

**TO STUDY THE STAGES OF COLLECTIVIZATION OF THE REPUBLIC'S
AGRICULTURE AND THE PURPOSE AND ESSENCE OF
COLLECTIVIZATION**

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Annotation: In this article, information was provided about the issue of collectivization of agriculture of the Republic, one of the difficult processes in the history of our country.

Key words: collectivization, Kuloks, Rapid Pace, fuel, electricity, raw materials, farmers, industrialization.

Introduction. The issue of collectivization of the republic's agriculture is considered one of the saddest events in the history of our country, the forced collectivization in the villages of Uzbekistan and its tragic consequences, the company to listen to those who are against collectivization, which led to tragic consequences.

The main essence of the colonialism carried out by the Soviet state was clearly seen in the collectivization of Uzbekistan's agriculture. In the graduate thesis, an attempt was made to study the goals and objectives of this collectivization policy, as well as methods and methods of teaching this subject.

It is known that in the process of approaching the prospects of changing agriculture on a socialist basis, communist ideologues worked strictly on the basis of the opinion that a large agrarian collective enterprise is better than an individual peasant farm. Because the collective system of land use facilitated centralized planning and management of multi-million rural residents, it allowed to implement extensive socio-political work in the village on a national scale.

Literature review .Information is provided in the books "Victims of Repression"¹ by I.Usmanov, "Cry of Souls Striving for Independence"¹ by I.Tursunov. R.Shamsutdinov's book "Victims of Repression" revealed the information that was kept secret from our people for a long time based on historical sources 5. R. Ishmuhamedov, B. Khodiev, L. Golish and others have training manuals dedicated to the transfer of "Case" technology

Research Methodology. The labor activity of "Kuloks" expelled from Uzbekistan in settlements in Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Kazakhstan remained a closed topic during the Soviet era. It can be said that it was forbidden to conduct research on this issue. After independence, many scientific studies were written on this topic. The topic is objectively interpreted in the following books: "Iz istorii collectivizatsii v Uzbekistane" by R. Aminova - *Istoriya SSSR, M., 1991, No. 9.*, "Collectivization means impoverishment" (*Vozvrashchaya k istorii collectivizatsii v Uzbekistane. - T., Science, 1995.*), A. Golovanov "Christianity to Uzbekistan: evolution of social policy. 1917-1937" (*T., Fan, 1992*) book covers the collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan and its unfortunate tragic consequences, there are articles by R. Shamsutdinov, N. Khudoyorov on the topic. 1 R. Shamsutdinov's "Rural Tragedy: collectivization exile (in the case of Central Asian republics. T.YU Sharq, 2003.) Information is given about the condition of peasants, errors in collectivization, and the sad life of the kulaks in emigration.

In the new history of Uzbekistan, book 2 (Uzbekistan during the Soviet colonial period)¹, the topic is covered based on the data of the following years.

The essence of repression is revealed in the book "Policy of plundering the national wealth of Uzbekistan by the established regime: the testimony and lessons of history". In Shukrullo's book "Buried Without Shrouds", the scientist, as a witness of history, describes the events that happened before his eyes.

In Stalin's article "The Year of the Great Turn", published on November 7, 1929, intensive collectivization was justified from a "theoretical" point of view. In it, it was said that the vast masses of the countryside were forced to join the collective farms. On December 27, 1929, Stalin announced the slogan "to finish the kulaks as a class on the basis of total collectivization." According to instructions from ABOVE, on February 17, 1930, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a decision "On collectivization and liquidation of kulak farms". In order to fulfill the instructions of the "dokhi", the authorities, at the beginning of intensive collectivization, mainly focused on violent methods. The destruction of traditional economic relations in the village has intensified.

As a result of the "Rapid Pace" of collectivization, in March 1930, 47% of peasant farms in the republic were collectivized. Acceleration of collectivization in practice turned into liquidation of farms, that is, confiscation of farm properties and buildings. The liquidation of such farms caused mistrust and anxiety among farmers. Many people abandoned their farms, slaughtered and sold their livestock.

In May 1945, the war against fascism ended with victory. The Uzbek people had the opportunity to rebuild the national economy adapted to the needs of the front during the war years.

The war ended, but the dire consequences of the war were felt in the branches of

the republic, as well as in the industry. There was a shortage of fuel, electricity, raw materials, as well as qualified workers and engineers to restore the Uzbek industry, to provide food and industrial goods for the population.

The economy of the republic is agrarian in nature, its industry mainly consists of agricultural products processing enterprises, two-thirds of which was made up of the cotton industry. In the production life of the country, handicraft production still took the first place, satisfying the needs of the population for shoes, clothes and household goods.

Due to the fact that electrification occupies one of the important places in the industrialization of the republic, the construction of power plants has accelerated. As a result of the rapid development of the industry, Uzbekistan has become a large raw material region that supplies the Center with non-ferrous and rare metals, sulfur, ozokerite, tungsten, molybdenum, cotton fiber, raw silk and helps to free the country of the Soviet Union from dependence on raw materials. Uzbekistan's gold industry has been providing large sums of money to strengthen the country's balance of payments.

Analysis and results. Already in 1930, 2,648 rich and "kulak" farms were liquidated in the republic, and the entrepreneurial part of the rural population was axed. The policy of "listening" increased mistrust and anxiety among farmers. Many farmers fled their farms. The number of livestock decreased sharply.

Collectivization in Uzbekistan was mostly completed at the end of 1932 and at the beginning of 1933. By this time, in 61 out of 79 districts of the republic, all peasant farms had been merged into collective farms.

Conclusion. One of the poorly studied topics in the history of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, during the Soviet period is the issue of collectivization and the history of the period of exile and exile. This topic was kept secret from the public.

Most of the literature created during the Soviet era did not even touch on this topic. Agrarian changes in Central Asia were analyzed by the demand and model of the totalitarian system. The limited ideological system did not allow the partisan researcher to think freely. This information is also kept strictly confidential. As a result, the peasants, who are the richest and most entrepreneurial strata of Central Asia, were deprived of their property and deprived of living in this region. This policy has been evaluated positively for a long time. So, our history has been completely falsified.

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