



## The Process of Dekulakization in the Surkhan Own in 20-30 Years of the XX Century and the Division of Kulaks Into Category

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### Abstract:

When talking about the period under study, it is impossible not to dwell on agriculture, which is the link of the economy. In the 1920s and 1930s, the main occupation of the local population of the oasis was agriculture, and the Soviet government was well aware of this. Not ignoring this, the Soviet government abolished individual farms and began to collectivize them en masse. These farms were carried out by districts, leaving a negative mark on the policy pursued by the Soviet government. The newly formed Soviet government called the population's self-sufficient farms "kulaks" and "rich" and divided them into classes and abolished them as a class. The abolition of "kulak" farms as a class will be carried out through the following measures. [1, 56-57]: **firstly**, all "kulak" farms, individual taxpayers, exploiters deprived of the right to vote on the basis of economic status will be liquidated, and **secondly**, "kulak" irrigated lands, courtyards, large fields of trees, working animals, food, complex agricultural inventory, processing enterprises were confiscated and transferred to the indivisible funds of the collective farms. The Soviet government also provided for the abolition of all agreements on debt, debt obligations on the "kulak" farms, usury obligations, and **thirdly**, the mass relocation of "kulak" farms deprived of land and means of production from the collectivization areas, active against collective farms.

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the fierce "kulaks" of the fighters were to be prosecuted. Other categories of "kulak" farms were given limited land and labor standards from arable lands, spring lands, and in some cases irrigated lands from the steppe areas outside the mass collecting areas, which they had to use for cotton cultivation.

The Soviets wanted to justify their policy of fighting the "kulaks", restricting them, and squeezing them out by various decisions and laws. At a time when it was not yet possible to abolish the "kulaks" as a class, the Soviet government passed a resolution on February 20, 1929, "On the application of the Labor Code in kulak farms" and on May 21, 1929, "On the signs of kulak farms to apply the Labor Code." In particular, in the Uzbek SSR, dekulakization was carried out. [1.60].

Special political commissions also used the help of rural poor, batraks, and middle peasants to identify "kulaks". According to the archives, the Sariosiya District Police Department reported that Normurad Pirim oglu, a resident of the village of Chukur, which belongs to the Uzun Village Council, had an "kulak" sign. But he is hiding. It was decided to arrest Normurad Pirim's son with the help of the village council for looting property belonging to 2 active members of a Soviet citizen. [2.26].

In 1929-1930, in Surkhandarya region, the work on "dekulakization" was in full swing. It has become commonplace to "kulak" to self-sufficient farms and confiscate their property.

Farms were dekulakized by the Soviet government were confiscated with live and inanimate inventory and transferred to the funds of the collective farms. The current economy of the Soviet government was a confiscation of property from "kulak" farms. A similar " dekulakization " policy was observed in other districts of the Surkhandarya oasis. In particular, in February 1929, 72 farms in Jarqurghon district were included in the list of "kulaks" and deported. [3.68].

In March 1930, 134 farms were registered as "kulaks" by the finance department of Jarqurghon district. Among these farms there were farms with an annual income of no more than 450 soums and a tax of 1 ruble 89 kop.s [4,536]. Such farms are largely deprived of the right to vote. Lists of those to be "kulak"ed and relocated were compiled at meetings of poor and middle peasants and later approved by village councils. Most of the "kulaking" work was led by low-level people who did not understand the task at hand.

In 1930, a total of 2,648 large wealthy people in Uzbekistan were dekulakized and their farms were liquidated [5.28]. Regular meetings were held in the newly established kolkhozes to identify and include the "kulaks" in the list of "kulaks". In particular, one of such meetings was held in the village council of Hurvatan of Sariosiyo district, where several people were registered.

Nurbobo Ochildi ogli has a sign of "kulak": he has a mill and keeps an orphan at home. Sharif Togaev - There is a sign of "kulak": he kept an orphan and was an imam in the village mosque. In 1929-1930, he used an orphan named Jorakul at home. In 1931-1932, Norqul Juma used his son. Until 1931 he was a private miller, earning a living from it. He became the imam of the villages of Tortuvli and Chukur. In 1930 he was an assistant to Mavlon Korboshi and Mirzamurod Korboshi. Mirzaev Hamza - There is a sign of "kulak": he kept an orphan at home [6.5]. The men named were handed over to the district police department. In 1932, it was decided to be dekulakized at the general meeting of collective farmers.

There were also cases of "kulak" escape, in which the Soviet government deported their family members [7.43]. The chairmen of the local collective farms provided the district finance department, the district tax department, the district police department, and the district NKVD with information

about the farms that had been “dekulakized”.

According to the resolution of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of June 6, 1929 "On the installation of signs of clearly "kulak" farms that do not use privileges" "kulak farms" included:

- a) all farms individually taxed in 1929;
- b) farms employing more than one permanent worker and quartermaster at the same time or holding two or more quarters without a hired worker;
- c) farms that regularly use hired labor in agricultural work. Exceptions: absence or illness of a able-bodied man on the farm, who planted more than half of his irrigated land in the February-November season and could hire only one servant for 150 days in horticulture, viticulture and horticulture, and 120 days in others;
- d) engages in commercial activities, usury or opening an enterprise on a regular basis during the agricultural season with the use of one employee and one quartermaster;
- e) farms with a hired labor force, whether or not they use hired labor and quarrying in tillage.

According to the archives, the statistics of Sariosiya district from 1929 to 1935 were found to be "kulak" [8.43]. For example, on October 13, 1929, Hasanov Khudoikul, a resident of the village of Tortuvli, was found guilty under clauses "B", "V", "G" of the above decision and registered as an "kulak" farm. He was accused of having 4 individuals, 4 head of pigs, 2 head of horses, 80 head of sheep and goats in his family.

In particular, the table in the appendix below shows that between 1929 and 1931, dekulakization increased. The property of “Kulak” farms was confiscated and sent to the district finance department. Surprisingly, during the years 1929-1930, when the "kulak" economy was not defined or less defined in the Village Soviets, by 1931, these numbers suddenly increased. In the Sufi village council in 1929-1930, 2 farms were registered as "kulaks", and by 1931, there were more than 30. This begs the pertinent question, where did the unprecedented “kulak” farms come into being in 1931? From this we can conclude that by this time there were cases of dekulakization by members of the village council for personal enmity.

In 1930-1931, 161 farms were dekulakized in the farms of Pattakesar district of Surkhandarya region, of which 47 were taken prisoner and 40 fled to neighboring republics - Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In 1930, there were 13,972 head of karakul sheep in the district. By 1931, that number had dropped to 10,029 [9.63]. The reason for the decrease in the number of small ungulates is due to the fact that "kulak" farms drive animals to neighboring countries.

In conclusion, as a result of the Soviet government's policy of "dekulakization", many self-sufficient families and lifelong loyalists were forced to go abroad with their masters to survive. As a result of the agrarian policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan, a significant part of the population of the country lost their property and their economic situation worsened.

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