



Negative Consequences and Results of Public Repression During Land-Water Reforms in Surkhandarya District

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Abstract: Land and water reforms occupy a special place in the history of the Surkhandarya region in 1928-1929. During this period, as a result of reforms, large land ownership in the district was eliminated, and collective farms were created in its place. Those who opposed the reforms were arrested and exiled to distant countries. According to archival documents of that time, many of the Surkhandarya cotton farms were also deported. This article provides information about the repressions in the Surkhandarya district as a result of land and water reforms.

Keywords: land and water reforms, large landowners, OGPU, Emir Officials, Soviet power, the Communist party.

Introduction.

One of the largest political processes in Surkhandarya County is land and water reforms carried out in 1928-1929. Certain goals were pursued from carrying out these reforms. On the economic side, the Soviet state began to implement ambitious plans for the formation of large cotton plantations in Uzbekistan. This practically meant the establishment of a cotton monopoly in the economy. On the second hand, the Soviet state was to cut the economic root of the liberation movement and move on to mass collectivization in the future. Based on this, on November 1, 1928, the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR adopted the Decree No. 192 "on the termination of the laborless use of the Land of large rich people". According to him, more than 20 hectares of irrigated land of large rich, Emir officials and priests and more than 45 hectares of lalmi land were seized in Surkhandarya District [1].

The "regulation on bodies conducting the termination of labor land use in surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Khorezm districts" established that the land-water reform should be carried out by the Narkomzem (people's Commissariat for land affairs), the District Land Commission under the district executive committees, the district land commissions [2].

This is how the developed instruction on the introduction of a decree on the termination of Labor use of land in surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Khorezm districts is given:

In the liquidation of large rich farms of the pomeschchik type, all lands, including trees, plantations, gardens, etc., all buildings of industrial and agricultural significance located here (warehouses, Rams, winches, fortresses, wells and etc.). Lar, as well as mills and other construction on the confiscated land and auxiliary equipment of the agricultural industry are seized. They are left only residential. Structures and enterprises within the city are not included in the liquidation. If the owner of the liquidated farm is recognized as a person who causes harm to the surrounding population, he is exiled and taken away until his property and housing are full [3].

Materials and Methods

Preference was provided for large families in which more than 10 people live. In this case, any of the members of this family was included in this category only if they were constantly involved in field work. These families were assigned to leave a fixed amount of land in the district.

The instructions clearly defined the farms that should be completely finished.

Former Bukhara emirate:

- a) according to the central administration – koshbegi, Gunner, warlord, treasurer, udaychi, devonbegi, miripoyan, zakotchi, chairman, mirshab, amlokdor, team, gazikalon, biy, dodho, toksabo, shaykhulislom, Mufti, a'lam and oxun;
- b) according to the administration of the regions – Beks, kurganbegis, Kazi, chairman, amlokdor, agalik, yasovulbashi, guard, mirokhur, toksabo, biy, sudur, Cedar, sickle, Mufti, a'lam, Mudarris, echoes with many murids, letters living in the district centers.

According to the former Khiva: – mahram, yasovul, karvonbashi, kushbegi, devonbegi, kazikalon eshon, a'lam eshon, Mufti eshon, kaziorda eshon, islamhoja and kanahoja [4].

Proceeding from the above, it becomes clear that the reform was given a political character. In this, a list of liquidated Farms is formed. Included in the list, special cases were seized, which included information about the number and property of people living in the liquidated farm. Then a decision of the land and Water Commission on the liquidation of the farm was issued and an act on the seizure of property was drawn up. At the end, a certificate of the liquidation of this farm was issued by the village councils.

The leadership of the compartia tried to escalate internal conflicts from these reforms. In particular, on November 5, 1928, taking advantage of the fact that there was a market day, a large rally was held in jargon to support the land and water reform. It was attended by more than a thousand batraks armed with Bel, hoe, sickle and horns, peasants without land or with little land. After that, the protesters fluttered the red flags and came to the Market Square, where a second rally was held. In it, it became a common motto to stop the laborless use of the land, to say Rich-ear elements, curses against priests and former emir officials. At the end of the demonstration, a group of 5 Poor People was formed to assist the commission. With the help of such people, it was started to liquidate the farms of large owners in the District [5].

In the reforms carried out in the Boysun district, the poor and the batraks took an active part, demanding the seizure of the lands of the high priests, rich and Emir officials [6].

In order to alleviate the difficult situation and eliminate the contradictions, such rich people in the Sherabad district as Ahmad toksabo Shamurodov, Subhonkul Sabirov (rich), Abduvahid Amonqulov (eshon), Majid Abdukarim (guard) voluntarily gave up their lands and gave it to their fellow villagers. In response, the Surkhandarya District Land Commission sent letters to all district departments demanding that the rich who are handing over land "voluntarily" never receive land. The commission believes that they wanted to preserve their reputation with this work. For this reason, the property of such rich should be completely confiscated without asking them [7].

Results and discussion.

The transfer of land and water reform in the county was artificially escalated. From November 1, 1928 to January 1929, 531 large landowners were officially liquidated in Surkhandarya County, and the plan was fulfilled by 100%. It was 1.22% of the total farms. During the reform, more than 20 desyatina of irrigated lands and more than 45 desyatina of lalmi lands were confiscated. 8,995 hectares of irrigated and 8,049 hectares of lalmi land were seized from the owners. The seized lands corresponded to 8.03% of all land in the county. In addition, 646 horses, 845 oxen and many agricultural equipment were confiscated. The items obtained were distributed to 4,382 poor and low-land poor peasants. 10.1% of

the county's peasant farms were given 11,107 hectares of irrigated land, 4,097 hectares of lalmi land, and 1,357 head working animals [8].

A total of 1,335 former emir officials, priests and wealthy farms were liquidated in the county, with their owners repressed. Of this, 170 people were exiled in Pattakesar district, 168 in jargon, 208 in Sherabad, 117 in Boysun, 496 in Denau, 176 in Saria. It was found that 4,306 people lived in 615 families who were subjected to harassment, and 68 people went abroad. From the island of the Prophet in the Pattakesar region alone, 20 ashon and Emir officials were forcibly transferred to Sariosi. The work on this was carried out with extreme secrecy [9].

On November 17, 1928, by a decision made in the minutes of the meeting of the District Land Commission No. 3, held at the Sariosian district Khufor village council, the property of the tuitboy elder, muftiyulla Abdulhai, mudarris Mulla Safar, Mulla Niyozov, Hal Toibov, Sharif Oripov, the Secretary of the Khufor village council Mulla Rasul Sharipov was seized, and the work was sent to the district OGPU si. Of these, Mulla Niyozov, Hal Toipov, Sharif Oripov were decided to go into exile in other villages of Saria, and Mulla Rasul Sharipov was decided to prosecute the rich for their support [10].

The above documents indicate that under the pretext of land and water reforms, it is planned to repress the best and most literate part of El in Surkhandarya district. On the noteworthy side, the names of the high-ranking priests who were persecuted in 1928-1929 indicate that they were not found in the repressions of subsequent years, that they were physically destroyed or exiled to distant lands. And in the repressions of the 1930s, mainly priests of the middle and small link feared the plague.

Conclusion

In the process of reform, the class struggle was escalated, and part of the seized lands was transferred to illiterate peasants. But the bulk of them did not have the experience of independent use of the land, the possibilities were also limited. Therefore, in 1929, serious difficulties were encountered in the preparation of agricultural products for the district. In the conditions that arose, the Soviet regime pursued a policy of collectivization and began to fight another class enemy in the village – the ears.

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