

COLLECTIVE POLICY IN AGRICULTURE

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the policy of collectivization in agriculture. It also analyzes the rapid growth of cotton fields as a result of collectivization.

Keywords: history, agriculture, collectivization policy, cotton, monopoly.

INTRODUCTION:

The wide-ranging reforms carried out in our country in 2017-2021 have covered agriculture as well as other sectors, in particular, the radical changes in agriculture in 2017-2021 have been able to eliminate the unresolved problems in the agricultural sector. As a result of the long-term focus on the development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, cotton monopoly was established in our country. In his speech, the President said: "We all remember that in the recent past, Uzbekistan was considered an agrarian country dominated by a cotton monopoly."

During the Soviet era, the establishment of a cotton monopoly coincided with the end of land tenure and mass protests by farmers. Peasants' mass protests intensified, especially in March 1928, when the "Kolkhoz Center" and the "Kolkhoz Union" were formed. Since the establishment of these organizations, it was easy to see that "Hujum" was now focused on independent farmers. The formation of such organizations also included the abolition of private sector farming, the acceleration of collective farming in the Uzbek SSR and thus the increase of cotton fields in the country.

"Beginning in 1928, the policy of intensive organization of collective farms began. In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm districts, for example, 1125 of the 4382 farms that owned land during the reform process were forcibly merged with agricultural cooperatives." First of all, there were several reasons for this process to be accelerated: first, the Soviet government was to establish cotton monopoly in agriculture, thereby providing its growing industry with raw cotton. For example, before the establishment of the Soviet government, 3500 tons of cotton were planted in Kashkadarya and in 1928, 13585 tons of cotton were planted in archival documents and historical sources.

The second was to establish his dominance in agriculture by abolishing independent farming, thereby improving his economic situation at the expense of land and cattle confiscated from the population. This was due to the fact that the Soviet state did not yet have economic relations with many countries and had to provide itself with raw materials. However, the acceleration of this process led to an increase in protests among the population, in particular, in the Kashkadarya region alone in the early 1929-1930s there were 14 mass demonstrations of farmers, which were attended by 3,7 thousand people.

Although the demonstrations were largely unorganized, they were initially surrounded by large numbers of peasants, who were even encouraged to attend by Soviet officials. On March 26, 1930, in the village of Chibron, Qayragach village council, Yakkabag

district, members of the collective farm "October Farmers" protested. Crowds gathered in front of the kolkhoz office, chanting, "We don't need a kolkhoz at all, we don't want to join the kolkhoz." In this situation, none of the Soviet officials could win their hearts.

These and similar protests in the Uzbek SSR were particularly intense in Kashkadarya, where land and water reforms in the Kashkadarya region were slower and faster than in other regions. Although the goal of land and water reforms was to end large land holdings, the middle class also seized land and property from farmers, which led to an increase in dissatisfaction with the government. In Uzbekistan, the share of conditional farms was less than 5%. However, with the onset of the Great Turn, more than 15% of farms were dead. In fact, they were the average farm.

The situation has reached the point where the process of mass planting of cotton on the confiscated lands has accelerated, which has led to a sharp decline in grain production. The shrinking grain fields have made life difficult for the already starving villagers. In 1927-1928, when the Soviets were quietly engaged in agriculture in the Kashkadarya oasis, they managed to increase the area under cotton by almost four times a year.

In the Kashkadarya region, the majority of the population lives on agriculture and livestock and their only hope was land and livestock. The confiscation of land and livestock made life difficult for them. The area under wheat has also been declining year by year due to cotton. Of course, the sharp reduction in the area under grain did not affect the price of grain. For example, in 1928 the price of 1 pound of grain rose to 2.5 soums, although this money could be used to buy a sheep in those years. The rapid rise in prices was also due to the policy of collectivization in agriculture. This has led to an increase in protests. Although the protests were suppressed by the Soviet

authorities and the population was severely punished, they did not go unnoticed and the Soviet government was forced to slow down the pace of "collectivization." In March-April 1930, the eavesdropping process was suspended in most areas, including Kashkadarya Province. The civil rights of registered middle-class farmers have been restored.

Of course, this process was temporary and there were several reasons for that. First of all, the economic crisis that began in the world did not bypass the Soviet government, which, despite the fact that the Soviet government is not yet economically connected with many countries, confused the economic situation for a young, economically insignificant country. Second, reforms under the Soviet government greatly reduced grain production, eliminating the possibility of self-sufficiency. Third, as a result of the Soviet government's land and water reforms, the number of protesters increased and the Soviet government decided to turn small and medium-sized farms to its side, realizing that forcibly suppressing the protests would lead to more serious consequences. As a result, the process of liquidation of independent farms was delayed and the process was completed only in 1939.

In short, as a result of collectivization, the area under cotton increased sharply, which resulted in the establishment of cotton monopoly in the Uzbek SSR, particularly in the Kashkadarya region.

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