

UZBEKISTAN VILLAGES IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR: SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. 1945-1960 YEARS, AS AN EXAMPLE OF FERGANA REGION

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Annotation: In the article, the villages of Uzbekistan in the years after the Second World War: socio-economic problems of 1945-1960, as an example of Fergana region, were considered and opinions were given.

Key words: The national economy of Uzbekistan, relations, ideological Soviet system, the war, branches of industry, reduction.

In the years after the war, the transition of the national economy of Uzbekistan to peaceful construction took place in a complicated international situation. During the war, the common enemy, the fight against fascism, united the anti-fascist countries and peoples, but after the end of the war, there was a separation between the countries in this union, and the cold war relations between the two countries began, faced complex tasks such as putting the militarized national economy on the path of peaceful construction, bringing it to the pre-war level and developing it.

The experience of military-economic cooperation during the war showed the necessity of cooperation with the western countries in the restoration and development of the destroyed economy after the war. But the overly ideological Soviet system separated the republics from foreign countries with an "iron fortress" and led the country to excessive difficulties and victims. The former Union did not want to use the best practices of recovery in other countries and foreign investments. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IA Karimov, says that Europe, Japan, and South Korea, which were destroyed in the Second World War, "raised to a high level of development by relying on their own strength and capabilities." However, foreign investments also played an important role in their success. Approximately 50 billion allocated on the basis of the "Marshall Plan " adopted in the United States of America . The dollar was a decisive force in improving the economy of European countries, raising the standard of living, and introducing advanced technologies. The highly ideological economic policy of the Soviet state has become isolated and this has caused our people excessive hardship.

In the years after the war, Uzbekistan began to implement the five-year plans drawn up by the Communist Party, based on the unlimited use of cheap energy and rich raw materials.

In carrying out the task aimed at bringing the economy of the Republic to the pre-war level and further development, unilaterally subordinated to the interests of the Center, qualities such as hard work, patience and peace-loving of the Uzbek people were used.

The most important tasks set before the economy in the 8th session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR convened in August 1946. It was determined in the adopted plan for 1946-1950. Accordingly, 3 billion will be allocated to all sectors of the national economy . 900 mln. Soum capital was allocated. The development of industry was focused on the development of cotton growing, the leading sector of the economy of the republic. Special attention was paid to the production of electric power. In 5 years, 8 large and medium-sized power plants, including 300,000 sq. Farhad hydroelectric power plant with an hourly power was put into operation. This station was the third largest in the former Soviet Union and produced electricity equal to the electricity produced in Uzbekistan before the war.

In a short period of time, the people of Uzbekistan, who experienced the sufferings of "building socialism" in the 20s and 30s, especially the difficulties and hardships of the Second World War, worked tirelessly to restore and develop the economy. In five years, the gross volume of industrial production increased by 71 percent, which was 1.9 times more than the pre-war level. Plans for the future development of Uzbekistan were developed in the center of the Union, and in most cases, they focused on preserving the economy one-sidedly, that is, the country as a base of raw materials, without taking into account local conditions and social conditions. Almost all branches of industry and national economy were subordinated to the development of cotton growing . The decision of the Soviet government on February 2, 1946 on measures to restore and further develop cotton production in Uzbekistan became the basis for strengthening the monopoly of cotton in Uzbekistan.

Economic recovery was difficult in agriculture, especially in cotton farming. Dozens of socio-political and economically unjustified decisions of the Soviet government on the development of cotton production in Uzbekistan after the war were not implemented consistently, and therefore did not produce the expected results. In 1947-1948, the state plan for cotton production was not implemented. Since 1949, the situation has changed somewhat. 2 million in 1950. 222 thousand tons of cotton were delivered, the productivity reached 20.7 centners per hectare. Since 1950, the purchase price of cotton has been increased, 2,200 soums per ton have been paid, which is twice as much as before. However, due to the reduction of the cultivated area in other fields of agriculture, the production of grain and vegetables did not reach the pre-war level.

In addition to the planned development of the economy, attention was also paid to some social issues. In particular, the salary was increased, the military tax, the card system was abolished. Monetary reform was carried out, reduced working hours were introduced, and the price of daily consumer goods was reduced. These measures made it possible to increase the purchasing power of money. However, the price was still very high. In 1950, food products in Uzbekistan were almost twice as expensive as in 1940.

The production of consumer goods has decreased. They were mainly brought from abroad, as a result, the need of the population of the Republic for light industry and food goods increased. The financial condition of the rural population, which made up two-thirds of the population of the republic, was pitiable. While their monthly income was 20 soums on average, this indicator was 64 soums for workers. However, the main burden of post-war economic recovery and development fell on rural workers. The people of Uzbekistan, famous for its gardens and fruits, gave up their gardens because of excessive taxes. For this reason, cattle breeders did not see profit from raising cattle. The situation has reached this level. personal goods of the population were taken for the benefit of the state and collective farms at the expense of taxes. Those who refused to sell were prosecuted. As a result, the number of livestock in private farms decreased sharply. Such violence was explained as the consequences of war, a temporary, transient situation were taken to develop reserves and gray lands and to increase the production of cotton and grain on this basis . Within three years (1953-1955), 130,000 hectares of new land were opened in Uzbekistan. In 1956, the irrigated area of Mirzachol reached 205,000 hectares. During these years, in connection with the development of Central Fergana, the large Fergana canal was renovated. The 2nd turn of Ohangaron reservoir in Tashkent region, Upper Chirchik water network, Kuyimozor reservoir in Bukhara region, South Mirzacho'l trunk canal in Syrdarya region were built and commissioned. In 1960, the irrigated land area in the republic reached 2,571 thousand hectares. Great attention was paid to the use of mineral fertilizers for the development of cotton. 0.9 million t in the republic in 1951 . if mineral fertilizer was used, in 1980 its amount was 5 mln. exceeded tons . Excessively large-scale use of highly toxic chemicals (butifos, mercaptafos, etc.) used to destroy cotton leaves and fight against pests had a severe negative impact on the health of the population.

In the post-war years, the sole rule of the party in the socio-political system of the country became stronger. A new stage of political repression has begun. If in the 1930s the repression was carried out by the People's Commissars of Internal Affairs (NKVD) , now the Central Committee of the Communist Party and its sub-organizations have done this terrible work. The 10th Congress of the Communists of Uzbekistan, convened in March 1949, set the tasks of poisoning the working people of the republic in the communist spirit, strengthening the fight against national values, "religious superstition".

In 1949-1952, many famous Uzbek creative intellectuals were unjustly accused and persecuted. A group of writers was accused of nationalism, bowing to the old feudal culture, and idealizing the past at the meeting of the bureau of the Uzkomparti on June 25, 1949. Uzbek writers such as Oybek, Abdulla Qahhor, Mamarasul Boboyev, Mirtemir, Shaikhzoda were discredited. In August 1951, a group of famous creative intellectuals were unfairly criticized in the press as "nationalists" and accused of "subversion". Later, Shaykhzada, Shukrullo, Shuhrat, Said Ahmad and others were deprived of freedom for a long time.

Khurshid, Chusti, Ghairati and others were expelled from the Writers' Union. G' heard this. Ghulam lamented and said, "When an Uzbek comes to his senses, they chop off his head."

In April 1951, the session of the Uzkompartiya Bureau discussed the issue "On the state of music consumption and measures to further improve it."

At the meeting, it was noted that the Department of Arts has been doing harmful things for many years by creating opera, ballet and musical drama performances with legendary content such as "Farbod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Tahir and Zuhra ". In the decision of the meeting , it was recommended to revise genre repertoires and radio broadcasting programs. These performances have been removed from the stage. The wave of repressions did not stop there. Starting from 1983, under the leadership of the former Central Committee of the CPSU, the way was opened for the next open repression in Uzbekistan. Thousands of innocent people were brought to criminal responsibility under the guise of the infamous policy called "Cotton Case", "Uzbeks Case", "Eastern Front". The generals, prosecutors, and investigators sent by Moscow arrested the people they wanted.

The peoples who lived in these areas fought against the activities of criminal groups that existed at the time. They complained to Moscow that they were violating the socialist legislation, but they themselves, that is, "muddering the water", were persecuted . At the end of 1983, a very difficult situation arose in the republic . First, under the guise of fighting crime, various investigative teams were successively thrown out of the former Rnarkaz. Personnel from various parts of the former Union began to come to leadership positions in our republic. Anishchev was appointed as the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Ogarok was appointed as the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Romanovsky was appointed as the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, and Satin was entrusted with the fate of Tashkent city.

Buturlin was appointed as the public prosecutor, Gaidanov as his deputy, Laptev as the head of the investigation, Didorenko as the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The situation was the same in all regions , they had fully seized the power in the republic. Investigations called "Cotton Case" and "Uzbeks Case" have begun. Gdlyan's group started illegal and brutal actions against Uzbeks. As a result of their violence, the courts began to issue unjust sentences.

Before 1989, more than 4.5 thousand people were convicted in these cases. Since there was no room left in the republic's prisons at that time, more than a thousand convicts were sent to Siberian prisons to serve their sentences. The Gdlyan group gained unlimited powers in the territory of Uzbekistan. Physical and mental torture of innocent people and their family members has escalated. Detainees could not stand the investigative methods and even committed suicide. Sent to Moscow about the violation of human rights in Uzbekistan . Unfortunately, these letters were not checked or even answered. On the contrary, Gdlyan and his gumashtas were given successive titles.

On June 23, 1989, Islam Karimov was elected to the leadership of the republic. The activity of the new leader began with the noble and good work of protecting the rights of the citizens of Uzbekistan and restoring their lost rights. A special commission was established to consider "cotton works". By June 1990, the commission had come to a most important

conclusion. On June 13, 1990, the commission's findings were detailed in a letter addressed to the Prosecutor General of the USSR, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR, and the Minister of Justice of the USSR. In this letter, the "Cotton case" was deeply analyzed and the issue of acquitting the convicts was raised. However, the above organizations have strengthened their support instead of help .

The injustice of the Republic's leader was resolved. The commission considered the case of 40,000 roofs in more than two years . More than 3.5 thousand people were acquitted. The sentences of the rest were reduced, and some of them were pardoned by the President.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Cotton Commission is that most of those convicted in the cotton cases were acquitted, their faces brightened, their rights were restored, they returned to their jobs, their confiscated property was returned, and other material damages were compensated. .

However, state monopoly and bureaucratic offices adapted to the totalitarian regime for many years. the apparatus did not allow the planned plans to be implemented. By the middle of the 80s, without a deep analysis of the country's economic development, until the end of the 90s, the tasks of increasing the national income in the former USSR by 2-2.5 times, or more precisely, the tasks that were carried out in the first 70 years, in the next 15 years, were set. that these were completely far from the truth. Naturally, in the early 1970s and 1980s, the important tasks of the national economy before the society were easily solved not by accelerating production, but by co-writing, giving bribes, and collusion.

The state planning system is no longer able to solve complex social and economic tasks by means of administrative command. As a result, economic growth decreased every year. In the national economy of the republic, the national income was 4.3 percent or 850.4 million soums less than the target, taking into account the decrease in the general social labor productivity. the amount was appropriate. By this time, many problems have accumulated in the agriculture of the republic. The next reform of the Soviet system also failed due to the mistakes made.

In order to distract people's attention from these problems, national protests accumulated over many years were used. In order to maintain its dominance, the communist ideology even started organizing inter-ethnic conflicts in some republics. In 1989 , inter-ethnic conflicts in Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, armed conflicts in the Caucasus, and the protests of the exiled peoples, in the name of self-interest, silence the voice of freedom emerging in the republics, including Uzbekistan. They used it for work.

Mesketian Turks were among a number of peoples deported by the authoritarian regime during the Second World War, and they were mainly settled in the densely populated Fergana region, and some were settled in Andijan, Namangan and Tashkent regions, as a result of which socio-economic and ethnic caused additional problems in the relationship. The Soviet state did not pay attention to this problem in time. On May 24, 1989, hooliganism among young people (according to R. Nishanov, "for a jar of strawberries") in the city of Kuvasoy caused an inter-ethnic conflict (between local youth and mosque Turks), and this conflict led to Farg. became

public in the mother valley. Because the political leadership of the republic could not correctly evaluate this complicated situation, mass demonstrations of young people and inter-ethnic conflicts took place.

The political leadership of the autocratic regime, which was "unaccustomed" to such public speeches and going against the communist ideology, launched a military unit against the protesters. On June 8, 1989, peaceful protesters were shot by soldiers of this military unit in Kok. As a result, more than 50 people who took part in the demonstration were killed (most of them were young people), and more than 200 were injured. In total, 103 people died as a result of inter-ethnic clashes in Fergana region on June 3-12 and they were shot by the military. 1009 people were injured and 650 houses were set on fire and destroyed.

The analysis of the information related to the tragedy of Fergana (but not to the extent of information) shows that for the Meskheti Turks, this conflict is needed as an excuse to return to their Oriya homeland, which was forcibly abandoned during the war due to the fault of the authoritarian regime. the population naturally joined this conflict. Because the socio-economic problems of the population were not paid attention to, unemployment increased among the local youth, the standard of living of the population decreased, the population was not provided with housing, plots were not allocated for building houses, the problems of cotton monopoly, ecology, were not solved. , bribery, embezzlement, lawlessness are on the rise. According to the official statements issued after the terrible events, extremist forces tried to create mass unrest, discord and conflicts between nations from the socio-economic tension that arose in the republic. It was a deliberate political provocation. The terrible incident in Ferghana was parallel to the provocation organized in the same way in Sumgayit, Baku, Nagorno-Karabakh, Osh-Ozgan and other regions. After the events of Fergana, the political leadership of Uzbekistan, headed by I. Karimov, took a principled position in this matter. The intellectuals and political forces of the republic stood in a high political and moral position during these dangerous days. In their painstaking efforts to reveal the real causes of the tragedy, to protect the glory and dignity of their people, they began to openly discuss the most pressing problems of the republic for the first time.

One of the problems that caused a wide debate in the republic was the issue of granting the status of the state language to the Uzbek language. It is known that the status of the Uzbek language in the years of stagnation and the cult of personality became very narrow. The Uzbek language was almost not used in state offices, assemblies and meetings. By the middle of the 80s, the disintegration of the USSR became a real objective reality. The issue of the growth of national consciousness and the Uzbek language was put on the agenda. The leadership of the republic led by R. Nishonov tried not to solve the problem caused by this movement, but to call this movement "anti-society" and to eliminate it, to divert it into the flow of compliance with legislation, transparency and legal requirements.



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