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PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEW LAND IN UZBEKISTAN

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрывается процесс присвоения земли, который осуществлялся в советский период в Узбекистане в результате политики получения большего количества хлопка.

Ключевые слова: Каршинская и Шерабадская пустыни, Главлаголодностепстрой, полевые культуры, хлопковая монополия, Казахская ССР.

Annotation: This article reveals the process of land appropriation that took place in the Soviet period in Uzbekistan as a result of the policy of obtaining more cotton.

Keywords: Karshi and Sherabad deserts, Glavlagolednostepstroy, field crops, cotton monopoly, Kazakh SSR.

During the Soviet period, the leadership of Uzbekistan was interested in the comprehensive development of agriculture, therefore, along with cotton cultivation, it sought to provide other sectors of agriculture with resources of the same value to a certain extent. In particular, attention was paid to the cultivation of a certain amount of food crops, which would help improve the material situation of the population of the republic. However, this contradicts the imperial method of the Center for expanding the cotton monopoly. In 1947, Uzbek special forces accused Moscow of forgetting national interests in favor of local tasks. According to the directives of the center, priority was focused only on cotton cultivation. Also, in order to fulfill the set plan, punishment was increased for national leaders and rural workers who worked hard in the cotton fields. As a result, in 1952, Uzbekistan gave the state 2 million. 367 thousand tons of cotton were delivered, which is almost twice as much as in 1940[1]. However, this growth was achieved not due to objective healthy processes in the development of agricultural production, but due to the merciless exploitation of Uzbek farmers. This imperial policy aimed at strengthening the cotton monopoly had a serious impact on the general state of agriculture in the republic. For example, in the early 1950s, Uzbekistan was unable to bring arable land to the pre-war level. The gross harvest of grain crops fell from 615.1 thousand tons in 1940 to 443 thousand tons, grapes - from 1.302 thousand tons to 840 thousand tons, sugar cane - from 331.9 thousand tons to 153 thousand tons. At the same time, the yield of vegetables is 152 tons per hectare. from 73 thousand rubles per hectare, polyproducts from 84 tons to 66 tons. fell by and soon[2].

The policy of achieving greater cotton yields was the rapid establishment of cotton farms on newly acquired lands. After the decision of the executive bodies of the Union on the development of protected lands of Mirzachol in the Uzbekistan SSR and Kazakhstan SSR on August 6, 1956, by 1962, 300 thousand hectares of protected lands in Mirzachol will be developed. and it was planned to establish 34 state cotton farms. In order to ensure the fulfillment of the assigned tasks, the department for irrigation and development of Mirzachol - "Glavlagolednostepstroy" was established under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. On the basis of "Glavlagolednostepstroy", the Central Asian Directorate for irrigation and construction of state farms - "Glavsredazirdavlat khojaligistroy" was created. Development of Karshi and Sherabad deserts has intensified[3].

In 1955-1959, 160,000 hectares of new land were put into operation. In 1965, cultivated areas in Uzbekistan increased by 350,000 hectares, irrigated land increased by 200,000 hectares. This helped to expand cotton cultivation areas in the republic. From 1953 to 1964, the volume of cotton production increased from 2525.5 thousand tons to 3671.4 thousand tons. But productivity has declined. For example, in 1956, on average, 22.0 tons per hectare of land in the republic. if the cotton harvest was obtained, in 1962 it decreased and amounted to 19.2 ts[4].

To sum up, as a result of the agrarian policy implemented by the Soviets in Uzbekistan, many new lands were appropriated. New geographical areas were created, people's social life and living conditions improved.

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