

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF COLLECTIVIZATION POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

The article provides a historiographical overview of historical research in the field of agrarian policy of Uzbekistan, the time when the Uzbek national economy there were turning points collectivization and industrialization. The author made an attempt to trace the main patterns in the study this problem, the general nature of the works devoted to agricultural topics, as well as to highlight the characteristic points of view on this topic.

Key words: history, agricultural policy, collectivization, industrialization, dispossession, village, peasantry, class struggle.

The collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan, which focuses on the most important theoretical, methodological and historiographical issues of non-capitalist development of Uzbekistan, is an already established scientific direction in terms of subject and structure. Interest in this essentially inexhaustible problem, especially in modern conditions, is marked by increased activity. The reason for this is the enduring significance of the experience of the Communist Party and the people in creating a collective farm system in Uzbekistan.

This problem is extremely relevant, because it is precisely with its study that the further deepening and refinement of the understanding of the patterns of the "abbreviated" transition of Uzbekistan to socialism is largely connected, and in the light of the ever-growing interest of the international community in the Soviet experience in resolving the agrarian-peasant question in Uzbekistan, in conditions of unprecedented aggravation ideological confrontation between the two world social systems, it acquires a special political meaning.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on January 5, 1930, in accordance with the Decree “On the pace of collectivization and measures state assistance to collective farm construction” of January 5, 1930 in accordance with the decision on the artificial acceleration of glasnost and "socialist competition" The Central Asian Bureau, based on the guidelines of the Center, created a mobilization zone communities on the basis of "coercive action" by the forcibly folded command. It has 17 regions in Uzbekistan, 8 districts in Turkmenistan, 6 districts in Kyrgyzstan and 4 in Tajikistan.

The years 1930-1950 are an important period in the history of Uzbekistan. It was from that time that efforts began in Uzbekistan to study the history of the agrarian issue, the history of dehkans and the village, and began to form as a separate direction of historiography.

The study of the history of collective farm construction in Uzbekistan began simultaneously with the policy of collectivization. In the first half of the 30s, brochures by E. Zelkina, I. Benediktov, S. Arkhangelsky, A. Anishev, A. Itkin, A. Ikramov, F. Khodjaev were published on this issue in the republic.

They discussed topical historical and economic issues of the collective farm movement. Most of these brochures (for example, A. Ikramov, F. Khuzhaev, E. Zelkina, I. Benediktov) were written by state and party leaders who were directly theorists, more precisely, practitioners of the collectivization policy in Uzbekistan. Therefore, these works are not historical research works, but are speeches and articles summarizing the experience of the "agrarian revolution" and "socialist construction" in Uzbekistan and performing the functions of program documents in this regard. These pamphlets served as a political ideology in the conflicts that arose over the issue of collectivization. Despite the fact that the socialist path of development of the Uzbek village is interpreted as a grandiose event, during these events not a single opinion was expressed about the disagreements, problems and protests of the people. Also, the main idea in these brochures is aimed at rallying the social strata of the Uzbek village, strengthening the class struggle. Thus, they stated that during the period of the beginning of the collectivization policy in the Uzbek villages, the dominance of the rich, feudal strata prevailed, therefore, the opinion was put forward that the movement of collective farming was accompanied by a sharp class struggle. However, these pamphlets do not mention that during the period of land and water reform carried out in the republic in 1925-1929, most of the large landowners and wealthy households, the so-called "rich", "exploiting-feudal class" were destroyed.

One of the important aspects of the Benediktov booklet is that prior to 1929, statistical data were presented in Uzbekistan on the number of different forms of agricultural cooperation.

The brochures of S. Arkhangelsky and A. V. Anishev also widely present statistical data. They help form a certain idea of the social structure of the Uzbek village at the initial stage of the collectivization movement.

In the book of A. Itkin 1930-1932. the process of penetration and implementation of the socialist production system into the life of the Uzbek village is widely covered. The author also dwelled in detail on the collective farm movement in the republic. But at the same time, the main attention is paid to the issue of increasing cotton growing as a result of collective farming. The brochure also analyzes the organizational and economic situation of the existing collective farms in Uzbekistan. The analysis of these data shows that at the first stage of the collective farm movement in the republics of Central Asia, agricultural artels were the main form of collective farming. The composition of collective farms in the Khorezm district in 1929-1930 was 62 percent, cooperative agricultural unions (TOZ) - 36.4 percent, communes - 1.6 percent.

In the first half of the 1930s, the issues of collectivization of the Uzbek people were widely covered in the periodical press. Factual materials on this issue were published in the journals "For the Reconstruction of Agriculture" (Samarkand), "National Economy of Central Asia", "Cotton Business", "Revolution and Nationalism", "Bulletin of Cotton Cooperation" and many others. In the articles published in these journals, various views and opinions were put forward on the question of the collective farm movement and its advanced structural structures. For example, the agrarian specialist A. Davidov in his article outlined a plan to create 75-100 large collective farms on the site of 900,000 small farms in Uzbekistan.

In the 1930s, a number of articles were published in the periodical press, in which objections were also expressed against the collective-farm movement. Y.I. Poslovsky and N. Yaroshevich mainly adhered to this opinion, putting them forward in their articles. Professor Y.I. Poslovsky approved the preservation of the status of the agrarian issue in the 20s, that is, the independent activity of individual dekhkan farms in agriculture. He also gives a positive assessment of the activity of large rich and "kulak" farms. That is, he argues that landless and landless peasants received land on lease from large landowners and, with the support of the landowner, had the opportunity to produce a lot of products.

Y.I. Poslovsky and N. Yaroshevich opposed the development of cotton growing in Central Asia. In particular, they noted that the development of cotton growing in Central Asia will subsequently worsen the reclamation state of the area, so it is advisable to develop rainfed agriculture, horticulture and cattle breeding in this area. But, unfortunately, these right-wing views of theirs were subjected to such sharp criticism as hostility to cotton independence, the cooperative plan of V.I. Lenin, and a sign "supporter of the bourgeoisie" was hung on them. Their ideas were embodied in the era of E. Zelkin, S. Babakhan, O. Steinberg, A. Anishev and were sharply criticized by them.

In the second half of the 1930s, the study of the history of head-on collisions of collectivization in Uzbekistan was somewhat lost. This is explained by the fact that the practice of restructuring the Uzbek village on a socialist basis had a number of unpleasant consequences in the republic. In Uzbekistan, the Soviet and party leadership encountered unexpected events during this period. The policy of collectivization through violence and coercion caused sharp dissatisfaction among the broad dekhkan masses in Uzbekistan. In many regions of the republic, mass protests against collectivization broke out, uprisings, even in some places these movements grew into a political struggle against the Soviet system. As a result of the policy of collectivization, agricultural production was sharply reduced, productivity and efficiency ceased. Animal husbandry was especially degraded during collectivization. The main thing is that as a result of collectivization, the dehkans lost their interest in work, their desire for farming. Such a crisis in agriculture led to the fact that in 1933-1935 in Uzbekistan there was also a need, and in some places - famine. Therefore, even in the second half of the 1930s, research work analyzing the history of

collectivization as a separate direction was not carried out. This issue was only partially covered in collections and brochures on general historiography.

Naturally, these works contain schools of "Lenin's collectivization", "revolutionary transformations" carried out by the soviets in Uzbekistan, not to mention the aforementioned negative situations.

By the mid-1950s, the socio-economic situation in Uzbekistan had somewhat stabilized. Certain successes were also achieved in the construction and development of the collective farm, and this new mode of production gave its first results. Since that time, the question of studying agriculture from the point of view of historiography began to rise to a new level. During this period, a large number of monographs, books and brochures, articles and other research papers were created that specifically studied the issues of collectivization and related issues in Uzbekistan. This research work is based on a lot of factual materials. Since that time, the history of agriculture has acquired scientific significance. The created literature has risen to a much higher level, both methodologically and scientifically.

In the historiography of the collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan, the studies of O.B. Jamalov occupy an important place. His treatise "Socio-economic conditions for the collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan" is one of the most extensive and detailed works on this topic. The paper also analyzes the socio-economic situation in Central Asia before collectivization. It highlights the course of collectivization, its features, the level of socio-economic life in comparison with the period before collectivization. But even in this work, we do not encounter thoughts about the negative consequences of this policy.

In subsequent studies by O.B.Zhamolov, the history of collectivization was studied on a larger scale and with an emphasis on individual features. In particular, the author compares some aspects of Central Asian agriculture with the situation in Russia, emphasizing that irrigated agriculture is much more difficult, especially under these conditions, cotton growing requires large labor costs.

Analysis of the history of collectivization in Uzbekistan is also studied to a certain extent in the monograph by G.R. Rizaeva In his work, the author strove for a comprehensive coverage of agricultural issues. At the same time, the main attention is paid to the development of the Uzbek village on a “socialist” basis, in particular, gaining independence from cotton. In his brochure “40 years of Uzbek agriculture”, Rizaev notes the important events of the collectivization movement in Uzbekistan, paying special attention to the following features inherent in the Uzbek village during this period:

1) on the eve of collectivization, the remnants of feudalism remained in the village, and the productivity of production was significantly lower;

- 2) low level of farming culture;
- 3) fragmentation and lawlessness of dekhkan farms.

G. Rizaev points out that as measures of decisive importance for the successful implementation of the collectivization policy in Uzbekistan, the Soviet government issued loans and loans to poor peasants, provided seeds and fertilizers, tractors and other agricultural equipment. But neither this pamphlet nor others speak at all of violations and abuses in the process of collectivization, or of undesirable phenomena caused by it. In the same quote, it is noted that collectivization followed the same pattern, which was the only one for the entire Union. While the implementation of this policy had its own characteristics in some republics, including Uzbekistan. There were also certain differences in the timing of the completion of collectivization.

In the history of the collectivization movement in the republic, described in his book by the agricultural historian S.S. Saidaliyev, the forms and patterns of that time are also analyzed in detail.

This book presents a wide range of factual materials, on the basis of which the entire process of collectivization in the republic is considered.

The author focuses on the organizational and leading role of the Communist Party in the process of collectivization.

Saidaliyev also describes the changes in the social composition of the Uzbek village every year. However, in describing this information, he also made some factual errors. In particular, the author writes that the first collective farms in Uzbekistan appeared in 1922. In fact, collective farms were established in Turkestan as early as 1918.

The monograph by O. Jamolov, I. Blinder and V. Zhivaev, published in the second half of the 1950s, made a significant contribution to the coverage of the history of collectivization of the front line in Uzbekistan. This monograph presents a lot of factual data that compares the collectivization process in Uzbekistan with the situation in the country as a whole. These comparisons show that during the period of collectivization, the growth rate of the collective fund of collective farms in the republic was significantly higher than the average statistical indicator throughout the country. The monograph also reflects the effectiveness of the work of agricultural cooperatives and their quantitative superiority over every thousand dekhkan farms in comparison with the allied indicators of Uzbekistan. As the reasons for the increase in these indicators, the land and water reform carried out in Uzbekistan on the eve of collectivization is indicated. That is, as on the eve of collectivization, the main land funds were concentrated in the hands of the middle peasants and poor peasants, and many different agricultural cooperatives were created to serve them. This monograph, which is the fruit of its time, also watered the head with the ideas of the communist ideology, praised the leading role of the Communist Party in all the work done.

In the second half of the 1950s, articles and dissertations also began to be written covering the collectivization movement in certain regions and districts. One of them is a treatise by A. Sharipov, in which the issue of building a collective farm in the Bukhara region was analyzed. In his brochure, the author outlined the socio-economic situation of the Bukhara region on the eve of collectivization, the development of the collective farm movement in the regions of the region and the features of these regions, and provided factual data on the course of collectivization in the Bukhara region. The author explained a number of reasons and evidence that the Bukhara region lags far behind in the pace of collectivization in the republic.

The work does not mention a number of local features at all. In particular, such factors as the lack of understanding of the essence of collective farms among the rural population of the Bukhara region, local conditions, and the lack of material base of collective farms were not reflected. Also, problems arising from the significant weakness of organizational and economic relations between dekhkan farms and livestock farms, local conditions in the Bukhara region, disagreements between the leadership, violence, and various pressures were not studied. The author also did not dwell on the stages of the collectivization process in the Bukhara region. It is known that various social waves occurred in this area during collectivization.

Giving a general assessment of the historical works devoted to the history of the collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan in the 1930-1950s, it can be noted that in the historiography of this period, historical continuity and scientific character can be traced to a certain extent. In these scientific works, in the spirit of that time, the main idea was interpreted as the most just, priority method of socialist production, which served as a general criterion for communist ideology. Naturally, in all the work done, a high appraisal was given to the leading and leading activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Summing up, it is worth noting that not a single literature has covered the violence carried out by the same councils and leading workers of the Communist Party throughout the collectivization, the Leninist policy of repression, the rudeness, the huge economic losses caused by this, such tragedies as social degradation. Even coverage of these tragedies was impossible due to time constraints. Due to the fact that scientific and historical works on the historiography of this period were written in accordance with the spirit and conditions of that time, they were investigated and evaluated.

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