established under the Executive Committee of the Ami-Darya Department, and the former Land and Water Committees were reorganized into the Land Department of the Bolshevik Councils. These institutions had to take into account the use of land and water in Karakalpakstan, as well as the "consultation" of irrigation works, the registration of land plots, agricultural implements and efforts of farmers. In Karakalpakstan, on April 25, 1918, the Soviet government approved the location of the "Regulations on the Socialization of the Earth" and made a special decision. [1,174] It includes the calculation of land resources, the abolition of old "excavations" on land, consideration of applications for land allocation to landless peasants, confiscation of property of





large landowners, the construction of a commune in the Tortkul district. The Soviet government's treatment of land and water reform in Karakalpakstan in recent years was carried out much later than in a number of other regions of Turkestan. However, for the agrarian purpose of consulting the peasants, various "streams" and "units" began to be formed. One of them was the "Unit of neighbors", which became more widespread in Karakalpakstan. In addition, the farms "TOZ", "Artel", "Meliorative friendship", "Kommuna" were established in the village. [2,123] However, none of these farms was able to rehabilitate or develop the economy, and the growth rate of agricultural production in Karakalpakstan did not reach the level of 1913. Beginning in 1927, land reclamation began in Karakalpakstan. The Land Census Commission registered 38,403 desiatins of 28,714 households in Tortkul district and 102,441 desiatins of 31,567 households in Shymbay district. [3,57] Land census and other land and water works were carried out in direct connection with the 1928 regionalization of Karakalpakstan. Almost all of the 11 districts formed as a result of zoning have been adapted to cotton cultivation.

The main purpose of the Soviet government's land acquisition was to combat landlessness and to eliminate the need for private ownership of land. As a result, 30,788 hectares of arable land in Karakalpakstan have been transferred to the state as a result of land reclamation. 853 peasant farms were called rich, and each of them was taxed at 500-1000 rubles. All of these 195298 hectares of land were taken into account and turned into state property. [4,67] These lands were given to the peasants for use with the permission of the Soviet government, but the Soviet government's treatment of the land did not give convincing results, nor did the treatment of irrigation give the desired result.

The agrarian policy of the Soviet government was also extended to the peasantry. During this period, the peasant farms were divided. A special commission raided the homes of the peasants, took stock of their property, and even began to collect grain from the fields. This is because the state monopoly on cotton has been in place since 1923. In fact, this policy was carried out in accordance with the special decision of the local Bolshevik organization, which was dedicated to the implementation of the Bolshevik decree of August 17, 1928 "On the confiscation of the lands of the rich." [5.54] In Karakalpakstan, by 1929, the agrarian policy of the Soviet government was completely in crisis. There was a shortage of grain, and agricultural production decreased. The policy of reviving the cotton industry did not yield significant results. Members of the "collective farm headquarters" in the national districts held meetings in the villages. They forced the peasants to enter the farm by intimidating them in every possible way. At such meetings, where threats were made, the peasants were





told that they had voluntarily agreed to join the farm. [6,234] Moreover, in the collective farms the land-water relations in the national republics were not taken into account for many centuries. For example, the first three collective farms in Karakalpakstan, established in 1928, were built on the basis of both peasant farms and forced farming. The number of collective farms established by such coercion reached 33 in 1929. [7,15] This was called the "collective farm movement", and those who opposed it were severely punished, and even deprived of all civil rights. The farming movement continued in recent years, and the peasants' traditional land-water relations were completely disrupted, and the peasant was now called a "farmer"

In farming all the inaccuracies of the agrarian policy of the Soviet government took place. The peasants were almost entirely employed on the farming at the expense of free workers' power. Their leaving was banned elsewhere and they didn't even have passports. In addition, the collection of taxes, especially on the map of the population's grain, is fragmented. In particular, in 1929, in Kegeyli, Shymbay and Takhtakopir districts, there were many massacres in taking farmers. [8,12] A search was conducted on each farm, forcing even those who did not have land to order wheat products. Both the Soviet government's brutal agrarian policy and its violence led to great discontent among the population. In the end, most farmers became heavily indebted.

The model charter of agriculture in Karakalpakstan was adopted in 1930, which further strengthened the collectivization of agriculture in Karakalpakstan, as well as the development of the whole material and technical base of agriculture. To do this, it was necessary to improve the management of the collective farms, to ensure the rapid growth of the agricultural technical base, to strengthen the collective farms. [9,127] Strengthening the material and technical base of cooperative peasant farms in Karakalpakstan has its own peculiarities. This is due to the fact that the above-mentioned collective farms have become less prosperous than other places. Secondly, the lack of local staff in the management of collective farms and in the management has caused great difficulties.

In order to increase party dominance in agriculture, special political divisions have been set up under the MTSs. They strengthened the role of the party and fought against the psychology of peasant private property. Beginning in November 1934, the political departments were reorganized into regular bodies, and in each MTS, the deputy director of the political department was appointed. [10,18] One of the main goals of the Soviet government in the collectivization of agriculture was to ensure the impartiality of the empire in the field of cotton. As a result, in Karakalpakstan, as in





other national republics, the emphasis was on cotton growing, which increased its arable land and increased its productivity.

The establishment of the cotton monoculture in Karakalpakstan as a result of the policy pursued by the Soviet government as a result of the establishment of the command-and-control totalitarian system of the Soviet party apparatus was demonstrated. Thus, the agrarian policy of the Soviet government in the case of Karakalpakstan at the time of his death showed the absurdity of the Soviet economic method in the village.

List of Sources in The Literature

1. Andrianov B.V. Sotsialno-ekonomicheskii stroy Karakalpakov po dannim statistiko-ekonomicheskogo obsledovaniya Amudarinskogo otdela. Stalinabad, 1959. S. 174.
2. Istoriya Karakalpakskoy ASSR. Tashkent. Izd-vo «FAN», 1986, S.123.
3. TSGA RU f.3. op. 1.d.16.l.57.
4. Qaraqalpaqstannin jana tariyxi: Qaraqalpaqstan XIX asirdin ekinshi yarimnan XXI asirge shekem. Nukus «Qaraqalpaqstan», 2003, 67b.
5. SGA RK f.322. op. 1.d.151.l.54.
6. Demidov A.P. Ekonomicheskiiye ocherki xlopkovodstva i xlopkovoy trgovli promishlennosti. Izd. Tashkent, 1926. S.234.
7. Shkapskiy O.A. Amudarinskiye ocherki: k agrarnomu voprosu na nijney Amudare. Tashkent, 1900, S.15.
8. SGA RK, F.229 op.1, d 155, l-12.
9. Saribayev K. Istoriya orosheniya Karakalpakstana. Nukus. «Karakalpakstan», 1995, 127 b.
10. Nurjanov S.U. Karakalpakskaya avtonomnaya oblast: Istoriya i istochniki, 1925-1932 gg. Avtoref. na soiskaniye uchen. step. kand. ist. nauk, Nukus, 1998 s. 18.

