

ON THE HISTORY OF COTTON GROWING IN UZBEKISTAN

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Resume: *The issues and problems of the development of reserves and gray lands in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in the years 1946-70 and the provision of these areas with specialist personnel are highlighted. In addition, problems related to the social, economic and cultural life of the population relocated to the newly appropriated lands have also arisen.*

Key words: *Communist, discontent, party, guard, religion, atheism, cadres, antiquated, press, wilderness, resource, whitewash, creed, national, mentality, appropriation, migration.*

During the rule of the Soviet administration system based on administrative command, in Uzbekistan, as in all colonies, the extensive method of production was widely used, without taking into account the objective laws tested for the socio-economic development of the society. For example, in the special decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on February 2, 1946, "On Measures for the Development of Cotton in the Uzbek SSR", the task of increasing cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan by 2.5 times in the 4th five-year period was set. Based on this decision, the movement of population relocation to newly appropriated lands, including Mirzachol, was accelerated²¹.

For this purpose, since the second half of the 1940s, the attention to the "voluntary-compulsory" relocation of the population from the regions to Mirzachol was intensified. The responsibility of the people of Uzbekistan, who worked selflessly at the front and behind the front during the task of acquiring new lands for development was assigned. A number of works were carried out to improve the social and economic condition of the displaced population, new settlements were built, and the displaced people were provided with housing. However, due to the difficult climatic conditions of Mirzachol and the lack of demand for housing that was hastily built without taking into account the mentality of the local population, social problems escalated and the shortage of personnel did not end the war years, to further develop cotton production.

In the last years of the administration of the USSR government, along with national conflicts at the level of the union, the growing socio-economic crises did not escape the population living in Mirzachol. "We painfully remember that the people of Jizzakh faced the slanders and accusations of "cotton issue", "Uzbeks' issue", "rashidovchilik" invented by the former Center during the Soviet period, and all these were a heavy burden on the shoulders of ordinary, innocent people.

²¹ ЎЗРМДА, 314 – фонд, 1 – рўйхат, 415 – йиғма жилд, 10 – варақ.

Especially when various slanders were organized against the personality of the famous writer Sharaf Rashidov, a humble and wise statesman who led Uzbekistan in very difficult and difficult years, who did not harm the honor of our country and his name, the patience of the people of Jizzakh, who were heartbroken by such injustice, but did not bow to it. "It is worth it if we bow before his endurance and tenacity"²². The issue of population migration is a complex process, and since ancient times, mankind has been trying to move from one area to another in search of a convenient place to improve its living conditions and habitat. Migration (Latin migration - migration, change of place) refers to the movement of a citizen, family or community from one place to another, and it is based on the principle of freedom and voluntariness. The process of population migration from one place to another is permanent and seasonal in nature can be done within one country and by moving from one country to another. The concept of "relocation" is implemented based on decisions made by state authorities and other legal norms of a certain part of the population. In it, the displaced population appears as a force that moves and complements certain production methods and relations, and one of its main reasons is to maintain the balance of production forces and effective use of labor resources by territorial redistribution of labor forces and labor resources that were previously located spontaneously.

In the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Uzbekistan, adopted on April 15, 1949, special attention was paid to the issue of providing newly established farms with labor force and qualified specialists. For this purpose, more people were attracted from mountainous and non-cotton growing areas of our republic. In particular, in 1948, 250 farms were moved from Parkent district of Tashkent region to Mirzachol and Boka districts²³.

Propaganda activities also began to bear fruit. For example, a group of people from Bakhmal village of Samarkand region were among the first to move to Boyovut state farm of Sirdarya region. Depending on the structure, cultivated areas, location of the population and other features of the state farm land they moved to, they named it "Kiyik tepa", "Kanop", "Darvoza kyr", "Kazakh village". The number of people immigrating here from Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana and other regions has increased.

They leveled Kiyiktepa and built cotton fields and orchards in its place. In 1952, the current Boyovut 2 state farm was established. Five years later, the number of people who moved to this state farm from the regions reached 2 thousand. During these years, Usman Yusupov headed this farm. Therefore, even today, the name of the place where he moved is preserved in most of the

²² Мирзиёев Ш. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олий жаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурамыз. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 343 бет.

²³ Одилонов О. Паркент. – Тошкент, 1989. – 46 бет.

settlements established in Mirzachol. For example, Andijan state farm, Samarkand residents, Farish residents and others.

Families who moved to the newly developed lands of Uzbekistan and worked in collective farms and state farms were exempted from agricultural tax for up to five years. Due to these and similar benefits, the number of families moving to newly developed lands has increased. Only in 1966, nearly 37,000 families moved to reserve and gray lands in our country²⁴. So, we can see that material attraction has been very effective in moving the population.

Those who immigrated to newly developed lands with great hopes worked diligently. As a result, many expenses of the state related to conservation and development of gray lands were not only covered, but the state received a net income of 18 billion soums. In addition, in 1949-53, an average of 300 bln. 400 billion soums in 1954-58. more than soums of agricultural products were prepared⁵.

The scientific research of the measures implemented to improve the socio-economic and spiritual-cultural life of the population in Mirzachol showed that this policy was a phenomenon that caused serious changes in the socio-economic life of the villagers, and it affected not only the geographical location of the population, but also the location of some areas. had a serious impact on the social and demographic changes of the national structure and population. Mirzachol, Karshi, Surkhan-Sherabad, the development of Central Fergana and Jizzakh deserts and the introduction of new land into agricultural use was largely due to the selfless efforts of the people who were relocated to these lands.

As a result, some of the emigrants returned to their countries. it should be said that the spirit of mistrust towards the state and the party has increased among the expert personnel who migrated without knowing the conditions of the newly acquired territories. It is not difficult to understand the socio-economic and cultural-educational life of the people who lived in the desert when comparing the work done on providing housing to the people who moved to Mirzachol to develop it with the work that is currently being done in our country on the basis of the "Prosperous Village" program.

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²⁴ Убайдуллаев О. Мукофот чорлайди. //Меҳнат ва турмуш, 1971, №12. 4-бет.

⁵ Қориев М. Ишчи ва деҳқонлар иттифоқи – совет давлати қудратининг асоси. Юридик фан. номзоди дисс. – Тошкент, 1960. – 88 бет.