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DEVELOPMENT OF MIRZACHUL IN 1946 – 60 UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article reflect the social and economic and cultural life of the displaced population and the displaced population in the period from 1946 to 1960, in order to support the demolition of Mirzachul and the maintenance of these regions.*

Key words: *development, population, Mirzachul, economic, social*

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Introduction

After the end of the Second World War, the nations of the former Soviet Union, with the completion of the war, began to restore the national economy. Uzbekistan, which is considered to be the main cotton base of the former Soviet Union, has been tasked with taking measures to develop cotton production.

In particular, the distribution task has been set the special resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the CPSU and the USSR of February 2, 1946, "On Cotton Growth Measures in the Uzbek SSR," raised 2,5 times in four and five years of the cotton harvest. The move was further accelerated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the newly acquired lands, including Mizachul, this decree sets out the plans and measures for the restoration and upbringing of cotton in Uzbekistan in 1946 – 1953 [1].

Materials and Methods

This mandatory document of the Center was not based on the wishes, aspirations, lifestyle, environment and national features of the people of Uzbekistan. However, the Center constantly monitored the execution of this decision. The decree stipulates that non – fulfillment of strictly defined plans will be criminalized as "criminal cases" and those who have not fulfilled them. Particular attention was paid to the issue of transferring population to the decision-making plan.

The decree establishes the allocation of farmers from areas where densely populated mountainous

areas and inefficient use of irrigated areas are being rebuilt. Regardless of the tasks, each district and district commission has been instructed to make timely decisions on the basis of the decision. On the basis of the planned plan, in 1947 1863 collective farms were created, and 3986 families moved from 1950 to 1952. However, in these newly – developed regions, the rates of home construction and staffing were far behind [2].

The guidelines outlined above are usually referred to as a "programmatic document" without being discussed in the allied countries, and an action plan for action has been developed. In Uzbekistan, a large-scale work will be carried out to ensure the implementation of the resolution.

In collective farms, instructions were given to complete the production of horse drawn agricultural equipment, bridges, carriages and saddle trays no later than March 10 th [3]. Also the issue of the fight against the use of additional auxiliary plots in the farms has been put in place. It was noted that a special commission should be set up to ensure control over the placement of the population in the established order and the transfer of excess land to the state budget and the use of land in excess of the norm established by the farm charter [4]. The resolution also urged the acceleration of new land acquisition, and measures to move the population to Mirzachul were further strengthened [5]. Specifically, it is emphasized that the use of grassy and vulnerable lands in the mass media will play a leading role in the development of cotton, and will pay attention to the necessity for the population to



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move to the new openings. Research materials show that in the post-war years, occupational farmers faced tremendous challenges in housing. Many homes were crowded with people, they needed urgent repairs, and delivery of construction materials was very limited.

For example, in 1950, farms had only 43% of the household space. Most Soviet workers lived in basement.[6] Population movements in Mirzachul's farms in 1946-1949 are characterized by the following table data[7].

As it seen in the table, despite the advocacy and advocacy work carried out in Uzbekistan, the process of moving of population of in Uzbekistan was fulfilled at 92.1% in 1946- 1949. The former Soviet government was forced to pay attention to the issue of material security, taking into account the fact that only the instructions and propaganda practices were insufficient to carry out the assignments. For this purpose, in accordance with the order of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of March 19, 1949, 1130, it was instructed to allocate 35 billion soums to carry out the transfer of measures in the USSR. As a result, according to the Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers dated May 8, 1949, No 6967, a loan of UZS 15 million was allocated for the transfer and implementation of the project in Uzbekistan. It is allowed to receive loans worth 110 million soums in Uzbekistan [8]. According to the above mentioned decree, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on June 23, 1949, 82 million soums were allocated for implementation of the transfer measures in collective farms of the 54million soums to Tashkent region [9].

In order to develop the economy the republic, to improve the life of the population and to upgrade their outlook, the attention was paid to the construction of new urbanized cities, such as Almalyk, Gulistan, Navoi and Yangiyer. The government has always been in the spotlight to provide these cities with labor resources. To this and, a large number of people were relocated to Mirzachul and to other places cultivated in Central Fergana [10].

Thousands of people began to move Mirzachul without waiting for the land to be built [11].

Those who moved to the new land were eager to do their best for the future. The result was even higher than the one that was celebrated. The state has not only been covering money costs associated with the acquisition of lands and landscapes, but also brought 18 billion soums of profits to the state. In addition, in 1949- 53 agricultural products were harvested on an average of 300 billion soums, and in 1954-58- more than 400 billion soums [12].

The massive movement of the population movements reflects the impotence of the party and the Soviet government for the movement, which is based on the voluntary-mandatory principle of these processes and what organs are doing. In Uzbekistan,

population movements in the Fergana valley, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and densely populated areas have been intensified. It is also important to note that along with the intensification of efforts to develop new lands, a number of shortcomings were also taken. For example, the desire to move to new lands has not always been ignored, and the targeted funds allocated from state budget to other new lands have been spent on other non- essential sectors. At the same time, the socioeconomic situation in the populated areas was not at the level of demand.

In particular, food and clothing have not been sustained, and the construction of the most important facilities for the population (housing, schools, health care facilities, trade and culture centers) It was that is why in 1949 more than 2700 families who had previously moved here returned to their homeland.[13]

From the end of 1953, Khrushchev, who was the first who was secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and currently the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who firmly believes in his political and economic commitment to politics, the following is an example of how to deal with conflicts is vital. Later, the introduction of new lands and inclusion into the public domain will bring huge economic benefits. But it is not the hardest to sow the ground, but to increase the population their, so it is possible to cultivate the land [14].

In conclusion, it should be noted that since the 1970s, the tendency for innovation and aspiration has diminished, and the tendency to conserve the principles and forms of social change increase. Just because of objective factors, due to subjective factors, for many years, the practical work of government agencies has remained behind the demand for time. An increase in the number of urgent issues in the national economy has slowed down the economic development of the country and created a state of stagnation. The fall of the forms and methods of governance, when they fail to respond to increasing demands, led to bureaucracy's aggravation and exacerbation.

Conclusion

As a result of migratory, agglomeration in the surveyed years, the aggression of the agrarian sector, the introduction of new lands into the agricultural lands have been largely due to the self leas labor of the displaced population. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the family placement and the provision of housing to the newly acquired populations have not been carried out by the government at the planned level. The Soviet domestic policy of internal transit in Uzbekistan has led to the fact that our compatriots have been living for centuries in the vicinity of their hometown and their relatives.



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Taking into account their natural growth in the densely populated areas, taking into account their specific features and specific features of employment of the population, the transfer of new ones to new lands, the majority of migrants, The funds allocated

to schools, polyclinics and other cultural and public service facilities were used for other purposes. For the same reason, nearly half of the migrants who had moved to Mirzachul had to turn their backs to their dreams.

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