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FROM THE HISTORY OF RESETTLEMENT (1920-1930 ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE FERGANA VALLEY)

Abstract: The article describes the process of resettlement to Central Fergana of the Yazyavan region in the 20-30th century for the development of new lands. In this process, on the basis of scientific literature, archival materials, construction of new irrigation networks, the expansion of cotton fields, the resettlement of new lands, as well as the benefits provided to the population and the issues of resettlement policy were studied.

Key words: population, resettlement, Central Fergana, facility, credit-accommodation, National agriculture Commission, Yazyavan, Agrarian dustruct department.

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Introduction

It is natural for every state to try to study its history objectively. As the first President Islam Karimov said, "there is no future without historical memory," history is the future. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, "we must understand our national identity, study the ancient and rich history of our country, strengthen research in this area, fully support the activities of humanitarian scientists. The assessment of the past must be objective, and most importantly, free from various ideological views." [I.P, 197] The study of the history of Uzbekistan has expanded. In particular, a lot of research is being done on the history of the Russian Empire and the former Soviet era.

Also, the policy of resettlement in Uzbekistan was implemented by the People's Commissariat for Water Resources in the 20-30s of the XX century in order to ensure the independence of the country's cotton. The population was mainly relocated to undeveloped lands on a "voluntary-compulsory" basis. Coercion during resettlement activities and its negative consequences are not fully covered in the documents. In the process of putting documents into

scientific circulation and analyzing them, the historical truth emerges.

Most of the historical documents stored in the archives on this subject are in Russian, and there are many documents in Uzbek written in the Arabic alphabet, as well as documents written in the Latin alphabet. In Russian, terms such as "pereselencheskaya politika", "pereselencheskie meropriyatiya", "pereselenie", "pereselenets", and in Uzbek, the terms "resettlement policy", "resettlement measures", "migrants", and the translation of the word "pereselenets" are often used. The term "nomad" is also used in the documents, the original meaning of which corresponds to the word "nomad" and is therefore considered incorrect.

The main part. First of all, as a result of this policy, the country has managed to solve such an important strategic issue as ensuring cotton independence by further strengthening the cotton monopoly inherited from the Tsarist era, while developing other sectors of agriculture, as well as a relatively sparse, nomadic lifestyle. cultural influence on them by relocating them to areas that are lagging behind in development, an attempt was made to solve the demographic problem. During the relocation, farms were mass-collectivized. Because from 1929

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mass collectivization had begun. Of course, most of the socio-economic processes that took place in the village at that time, such as land and water reform, collectivization, had an impact on resettlement policy.

This policy was intended for a short period of time, and both within and outside the district, and behind the republic, vacant land funds were put into circulation. [2, P4-5] There were not only economic and political reasons for resettlement. In particular, the resettlement funds of the republic were located mainly on the borders, and with the help of "reliable" people relocated from the central regions, it was necessary to strengthen them in all respects.

The population of the Fergana Valley is very dense, and in the southern regions of the republic the population is small, the land is not used properly and rationally. Correcting this "mistake" and further increasing cotton production was the economic reason for the resettlement policy.

Due to the special attention of the Soviet government to this event and the short time allotted for its implementation, this task, the relocation work, the relocation apparatus under the People's Commissariat of Land and Water Resources could not be carried out alone, as well as the need to involve the entire population [3, P1-2]

The Fergana regional branch of the People's Commissariat for Land and Water Resources and the commission for the development of new irrigated lands in Yazyavan district will be tasked with strengthening land reforms.

Among the new irrigated areas are Karasakal, Yazyovan, Khanabad, Qoratepa in Yazyovan volost, Kumarik in Yakkatut volost, Naiman, Boston, Bolalik in Kokand rural volost and Telmon. Based on the conclusion of the Commission that the vacant land funds in these areas are suitable for resettlement, it is planned to pursue a resettlement policy.

The commission will determine the suitability and suitability of these sites for habitation, and the draft drafted by the district development commission will be sent to the subcommittee on land development for approval.

According to the project of construction of new villages, the construction of neighborhoods with 100 to 150 apartments, the size of the courtyard should not exceed one tenth, the width of the street: main - 6 sarjins, secondary - 4 sarjins, field road - 3 sarjins, large passage - 6 sarjins, distributed for public places no more than 4 desiatinas. Allocation of no more than 2 desiatins for market areas, in villages with markets, designing the width of the main street to 10 sarjins, total land area and rural land not exceeding 4 desiatins, transfer of lands cultivated in 1925 to the general fund during the construction of new irrigation facilities, and this to the landowners, with their consent, the allocation of land near the boundary of their villages, equal to their land, is determined. [4,

P1-2] In some cases, very small villages were also built for the population.

Measures have been taken to continue the resettlement in Yakkatut and Yazyavan volosts. According to him, in order to develop the lands of Yazyavan and build irrigation facilities, resettlement measures have been developed. However, it is noted that these lands have been owned and neglected for 5-6 years. One of the main reasons for the neglect of the lands was the lack of waterworks. Therefore, water reforms were carried out simultaneously with the development of vacant land funds. Landless farmers, farmers with a small amount of land, local hard-working farmers, laborers were involved in the implementation of the planned measures.

Such a task was required to be completed strictly and in a timely manner, as well as the responsible approach of the staff of the District Commission. Long-term interest-bearing loans, as well as other forms of loans, as short-term and long-term loans, are provided by the government to the resettlers living in the resettlement areas by the Agricultural Construction Bank or its local branches. [4, B - 22] Loans are issued for the following needs:

- working animals and inanimate inventory;
- purchase seeds for planting;
- for housing construction and economic organization;
- small irrigation networks and hydraulic structures;
- for the construction of public buildings.

Loans in these forms are loans to all farms that have received loans and must be repaid to the state in the prescribed manner.

Some incentives, in particular loans, are allocated to individual farms or groups for the purchase of large cattle, small equipment, seeds, housing and farm buildings. Loans for the construction of irrigation networks, equipment, hydraulic structures, public buildings were provided to farms in a special order.

Arbitrary occupation of state lands in violation of the rules of resettlement and land management is prohibited without a mandate, certificate, documents on the allocation of land plots provided by land authorities. [6, P-22]

The transfer procedure was as follows. Registered plots of land attached to immigrants are retained for a period not exceeding one year. Construction of a small irrigation network and cleaning of other existing irrigation networks were to be completed from 15 December to 1 March. If farmers do not move to a plot of land during the year, they lose their right to land if the canals are not cleaned, resulting in the land being transferred to another farm. Farmers who receive a land ownership certificate from the Irrigation Agency will be exempt from agricultural taxes for five years. [7, P-3]

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It is also stipulated that in the process of relocation, the certificate must be submitted to the district land department as a document authorizing the relocation on a preferential rate. Road ticket certificates are issued by the county land department only to registered landowners. Land plots on relocation plots were not arbitrarily allocated to farms that did not have land plots registered and did not have a travel certificate, which did not entitle them to the benefits provided for resettlers. County land departments were required to assist in moving from exit points to new locations and in transporting their cargo.

In 1929, 81 out of 685 farms in Andijan region were transferred to Zarafshan district, 202 farms to Tashkent district, 102 farms to Surkhandarya district. From February 19 of the same year, 81 farms sent to Zarafshan district consisted of 103 adults and 3 children, and on February 21, 202 farms sent to Tashkent district consisted of 260 adults.

Collective farms were established on new lands by the district land department of the relocation and land management apparatus. During the implementation of internal resettlement, measures were taken to unite farms in districts and villages.

During the relocation, loans and benefits were provided to the population, which were spent on agricultural inventory and seeds. But the population faced certain difficulties in the places where they moved. For example, B. Batirova's work says: "Although the policy of resettlement is voluntary, it was carried out on the basis of strong pressure. Since the population relocated to the designated areas was relocated to steppe and tugai areas, most of them lived in reed huts, basements, and huts. This has been the case for many years, and the asylum issue has not been resolved by the government. The supply of food and industrial goods was also poor. In some places, there were interruptions in food supply for three months. However, the Soviet government had previously promised to provide shelter and food to the displaced. [8, P -291]

This situation has caused some farmers to leave their migrating lands. The People's Commissariat of Water Affairs and the Central Crop Commission recommend that all returnees leave for their places of residence, otherwise they will be required to return all funds and means they received for resettlement. [9, P-13]

In the spring of 1930, the relocated farms were allocated funds for the organization of agriculture, tractors. For example, Andijan district has 221 plows, 442 wooden hooks, 442 shovels, and 22 tractor-mounted mowers. [10, P176] This supply was not

enough to develop new lands. difficulties arose during the management of the farm.

In January 1931, a letter was sent to the Andijan branch of the Land Management Department of the People's Commissariat for Irrigation and Water Resources, and to the Central Asian Agricultural Lending Department of the State Bank. Therefore, it is necessary to compile a list of those who escaped from the resettlement funds, indicating their names, whereabouts, amount of money received, address, and to be signed by the district land department and sent to local departments. It is said that measures should be taken to recover debts from displaced persons. [11, P-5]

Also, an urgent telegram will be sent to the village councils on behalf of the Central Crop Commission, the district crop commission, the district land departments. The attached part states that a list of the names and surnames of all displaced persons should be drawn up and immediately sent to the district land department, and the refugees should be returned, accommodated, provided with food. Those who refuse to return to the relocation funds are required to immediately collect debts from the kolkhozes, state and organizations of which they are members.

A search was conducted to carry out this work. This task was entrusted to the representatives of village councils, local crop commissions. [12, P11-12] This task has been assigned by the People's Commissariat of Water Resources to all district and district land departments. During the repatriation of refugees, it is also revealed that all those who moved left their lands and returned to their former places or went in a completely unknown direction. As a result, district land departments and resettlement agencies are accused of weak control over the status of relocated farms. Visits to the relocation sites by the district land department management are also said to be insufficient.

In conclusion, it can be said that the majority of the displaced population were poor and landless peasants. They were mainly relocated to undeveloped steppe and desert areas, in particular to the Yazyovan district of Fergana oblast. Therefore, loans and benefits have been allocated to the resettled population. But they were not aware of their condition, and there were even cases of food supply interruptions for months. Therefore, there have been cases of displaced people leaving their relocated lands. But even so, the resettlement policy will continue for decades as the government takes the necessary measures.

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