



e-ISSN: 2278-8875
p-ISSN: 2320-3765

International Journal of Advanced Research

in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

Volume 10, Issue 5, May 2021

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.122

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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www.ijareeie.com



Agricultural Policy in Uzbekistan during the Colonial Years

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ANNOTATION: This article highlights the archival materials and literature of the problem of the development of the galodsteppe and the provision of specialized personnel for agriculture in 1946-1970 in Uzbekistan. In addition, the article reveals the social, economic and cultural life of the resettled population, as well as problems.

KEYWORDS: Communism, dissatisfaction, party, guard, religion, atheism, cadres, obsolescence, press, desert, resource, enlightenment, creed, national, mentality, assimilation, migration.

One of the main directions in the recent history of Uzbekistan is to convey to the younger generation the comprehensive impact of the Soviet era on the socio-economic and spiritual life and lifestyle of the peoples of the country and the reasons for its origin. Although so much time has passed, the policy of this period has not lost its inexhaustible complexity. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on April 21, 2017 "On improving the system of public administration in the field of ecology and environmental protection" and 2017 Decree No. PF-5134 of 4 August 2013 "On measures to radical improve the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan" further improved the reforms in the history of agriculture and intensified efforts in this area [1].

It is known that on February 2, 1946 the decision of the Soviet government "About measures for development of cotton-growing in the Uzbek SSR" is accepted. The resolution emphasizes the need to pay more attention to the development of protected and gray lands in Uzbekistan, the rapid introduction of newly developed lands into agricultural production and the provision of the agricultural sector with qualified personnel.

On the basis of the above tasks, in September 1946, the Soviet government adopted a resolution "On vocational and technical schools." Following this decision, more attention was paid to the provision of industrial enterprises in the country and the reserve and gray lands with qualified personnel. In a short period of time, in almost all regions of Uzbekistan, state plans have been adopted to meet the demand of industrial enterprises for workers and measures have been developed to implement them. As a result, "in 1946-1950, 39.8 thousand young workers were trained in the system of vocational schools alone. Of these, 28.5 thousand people were sent to industry, 7.5 thousand to construction, 3.5 thousand to transport, 300 to agriculture. From 1946 to 1950, 74.1 thousand workers were trained to develop the protected and gray lands of Uzbekistan [2]. In 1948, 199.4 thousand specialists were transferred to the newly developed lands of Uzbekistan, in 1949 - 20.7 thousand, and in 1950 - 223.3 thousand specialists [3].

Most of the young specialists who graduated from vocational schools were sent to the newly formed savkhozes and areas with a shortage of staff. However, it should be noted that in many cases, new staff did not go to work in the designated places, and those who went tried to return. For example, "In 1971, during the inspections of the Republican Prosecutor's Office, 251 people graduated from vocational schools in Kashkadarya region alone and were sent to work in the newly developed regions. Of these, 117 specialists were sent to work at the Moscow state farm and the Akhunboboev collective farm in the Chirakchi district, but only 6 of the 117 specialists remained in their places of residence, the rest left less than a month later, and 111 did not return or transferred to other jobs. which was "[4]. This is the main reason why specialists do not go to the designated places to work, which indicates that the conditions created for them are unsatisfactory.

There was a shortage of agricultural workers, especially in the newly developed areas. In addition, most of the employees who were trained or sent to work were people who did not have a good understanding of the agricultural sector and were ignorant of the science of farming and cotton growing. In many cases, low-quality specialists trained as a result of the pursuit of numbers failed to perform the assigned tasks. In particular, the "agronomists" sent to develop the reserves and gray lands were forced to learn the secrets of cotton growing from local farmers.



The Soviet government established a "medal" in order to prevent the deprivation of personnel sent to the reserve and gray lands, and to attract young professionals to work in a stable manner. According to the statute of the medal "For the development of protected lands", this award is at least in the designated area. given to workers and employees who have worked for two years. The award was presented on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The list of candidates was signed by the chairmen of the collective farms, the secretaries of the party organizations, and the chairmen of the trade unions"[5]. It appears that the government has tried to use a variety of means to retain specialist staff in the newly developed areas. At the same time, in addition to instructions, farm managers were also given certain privileges. However, the issue of staffing has not been resolved. This dissatisfaction continued in later years. For example, "The problem of providing the Central Fergana Desert with specialists is not being solved. From 1953 to 1954, 107 graduates of universities and colleges were sent to work in Central Fergana. But most of the specialists work in other fields (mostly in trade)"[6]. This meant that they were forced to work in other areas where material interests were high.

The continuing shortage of staff on many farms is also due to the lack of the necessary housing stock, the lack of cultural and social facilities, and the lack of proper financial incentives. One-third of the average number of specialists, and sometimes even more, are renewed each year in the newly formed state farms. "Lack of opportunities for skilled workers and employees on farms creates financial difficulties" [7]. The non-fulfillment of the housing construction plan for the relocated people is explained by the fact that the construction work is not well organized. The construction work required an average of 16.5 thousand people per day, while in practice an average of 6.7 thousand people were employed. The construction work was not carried out according to a strict plan. As a result, 3,467 families, or 19.2 percent of the displaced population, returned because the living conditions in the resettled areas were not organized at the required level [8].

"People who move to newly built houses in Mirzachul are not even given plots of land. Therefore, there is a growing demand for recruitment of specialists for newcomers, their placement and redistribution in urban-type settlements "[9]. The new type of housing, built mainly as two-story houses to accommodate the immigrant population, does not take into account the lifestyle and national mentality of the local population. We can compare this situation with the example of houses being built on the basis of standard projects being built in rural areas today.

Despite the expansion of access to health care and medical care in Uzbekistan, the problems in the health sector in the newly developed areas have not been resolved.

The situation in the trade system, including the establishment of public service facilities on the newly developed lands, was unsatisfactory. "The Galodnostepstroy department of the Sirdarya regional party committee discussed the lack of daily necessities in its stores and serious shortcomings in the kitchens"[10]. In the newly established state farms, commercial enterprises and kitchens did not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements. Most of the sales staff were people who had nothing to do with the industry. The constant shortage of industrial and foodstuffs has led to many adverse events. It was customary to sell goods secretly, to betray the rights of buyers, and to be rude to them. In many cases, the lack of basic necessities in stores was overlooked by officials due to the incompetence or negligence of sales staff.

In conclusion, the spirit of distrust of the state and the party in the cadres of specialists, who moved without knowing the conditions of the newly developed territories, believing in various promises, led to an increase. As a result, the number of employees trying to lay off in newly established farms has increased, and even retreat processes have been observed. In addition to the above reasons, young professionals were dissatisfied with the existing working conditions, their dreams did not come true and the necessary living conditions were not created.

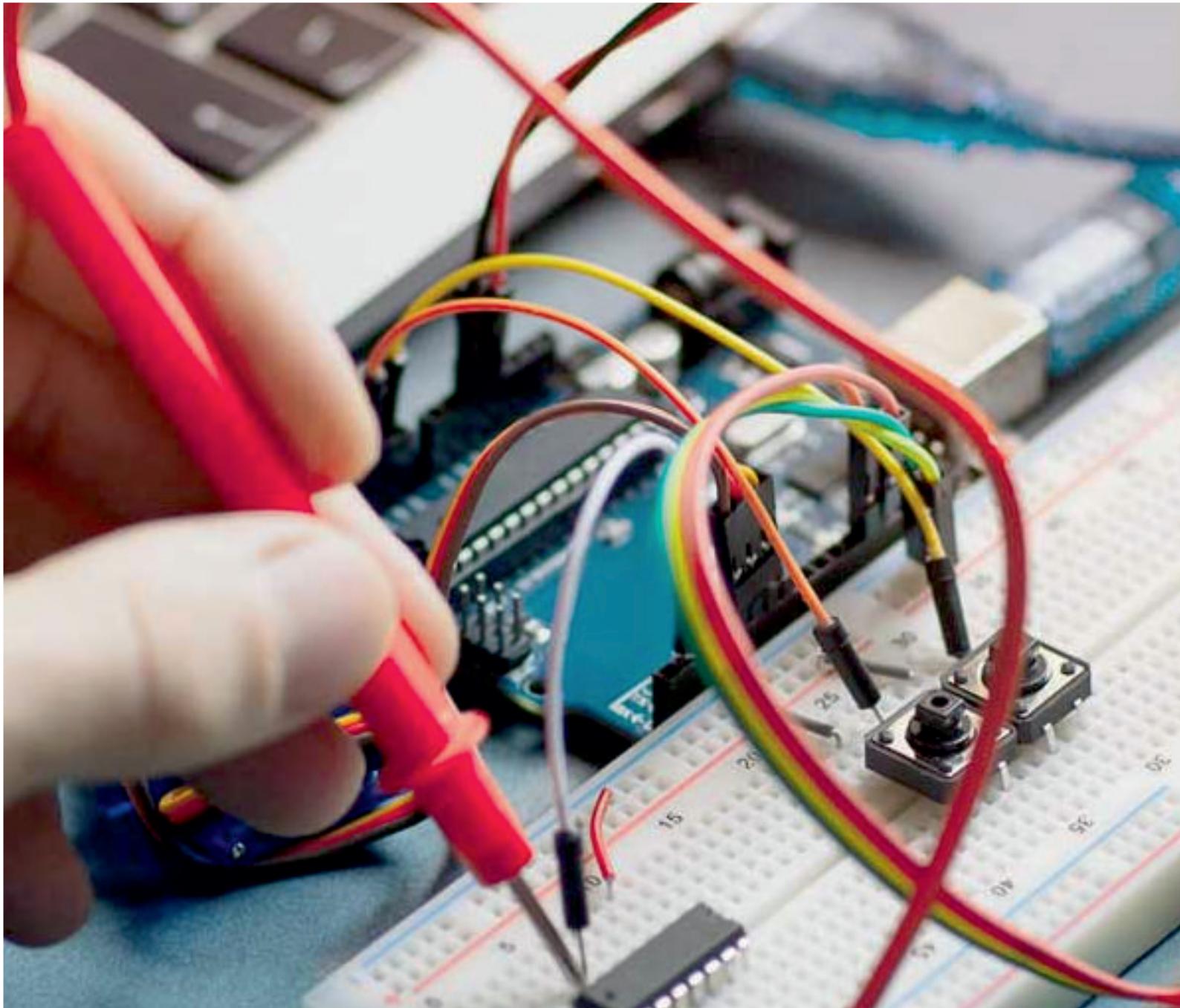
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INNO  **SPACE**
SJIF Scientific Journal Impact Factor

Impact Factor:
7.122

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
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