



Efforts to Restore Agricultural Industries in Karakalpakstan in 1946-1953 Years

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Annotation: A major problem in the post-war production sector of Karakalpakstan's agriculture was the lack of labor resources. On the eve of the war, Karakalpakstan was an agricultural republic with poorly developed infrastructure, and its industry was mainly related to the processing of agricultural products. For example, according to the 1926 census, 331,000 people lived in Karakalpakstan during this period, and in 1939, their number was 475,000, of which only 12 percent lived in cities and district centers [1]. In the year when the Second World War started, the population of the republic was 505.6 thousand people, of which the working population (16 to 60 years old) consisted of 260.7 people. 86,000 Karakalpakstans participated in the front and military industrial centers, i.e., in 1941 and 1945, 1/6 of the total population of the republic or 1/3 of the total able-bodied population worked on the front and behind the front [2].

Keywords: agriculture, agricultural products, technical crops.

Introduction

However, as soon as the Second World War ended, the Soviet party organizations first began to develop a plan to increase agricultural production in 1946. For example, according to the plan of 1946, it was necessary to increase the raw material of cotton to 12 centners per hectare. It was also decided to increase the planting of wheat and millet to 3,700 hectares, to increase the yield of wheat to 10.1 quintals per hectare, and of millet to 6 quintals per hectare. The plan also emphasized the need for mechanization of agricultural production. 54,000 hectares were allocated for cotton planting, and in this case, it was planned to increase the size of cultivated land in the republic to 154,800 hectares. It was also intended for the cultivation of alfalfa, corn, sesame, and other technical crops. In addition, the land allocated for cattle breeding and sericulture was also somewhat expanded.

The structure of agricultural administration and its effectiveness were to some extent related to the administrative territorial division of Karakalpakstan. Of course, the factors determining the social sphere and economic aspects of each of the fifteen districts of Karakalpakstan should be taken into account, but in practice, these features were not taken into account in most of these districts.

The three-level system of "farm-district-republican bodies" in regional production management of agriculture and excessive formalities in it hindered the quick resolution of problems related to financial, material and technical provision of farms, and their effective operation.

The economy of Karakalpakstan was mainly adapted to technical cultural crops, especially cotton planting, and the main direction of agricultural development was related to cotton growing. Therefore, the policy of the USSR in the field of agriculture and, accordingly, the main direction of the development of this sector was related to cotton growing. Before the war, more light industrial

enterprises, which did not have a large capacity, were established. Here, too, it can be seen that Karakalpakstan is given a place as a supplier of raw materials.

Cotton, rice and other cultural crops were produced, a certain amount of leather and wool was delivered, but despite the sudden increase in the population during the war years, almost no shoes, cloth, or clothing were produced in the republic. The government's first priority is to restore and accelerate agricultural production, strengthen its material and technical foundations, provide the sector with personnel, and mobilize all labor resources with post-war semi-military strictness, non-economic guidelines and instructions. determined the directions.

In the decisions of the government of the republic, special attention was paid to other areas of agriculture, including animal husbandry, sericulture, cultivation of vegetable crops, and it was shown the necessity of production of agricultural products due to the expansion of cultivated areas. For example, the number of black cattle in the republic decreased to a certain extent during the war years. Even in 1945, the number of horned cattle decreased by 9-11% in Kipchak, Takhtako'prik, Kuybyshev regions. This situation was also mentioned at the Republican meeting of advanced cattle breeders in the city of Nukus (March 19-20, 1946).

The Soviet party organizations demanded immediate elimination of these shortcomings, and in this regard planned directions and tasks were developed. In particular, according to the livestock breeding plan of 1946, it was planned to increase the number of horned cattle to 3 thousand, to increase the number of Karakol lambs to 10 thousand, and even to increase the number of camels and donkeys [3].

Also, instructions were given to develop sericulture and horticulture in all regions of the republic. During this period, great attention was paid to horticulture and grape growing [4]. It was noted that the areas of gardens and vineyards in communal and state farms, as well as the lands of citizens living near gardens, are equal to 1.5 hectares or 0.3% of the irrigated land fund, which is 1.2% of the land area of Uzbekistan.

In 1947, a separate decision was made to transfer the base of horticulture and viticulture from Tortkol to the city of Nukus. This base was engaged in the preparation of seedlings for the republic's gardens, providing the autonomous republic with various fruit trees [5].

Planting of mulberry trees and other measures related to this sector have been started in all rural areas in order to produce silkworm cocoons. As a result, the number of mulberry trees increased by 2.5 times in 1947/1948 alone compared to 1945/1946. At the same time, work was carried out to expand the horticulture sector and increase crop productivity.

In 1945, the total area of land allocated for horticulture was only 18 hectares, therefore attention was paid to the planting of seedlings for gardens in every community and state farm of the republic. Even gardeners were invited for this work. For example, T.A. In his article, Zhdanko wrote, "With the exception of only one person from the national composition - an Uzbek agronomist who graduated from the agricultural technical school to look after a large orchard and vineyard, recently invited from Samarkand, who was the pride of the collective farm named after Okhunboboev, all the people working in the collective farms are Karakalpaks." writes [6]. The famous journalist K. Smamutov, in his autobiographical novel essay, wrote about the life of the village where he lived during the war, and together with the gardeners, they worked on the establishment of gardens, and even a whole section was printed about it in the Pravda newspaper, which was considered one of the central publications of that time. takes it to a separate language [7].

But the central government developed its own strategy for the post-war economic development of the USSR. The main principles of this strategy were reflected in the Law of the Supreme Council of the USSR on March 18, 1946 "On the five-year plan for the reconstruction and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950" [8]. It emphasizes the role of Uzbekistan as the main raw material base of the Soviet state, and the priority direction of the republic's agricultural production is the development of cotton.

This instruction was more clearly reflected in the decision of the Central Committee of the USSR "On measures to restore and improve cotton production in Uzbekistan in 1946 and 1953" [9]. According to this decision, by 1950, Uzbekistan had to increase the cotton planting area to 995 thousand hectares and in addition to this, 320 thousand hectares of unused irrigated land should be developed [10].

Karakalpakstan, on the other hand, had to increase the cotton cultivation areas by 84 thousand hectares or 55% more than in 1945, and increase the cotton yield by 23 centners per hectare of land or almost 3 times more than in 1945. The government of the republic was tasked with increasing the cotton production to 200,000 tons, which is five times more than in 1945 [11].

The information in the archival documents shows that the cotton fields, occupying a very large area, hindered the growth of not only grain crops, but also vegetable and sugar crops, as well as the development of animal husbandry. On the other hand, the expansion of cotton production to a certain extent required the spending of large amounts of money on mechanization and the main agricultural works related to it: the production of the necessary mineral fertilizers, the construction of new powerful irrigation facilities. All of these one-sided actions had a negative impact on the comprehensive, multi-sectoral development of the national economy. In addition, there were cases of lack of necessary financial support from the central government, limitation of local budget funds, use of administrative command methods in organizing agricultural production. Especially in the villages, cases such as looting, misappropriation, illegal spending of funds, preparation of incorrect financial statements, restriction of the rights of ordinary citizens have become widespread.

There are also reports that villagers were held accountable for planting vegetable crops on their homesteads. According to information, this event was called "the fight against the lazy and lazy". In particular, 241 villagers were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the course of the fight against collective farm members who are lazy and do not go to work for no reason and "mislead honest working workers". 260 individual households were identified, and all of them were taxed in the amount of 306,316 rubles. In addition, 24,397 able-bodied people who did not participate in farm work were identified from among the families of members of collective farms. In total, during the inspection of 404 collective farms, 38,408 farm plots were measured, of which 13,767 farms planted 1,071 hectares of land in excess of the norm, and their lands were confiscated, including 22 people who deliberately violated the Regulation of agricultural artels. was prosecuted [12].

In the decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 1948 "On measures to increase the efficiency of labor and organization of production in collective farms and to improve the procedure for payment of wages" and of February 4, 1949 "On measures to further develop cotton growing in state and collective farms" despite these tasks, the level of payment of wages for the working day of peasants remained low.

Bread and bakery products, as well as products grown on private homesteads, occupied the main place in the diet of members of collective farms and their families. However, as noted, private households would be subject to constant administrative and economic constraints.

Only at the end of 1946 and 1947, 2,614 hectares of land were confiscated from the peasants, along with 5,036 tons of grain and 600 centners of vegetable crops, and were given to collective farms. In addition, 2,486 head of cattle, 12,071 quintals of grain, 911 quintals of other products, 6,433 meters of gas and 810,000 rubles were confiscated [13]. The plight of the farmers in the collective farms forced them to plant food crops among the state-owned cotton crops, and they were subsequently harassed by the central government. In 1949, T. Shumakaev, the representative of the Council on Collective Farms under the USSR Government in Karakalpakstan, said in one of his reports, "There is such a disease in Karakalpakstan that in order to help the collective farms, a special brigade has been established to plant and take care of rice, and special labor force is recruited from outside." , Koreans go to this work. They are officially accepted into the collective farm, they are allocated a plot of land for rice cultivation from the center of the total land area of the collective farm, not from the center of the farm residence. They are given great benefits, the travel fee is paid in full, up to

300-400 kg in advance monthly salary is paid. They do not do any other work, every year they move from one community farm to another community farm" [14].

Similar cases occurred in the 1950s. For example, it is common to lease irrigated land to others rather than to members of the collective economy. For example, 25 hectares of irrigated land were leased to 9 Korean farms in the Lenin collective farm in Karaozak district, and 2.62 hectares of irrigated land were leased to 10 Korean farms in the Lenin collective farm located in this district [15].

At the same time, the cases of seizing the farm lands of ordinary peasant farms will also disappear. For example, in 1950, 2,622 hectares of cultivated land and 5,229 heads of large and small cattle were confiscated from "guilty" collective farms. These measures, on the one hand, regulated the use of irrigated land by the state, and in addition, the government could plan water consumption and obtain harvest targets in this way, but on the other hand, it led to the increase of social and material unrest of the peasants, their alienation from their land and other methods of production. would lead to the loss of the sense of land ownership [16].

In conclusion, in the period after the war, the measures taken by the state to restore the agriculture of Karakalpakstan were intended to improve the mechanism of using the labor of the rural population and, in essence, to militarize it. These measures were accompanied by administrative pressures and coercion of ordinary peasants who were underpaid for their work, which led to a decrease in their material standard of living. As a result, violations in labor regulation, wrong calculation of wages and failure to pay farmers' salaries on time caused protests of farm members.

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