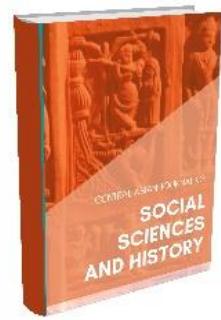




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## The Problems of Scientific Study of the Impact of Countries on Socio-Economic and Cultural Life and its Results in Uzbekistan

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### Abstract:

In the article, the agrarian policy implemented by the Soviet government and its role in the life of the local population during the influence of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan are scientifically analyzed based on the example of the Surkhan oasis, based on historical sources.

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### Introduction.

Scientific researches are being carried out by major scientific research centers in the world's leading countries, USA, China, and India, on socio-economic and cultural life in the field of agriculture, introduction of modern technologies, employment of the population, improvement of agricultural infrastructure.

In Uzbekistan, the role of agriculture in the development of the society, its importance in the national economy, the culture and diligence of Uzbek farmers in cotton cultivation, based on historical sources, are of urgent importance.

## Materials and Methods.

When analyzing the agrarian policy implemented by the Soviet government and its place in the life of the local population in the process of the influence of state farms on the socio-economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan, it should be said that the researches created so far have mainly been superficially studied, and in them the influence of state farms on the socio-economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan impact, hard work and its results have not been scientifically studied and not covered. Taking this into account, research on this topic can be scientifically divided into two groups: Soviet-era research and research carried out in Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

## Results and discussion.

The literature of the first group was created in the conditions of the strengthening of the totalitarian regime in Soviet society. In the historical literature of this period, there are opinions and information reflecting the socio-economic policy of the Soviet government in the national republics, including Uzbekistan.

In the researches of M.Muhammadjonov, T.O'ljaboev, M.Mamedov, S.Rodichev, B.Firson, the history of world cotton farming, its varieties, place in the world economy, its importance in the emergence and growth of industrial enterprises, dependence on US cotton farming, socio-economic and social status of state farms in the republic the development of cultural life is analyzed. H.Saidov's research is important because it analyzes sources on the impact of cotton growing on the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan, the development of new lands, the establishment of collective farms and state farms.

H. Ziyoev's scientific monograph on the influence of state farms on social, economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan describes the role of Uzbek cotton in the development of society, its importance in the national economy, the culture and diligence of Uzbek farmers in cotton cultivation based on historical sources.

In the work of A. Razzokov, during the study of the influence of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life, the struggle of the working people of Uzbekistan spans two periods - the first, the establishment of state farms (1928-early 1940s), and the second, the socio-economic and cultural further development of state farms (1940-1980 -years) periods. Also, this work reveals the independence of the USSR at the end of the first five years (1929-1932) based on the sources.

In the studies of the 1950s and 1970s, the issues of development of the influence of the state farms of Uzbekistan on the socio-economic and cultural life in connection with the complex were generally described. At the same time, only the positive aspects of socio-economic and cultural development of state farms in Uzbekistan under the influence of Soviet ideology are covered in these literatures. Also, in the historical research of V.Vengrsky, information such as the strengthening of material and technical support of MTS in Surkhondarya region, the growth of indivisible funds in state farms, the construction of the Uchkizil reservoir, and the payment of cotton are described. The work of I.Kim presents information about the growth of cotton fields, the low level of production efficiency in state farms, the involvement of young people in cotton cultivation, and the activity of young mechanizers from Surkhandarya.

Books and articles reflecting the work done by the Soviet government in the field of development of irrigation system, development of deserts, reserves and gray lands in 1930-1960 in order to socio-economically and culturally develop state farms in Uzbekistan make up the group of analyzed literature. Most of the literature on the history of irrigated agriculture in the southern regions during

the Soviet period is characterized by one-sidedness. The common feature of these works is that they mostly glorify the agrarian policy of the autocratic system and highlight the existing shortcomings and defects. Among them, the works of authors such as V. Smirnov, M. N. Rozhdestvensky, M. M. Krylov can be noted. These works were written under the influence of the ideology of the Soviet government, and naturally there are a number of biases. But the 4-volume work "Irrigation of Uzbekistan" aroused great interest in the general public. The reason is that the life of famous irrigators who led the establishment and further development of state farms in Uzbekistan until the 1980s was studied.

In Uzbekistan, important historical literature has been created regarding economic factors, raising productivity and creating new varieties, improving the material and technical base of state farms and its results in order to further improve the socio-economic and cultural life of state farms.

In 1970-1980, a number of works were created in connection with the development of new lands in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. Professor I. Khalikov's monograph presents information related to the exploitation of the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts, the construction of water reservoirs and canals. The research of Z. U. Choriev deserves attention here. In it, the author tried to highlight the influence of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis and specific aspects of the development of state farms based on reliable sources.

The literature of the second group was written in the period of independence, and they reveal the tragic pages that happened during the period of autocracy, during the establishment of the Soviet sole rule over the socio-economic and cultural life of the state farms. Books written in the spirit of national independence ideology, scientific articles and fundamental studies on the history of Uzbekistan were published. In particular, in 2000, the fundamental research published by the Institute of History of the UzFA for the first time expressed the cotton policy of the Soviet government in 1921-1924, its actions based on the interests of the Center. In R. Nazarov's researches, the development of agriculture in the world and in our country, the problems in the sphere of social, economic and cultural life of state farms during the Soviet period, the reasons for the development of modern technologies in American cotton farming are scientifically compared with historical sources.

During the Soviet regime, a number of dissertation works were studied to a certain extent in the analysis of the impact of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life in Uzbekistan and its consequences, problems and results.

R. Shamsutdinov's research shows the essence and goals of the policy of "deafening", exile and resettlement carried out during the establishment of state farms from the first years of Soviet power. The researcher is distinguished by the fact that he describes this period objectively and critically based on accurate data.

During the years of independence, important scientific monographs on the history of the Surkhan oasis were published. In particular, in a series of monographs published by A.N. Roziev and S. Tursunov, processes related to the influence of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life in the Surkhan oasis were scientifically analyzed.

Scientific analysis of the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan in the field of social, economic and cultural influence of state farms, positive solutions to current issues in cotton production, introduction of new technologies, putting a complete end to the administrative-command policy, raising the country's economy, legal protection of the work of agricultural workers, 2009 Lectures of the

international scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the Cotton Research Institute of Uzbekistan were of particular importance.

In the researches of N. Urunov, the creation of the Hazarborg state farm, the lifestyle of the population relocated from Bukhara was analyzed based on historical sources.

H.Ziyoev's scientific research shows the interests of the Russian Empire and the Soviet regime in ruling Central Asia, as well as its negative consequences for socio-economic and cultural life.

O. Komilov's dissertation mentioned in the research work, the two-sided policy implemented by the Soviet authorities in the irrigation system of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 20th century, the influence of state farms on socio-economic and cultural life, and its influence on the deformation processes in the field of irrigation are highlighted based on the principle of impartiality. Also, specific traditions of irrigated farming culture, development of new lands, conflicting situations in the fields of irrigation and social life are scientifically analyzed. In A.Abdullaev's dissertation, the subjection of new land acquisition, irrigation and meliation, mechanization works to cotton monoculture, and the origin of the stagnant state are objectively explained.

### **Conclusion.**

In conclusion, it can be said that the establishment of state farms in Uzbekistan, its legal-normative management system, land and water reforms during the formation of the first state farms in the Surkhan oasis, efforts to improve the economic and material condition of state farms in the region in the years after the Second World War, and efforts to mass increase state farms in Surkhandarya region. It is important to scientifically reveal issues such as the goals, the policy of state farms to provide specialists, the cultural and spiritual lifestyle of the residents of state farms in Surkhandarya region during the recession years, based on historical literature, archival documents and press sources.

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