



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA

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***Annotation.** This article describes the implementation of the collectivization policy in the Kashkadarya oasis, the negative impact of this policy on animal husbandry. Issues related to the emergence of new problems in animal husbandry as a result of collectivization were also considered.*

***Keywords:** borderlands, proletarian internationalism, "Fordzon", "East", cattle, Tangiharam.*

This was the stage of collectivization in 1925-1958, when in 1924-1925 85% of the able-bodied population of the country was employed in agriculture. The weight of agricultural sector products was about 80% of the total gross product. 90% of the industry was engaged in the processing of agricultural raw materials. Most of the products in the agricultural sector were grown by middle-class farmers. As a result of the land and water reform carried out in Uzbekistan in 1925-1929, 1,492 landlord-type farms were liquidated, 27,992 farms were withdrawn or reduced, 89492 landless and small-land peasant farms received patrimonial lands. The decree on the nationalization of land and water, adopted in 1925, defined the directions and stages of agrarian reform and served as the basis for reforms. The preparatory work on land and water reform in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya counties was strongly opposed by the rich, Muslim clergy, and former Emirati officials. They knew that the land commissions keep preliminary records of the lands, but they keep it secret without informing about it. During the period of land and water reform in Uzbekistan it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the fact that terror was also carried out against the Soviet agrarian policy. In the first months of 1927, 49 terrorist acts took place in the Andijan, Ferghana, Tashkent, Samarkand, Khujand districts, which were considered the most advanced. In 1926, there were 45 such terrorist acts. In particular, in 1926, the rate of injuries and murders was 24 percent, and in 1927 -38 percent. The growth of terrorist acts meant the growth of popular discontent with the policies pursued by the Government and the growth of the resistance movement. The so-called rich ears were a target for the wealthy peasants to go on an active offensive against the policy pursued by the Soviet authorities.



Since 1928, the wave of terror has taken on a much more acute character. This is evidenced by the table for individual regions of Central Asia: including, in Kashkadarya county in 1928, terrorist acts occurred 4 times, in 1929-42 times, in January-April 1930-2 times, in total in 1928-1930 times. This had a negative impact on animal husbandry in the Kashkadarya oasis. Thus, the largest number of terrorist incidents occurred in Andijan, Uzbekistan, this happened in Bukhara, Khorezm, Samarkand and Ferghana districts. In 1929, terror increased unusually sharply in other districts of Uzbekistan, in particular in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm, where a very weak terror occurred in 1928. The decisive place in the artificial acceleration of collectivization and the dispersal of the “race” in this regard The resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of January 5, 1930 “on the pace of collectivization and measures of state support for collective farm construction” played the reins of the “socialist competition”. In this resolution, the territory of the former USSR was divided into three groups of districts, and it was planned which territory fashion would complete the unification. In particular, Uzbekistan was included in the third group, and it was supposed to complete the unification in the spring of 1933. However, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), having studied the experience of collectivization in the country, identified practical measures that criticized that collectivization in Uzbekistan is one of the regions with very slow development. This is the middle of the Center The treadmill in Asia has become an analogue of the Central Asian Bureau. Therefore, he launched a campaign to unite and draw attention to this. The Central Asian Bureau dominated the national Communist parties in this region, which he said-said, meant. The more the center's directive is put into practice by the national Communist parties and governments, the more it will be seen that the Central Asian Bureau's duty and mission to the Center have been fulfilled. Under the guise of fulfilling the directives of the Center, the Central Asian bureau carried out collectivization in this region on the basis of violations, its leader and members mobilized leaders of national communist parties for this work . The OGPU certificate for March 1930 on collectivization and liquidation of the kulaks in Central Asia reflects the situation in Kashkadarya county. In a number of districts of the region, the mood of the rich has significantly increased the activity aimed at collective farm construction, seed fund collection and other government activities, anti-Soviet, the



group activity of the rich has intensified, the willingness and desire of the rich to emigrate to other areas has been everywhere observed. Secret councils were held by the rich in the Torjilginsky, Koktoshsky village councils of the Chirakchi district. The villagers categorically refused to join the collective farm, declaring their desire to cultivate their land alone. There, under the influence of the agitation of the rich, cases of sabotage of spring arable work by the population were revealed. At general meetings, residents of these village councils sharply declared that they would not go to the collective farm, and refused to join the collective farm, sending a special delegation to the district. Of the leaders who refused to join the collective farm, 21 people were imprisoned, 16 of whom were very rich. In the villages of Tursun, Koktosh, Torzhilga, Sufi, Tokboy and Chim of the Chirakchi district of Kashkadarya region, collectivization was carried out administratively, without taking into account the will of the population, by means of a mechanical census. This caused a sharp discontent of the population and had a negative impact on animal husbandry and agriculture. Due to the rapid pace of collectivization by 1930, 47% of peasant farms throughout the republic were united, whereas by October 10, 1929, collective farms covered only 3.4% of peasant farms. If in June 1930 there were 6,124 collective farms in the republic, which accounted for 27.1% of the peasant farms involved, then by the end of the year this figure reached 37.7%, in May 1931 -56.7%, and on December 1-68.2%. By the end of 1932, the social sector in the republic united 81.7% of all peasant households. 9734 collective farms and 94 state farms were created on the basis of 800 thousand peasant farms. In 1937, the level of collectivization of peasant farms reached 95%, and in 1947-100%. The policy pursued by the Soviet state led to the destruction of market relations in the countryside, the termination of various forms of ownership, and ultimately to the collapse of agricultural production. During the period from 1924 to 1940, the total number of state farms in the republic increased from 15 to 85. 1959-1990 was a stage of strengthening the administrative and command system, and by 1960 the number of collective farms in Uzbekistan decreased from 3316 in 1950 to 978. The number of state-owned farms, on the contrary, increased from 98 to 192, reaching 1108 by 1990. This circumstance intensified the artificial processes that consist in the transformation of peasants into workers, undermined the traditional way of life of peasants. Kashkadarya region was established in 1920 and became part of the



Bukhara People's Socialist Republic. On November 1, 1924, the Kashkadarya region was formed, but in order to facilitate the management of the center and more efficient use of personnel in 1938, it was again transferred to the Bukhara region and reorganized again on January 20, 1943. Entry in historical sources it was said that the merger will save on costs". And on January 25, 1960, the Kashkadarya oasis was annexed to the Surkhandarya region and reorganized again on February 7, 1964. These reorganizations provided not only for the satisfaction of the interests of the local population and the development of the socio-cultural infrastructure of the territory, but also for the facilitation of administrative management, the elimination of national and cultural identity and the establishment of "proletarian internationalism" and "socialist system" in accordance with the class goals of the Soviets. By 1929, the nationalization of land ownership began. CC KP (b) On January 28, 1930 and February 18 of the same year, Uzbekistan adopted a resolution on the mass creation of collective and state farms (collective farms and state farms). As a result, the creation of collective farms has become relevant, but at the same time a phenomenon full of internal contradictions, violence and coercion. From the same years, the transformation of Uzbekistan into a cotton base began. Collectivization from the very beginning was accompanied by class violence, intimidation, repression and deception of the indigenous population, additional obligations, attribution, understatement of wages without proper calculation of the cost of cultivated products, neglect, ignoring the economic and vital needs, interests of the peasant. The creation of new farms was intensified to give the center more cotton, leather, cocoons. As a result, traditional farms that had been providing the welfare of the people and their way of life for centuries were eliminated. Only in Kashkadarya region there were farms of 339 rich, 195 officials of emirs, 174 clergymen, 53 merchants, 41 usurers. As a result of the destruction of these traditional farms, 12556 tanobs of irrigated, 5290 tanobs of lalmikor lands were seized, and 1001 heads of horses, 1194 heads of oxen, 274 heads of camels were seized from private owners. That is why we have every reason to believe that the creation of collective farms of the Soviets was a manifestation of a non-national policy aimed at violence and mass destruction. Experts claim that the policy of creating collective farms pursued by the Soviets, the land and water reform carried out by them in this regard, was aimed at destroying the farms of large officials and merchants of



the emirate by the feudal lords. On the other hand, collectivization consisted in linking the entire rural people through the collective farm with the state, completely depriving them of economic independence and free enterprise. The widespread development of cotton growing was, of course, a positive moment for the people of Uzbekistan on the one hand. New factories and manufacturing enterprises related to cotton growing began to be built, and workers were trained. Funds were allocated from the budget for these works. For example, on November 6, 1940, the large Chirchik electrochemical plant for the production of mineral fertilizers, ammonium nitrate for cotton fields was put into operation, MTS were organized in each district. Between 1932 and 1940, cotton accounted for almost 85 percent of agricultural crops. However, the Government of the republic sought to reduce the acreage of cotton due to a sharp reduction in alfalfa and cattle crops. But this action of his did not bring tangible results. For example, the creation of collective farms, the land and water reform carried out in 1928-1929, 1932-1933, led to certain positive changes in the life of the village and its social life. It was not without groups, people who in some places opposed the innovation. For example, studying the history of Kasan, N. Mukhamedov says: every year in the spring season, the Ashyk holiday is held. It was a flower festival. On that day, all the women, women, put on their new clothes and brought out flowers for the holiday. Men did not stay away from such holidays either. A demonstration of the tractor's power was scheduled for that day. "Fordzon" was brought to the mountain with its own "foot", the authorities planned this event from the point of view of great political education. Indeed, hundreds of people followed the tractor. An iron plow was put on the tractor, a certain field was restored and began to be plowed. This demonstration did not bring the expected results. Someone was shouting: This is blasphemy, Satan has entered the earth, the earth is defiled. Many tramps blocked the Tractor's path. Babakul mashinchi escaped got rid of it. Before that, police officers arrived and saved the Tractor from a crash, and Bobokul Khodzhayev from death." For the Avam people who had not seen a Tractor in their lives, who saw in all the changes the influence of divine power, karachi, power, it was quite natural to fall into such a panic. But the Soviets drew a blasphemous conclusion from these relations, alien to our national traditions. Neo-Nazi, atheistic propaganda and the fight against tricks have become a continuation of the above-mentioned reforms. N.Mukhamedov, who investigated



this issue on the example of the history of the Kasansky district, writes: "The question of the liquidation of collective farms as a class was to decide the fate of the collective farm system. But the ear itself was not in the case. If the average case was only peasants. They were granted a "patent" to be the sole owners. In fact, this trick was a case organized on instructions from above with the intention of demonstrating the advantage of collective farming as an alternative to showing it in practice. Gradually they rose to the level of ears, and under the pretext that their actions were becoming dangerous, a year later unrest began against them." As a result, violence broke out, totalitarian politics began to show its strength, and the liquidation of the "ears" as a class began, and individual farms were in crisis. The average cases turned into an ideological enemy, and a trial, a field trial, a case began over them." The creation of collective farms, land and water reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in Soviet times by R.X.Aminova, A.Nuritov, A.Nurullaev, K.Yusupov, V.Gentshke, A. He was specially studied by researchers such as Golovanov. Also in 1942, a requirement was set to increase the number of cattle compared to 1941 by 12.5%, Karakul sheep by 231%, small cattle by 27.1%, poultry by 30%, to bring the number of horses to 401 thousand heads. In response to the resolution adopted by the Soviet authorities on September 5, 1941 "on collecting various kinds of warm clothes and other things among the population for the Red Army", the oases also began to provide assistance to the front. There are groups in the region that organize and conduct this work. For example, in the Karshi district, by November 10, 1941, such a group had collected 1195 kilograms of wool, 3384 pieces of leather, 34 pairs of felt boots, 3438 pairs of underwear, 95 thousand rubles of cash from the population. Against pedagogy, employees of an educational institution are given one fur coat, 8 skins, 137 warm socks, 58 pairs of gloves, 12 telpaks, 66 warm shirts, 15 pairs of warm socks, 1100 rubles in cash, 13 cotton sweatshirts, and the director of the educational institution Obidov himself -one fur coat, one leather, 4 thousand rubles of money, and at the same time and loan bonds. The issue of nutrition was discussed in official circles, councils in the first place. According to the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR No. 1448, pursuant to the instruction of the SNK of the USSR No. 971 of 1942, all organizations, collective farms, state farms, peasant farms, persons with household plots are obliged to hand over meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, wool and leather products to the state.



The Government decided that all collective farms, state farms, worker-peasant and personal subsidiary farms should be obliged by December 1, 1941, and dairy, cheese and wool farms - by February 15, 1942. To implement this decision, it was instructed to allocate special people. These activities have led to a certain result. For example, Kashkadarya residents in 1942-1945 handed over 886402 karakul skins, 16771.4 tons of meat, 4559.8 tons of wool, 6056 tons of fat, 822 tons of cheese, 10 081 thousand eggs, 113710 raw skins to the state. The number of livestock in collective farms increased by 303176 heads. The province provided the state with 22.5% of the karakul skin grown in the republic, more than 10% of meat and fat, 15% of eggs, 24% of brinza, 28% of wool. The SNK of the Uzbek SSR, by its resolution No. 1825 of December 16, 1943, provides food aid with grain, grain to collective farms engaged in animal husbandry and viticulture in the mountainous regions of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions gives special instructions regarding. In particular, the need to allocate 200 tons of grain to the Kashkadarya region is indicated. This task was accepted in accordance with the directive of the Council of People 's Commissars of the USSR No. 23093 of December 6, 1943. Until May 7, 1943, there were 31,170 families of servicemen and war invalids in Kashkadarya region. For three months, they were provided with material assistance for 67,377 rubles, clothes for 1,481 rubles, shoes for 2,143 rubles. To provide them with fruits and vegetables, various crops were planted on 750.5 acres of land. The Yakkabag district Material Assistance Fund collected 15,000 rubles, fruits and vegetables were planted on 843 hectares of land, 78 heads of small and 54 cattle were allocated to servicemen and war invalids, and 520 cows were allocated for temporary use. Until the end of 1941, several orphanages were established in Kashkadarya region. Mostly orphans were involved in them. Residents in a short time erected housing accommodating one hundred children, gave children 8,335 pairs of various clothes, 1 ton of fruits and vegetables, 15 heads of sheep, 3 hundredweight of flour, 25,000 rubles, and in 1944 -75,000 rubles. On March 3, 1943, a slight improvement in the cultural and consumer services of workers and employees was made at the Nishan state farm (Kashkadarya region), which had a positive effect on their over-fulfillment of production plans. As a result, in 1942, the state farm produced 115.3 percent first-grade hides, 109.2 percent wool shearing, 113.7 percent brinza production, and 107 percent increase in the number of sheep and lambs. Industrial



enterprises of Kashkadarya in 1941 produced 7.8 thousand tons of cotton fiber, 34 million bricks, 3.1 million kWh of electricity, 303 tons of meat, 87 tons of beef fat, 403 tons of vegetable oil, 50 thousand cans of canned food. As a result of the mobilization of the able-bodied population to the front in the autumn of 1941, the acreage per collective farmer increased from 1.5 hectares in 1940 to 2 hectares in 1941. Besides him, 8 thousand tractors, 2 thousand trucks and about 60 thousand horses were sent to the front. In 1942, the workers of the Kirov collective farm of the Kosansky district made a worthy contribution to providing the front with food. The Kirov collective farm, despite the fact that it specialized in animal husbandry, managed to get 120 lambs from every 100 heads, as well as a grain harvest of 20 quintals. Especially from the brigadier shepherds E.Berdiyarov, B.Rozikulov has achieved high results. Kashkadarya region in 1942 fulfilled the plan for the delivery of cocoons by 103.5%, wool-by 100%, Karakul leather by 114%. Before the war, there were many collective farms specializing in animal husbandry in Kashkadarya region, and during the war, much attention was paid to the development of sheep breeding in these collective farms. Because this area was important for seasoning the front with warm clothes and meat. Large livestock collective farms were located mainly in the steppe zone, providing food not only to the front, but also to the population of the region. In many collective farms, workshops for processing dairy products were organized. In 5 such workshops in the Kasansky district in 1943, 15 tons of bronze were manufactured and sent to the front. For example, in the Karshi district, 150 collective farmers were trained at two-month courses organized at the Vostok collective farm. In the center “animal husbandry” Kasansky district has trained 100 veterinarians. The Government of the Republic paid special attention to the development of animal husbandry in 1943-1945. Due to the fact that most of the Kashkadarya collective farms specialized in animal husbandry, this issue was constantly monitored by the governing bodies of the region. Large collective farms were established in Kasansky, Kesinsky, Chirakchinsky, Guzarsky districts, in which the number of sheep was increased to 70-100 thousand heads. At this place, from the advanced shepherds T.Egmatov, T.Berdykulov, H. Mishonov, J. Asadov and others can be singled out separately. Kashkadarya region fulfilled the plan of meat and wool supplies to the state in 1944 by 115% compared to 1943. As a result of the advance of the front to the west by 1944, the



western territories of the USSR began to be liberated from the Nazi invaders. In this regard, by order of the Center, Uzbekistan, among the Central Asian republics, provided material and technical assistance to the republics. Kashkadarya region also took part in this process. Collective farms and state farms of the region helped the liberated lands with large livestock, as well as horses. Kasansky district alone sent more than 100 cattle and 50 horses. In 1977, milk production in the districts of Kashkadarya region increased by 11%, meat- by 8%, eggs-by 24%. 62 kilograms of milk were received from each cow, and a total of 1,031 kilograms of milk were received from each cow. In 1977, the plan for meat production in the region was fulfilled by 141 percent, milk - by 123 percent, eggs - by 146 percent, which is much higher than the results of 1976. Animal husbandry is one of the main branches of agriculture. It supplies the population with dairy and meat products, light industry with leather raw materials, agriculture with organic fertilizers. In 1925, five years have passed since the liquidation of the Bukhara Khanate and the establishment of Soviet power on its territories. Kashkadarya was originally formed as a district on October 1, 1924 on the basis of 3 main regions of the former Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, such as behbudi, Guzar and Shakhrisabz. As noted in the report of the regional executive committee on activities for 1924-1925, during this period there were no favorable conditions for the organization of Soviet power in Kashkadarya. At the time of the formation of the region, Soviet power on its territory was at the level of 90% absence. The role of village solariums was performed by Amins and elders, relatives of former Beks or those whom they appointed. Such a delay in the establishment of Soviet power in Kashkadarya is inextricably linked with the blows and obstacles of the national liberation struggle that continued in the oasis since September 1920. The struggle of the Soviets against the liberation forces did not bring noticeable results until 1925. For this reason, by this time the Soviet government in Uzbekistan will concentrate all its military power on stopping the Kashkadarya liberation movement, attracting additional army units. Kashkadarya is also a large livestock area. In 1925, there were about 303,000 sheep in the province. In 1926, this cursor was supposed to reach the mark of 375,000 heads. But in practice, these works were not carried out. In Kashkadarya region, on October 1, 1925, the price for 1 kilogram of meat was 23 kopecks, on November 1 of the same year-24 kopecks, and on December 1-24 kopecks. In the same period, the



price for 1 kilogram of mutton was 30 kopecks on October 1, 1925, 35 kopecks on November 1 and 37 kopecks on December 1. These figures show that on January 1, 1926, meat cost 25 kopecks, and mutton-37 kopecks. Data on disabled farms in the districts of Kashkadarya county for 1928: the number of livestock was as follows: in Shakhrisabz district, the number of working animals was: horses-246 heads, oxen-238 heads, camels-102 heads, donkeys-124 heads, cattle-253 heads, sheep and goats-9008 heads. During the same period, the number of horses in the Beshkent district amounted to 114 heads, oxen-18 heads, camels-66 heads, donkeys-110 heads, cattle-62 heads, sheep and goats-3568 heads. The number of livestock in the area is not indicated in the book. Of the working animals in the Kasansky district during this period, there were: horses-128 heads, oxen-16 heads, camels-55 heads, donkeys-121 heads, cattle-93 heads, sheep and goats-1960 heads. Cattle are also not registered in the Chirakchi and Yakkabag districts. In the Guzar district during this period, the number of horses amounted to 55 heads, oxen-73 heads, camels-6 heads, donkeys-32 heads, cattle-69 heads, sheep and goats-1725 heads. In Tangiharam district (Dehkanabad district), the number of horses was 18 heads, oxen-25 heads, donkeys-4 heads, cattle-26 heads, sheep and goats-2520 heads. In the Behbudi district (Karshi city) during this period, the number of horses amounted to 85 heads, oxen-19 heads, camels-27 heads, donkeys-80 heads, cattle-131 heads, sheep and goats-748 heads. The total number of horses in Kashkadarya county during this period amounted to 646 heads, oxen-389 heads, camels-256 heads, donkeys-471 heads, cattle-634 heads, sheep and goats-19522 heads. From the conclusion, it can be concluded that as a result of collectivization, the number of livestock did not increase, but was artificially increased, which led to a sharp reduction in the number of livestock.

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