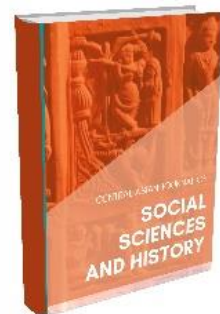




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### Historical Reasons for the Land-Water Reforms of the Soviet Government in Surkhandarya

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#### Abstract:

In 1925-1929, land and water reforms were carried out in Uzbekistan aimed at liquidating the farms of large landowners, the purpose of which was to reduce their impact on the population. This article presents information about the land and water reforms carried out in the Surkhan oasis in 1928-1929, and their results.

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#### Introduction.

Since the mid-1920s, the industrialization process began in the entire Soviet country. It would not have been the task itself. Foreign countries looked with distrust in relation to the USSR and would not give him loans. Therefore, the country began to build large industrial enterprises based on its internal capabilities. But the equipment and technical equipment necessary for industrial enterprises were imported into currency. The Soviet state received foreign currency through the sale of gold and other precious metals, samples of art in museums, grain, forest and other products. At the same time, large industrial enterprises were being built and launched in the central regions of the country, and they needed more and more raw materials. Especially the need for Uzbek cotton has grown more and more. Without the development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan, this work could not be done [1].

In Uzbekistan, more irrigated lands were needed to expand cotton fields. The construction of large irrigation structures and the development of New Lands was painstaking work and required a very high cost. In addition, it would not have been for a short time to build large irrigation facilities. Given this, the Soviet government seized the property of large landowners [2].

On February 18, 1925 to the 1st Congress of the compartmentship of Uzbekistan I.A telegram was sent by Stalin, paying special attention to the Land-Water Issue [3]. In October 1925, the VKP (B) MK I.Stalin and M.I.Adopted the program "on the main directions of work on land and water reform in the republics of Central Asia", developed by the commission headed by Kalinin. Based on this, in November 1925, at the II Congress of the compartmentium of Uzbekistan, a decision was made to carry out land and water reform in the Republic. As a result, the Central Executive Committee of the Uzssr on December 2, 1925 adopted the decrees "on the nasionalization of land and water" and "on land and water reform". On the basis of these decretes, in 1925-1929, the land and water reform was carried out in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, it was strictly forbidden to buy land, donate and take hostages [4].

The land and water reform passed in the Surhan Oasis a little later and in its own form. Because the penetration of the Soviets into the Surhan Oasis was carried out in the conditions of a sharp struggle, the main part of the local population welcomed this power with protest. Moreover, the armed struggle against the despotic Soviet regime had not yet stopped in the Oasis. Given this, the Soviet government tried to deflect it to its side, giving free land and other promises to a working people who did not have a working weapon, had no legal understanding, did not have enough political knowledge.

On the eve of the land and water reform, the Termez district had an average of 3-4 bodies per peasant farm and 10-15 units per rich farm. 4.68% of all farms in the denov district were large rich households, 46.03% of all arable land was at their disposal, and 3.7% of all farms in the Sariosiyo District, 70% of arable land was on the account of large land owners, and 3 thousand of 5 thousand farms in the district had from 0.5 to 5 units of land. 9.6% of the total arable land in Boysun was in the hands of the rich, who made up 0.4% of the entire population. The landless poor was 12.1% in Boysun district, 46.8% in Termez district, 41.9% in Saria and 51.2% in Sherabad [5].

The major wealthy of the Oasis is Denovda F.Khudoyorov, X.Rozibekov, X.O'taganov, Boysunda Fuzailov Uzun taksoba, Norkul Umarov, d.M.Aminov, suin Pinhas son, Amir son Maxsum Jura, in Saria B.A.Tursunav, M.A.Ashurov, the Sons of Babokatta in Sherabad were Aliboy Haji with the brothers Chori Haji, Yusufboy from the village of Seplon, Mahmaziyaboy, Kholmurod Amin, Khudaykulboy, Boboboy, Holikboy in Termez, and a very large land-estate was collected in their hands. Large rich people rented land on their own, without land, to poor-poor peasants with harsh conditions, living at the expense of the income received from them. Self-sufficient, middle-aged peasants treated the land with family members, used hired labor in these works, and in some cases leased their land to poor fellow citizens.

## Materials and Methods

Naturally, such a situation aroused strong discontent among the landless peasants, a spirit of hatred for the Big Rich was formed. The existing mood in the rural population came to the Bolsheviks. That is why, with the beginning of the land-water reform, the common people supported Soviet power in the hope of obtaining land. The Soviet government condemned those who leased land, used mercenary labor as an exploitative class. In addition, the Communist Party program envisaged the construction of a society free of various social classes, without private ownership, where all production, land and wealth would be in the hands of the state and the people. It was from this that the path of gradual liquidation of the class of owners in Uzbekistan was followed.

To end the class of owners, registration work began at first. After the first group conducted an

investigation, the second group came and tried to determine the property of the rich as "better" as possible. Then a description is finished for each of them. Below we will give information about the owners for whom such a description is written.

1. Shamurod Ismailov (toksabo and Rich) - has gold and other things of different values. At the beginning of the revolution, Tokhtamyshebek was in the gang. He is considered the head of the clan and is inclined towards the rich, officials and priests. In a hostile mood towards Soviet power. Lives in the village of dzharkurgan. There are a total of 480 tanob husbands and one mill in jarkurgan, Ismailtepa, Bazar Kakadi and other places [6].

2. Mullah thanks Ahmadov (guard) - in a hostile mood towards Soviet power, from an official and wealthy family of social origin, his father held the post of tyrant for 10 years under the Emir. Has a great reputation, is engaged in medicine and witchcraft. His father lives in the city of Sherabad (Galaguzar). 23 bodies in total, 30 bodies in Rust, 47 bodies in Hayitabad, 10 bodies in Galaguzar, 113 bodies in total own land [7].

3. Tashmamad Avazov-nasliy mirokhur, the number of family members is 5 people, of which 1 person is a worker, lives in the village of Ogriguzar, 10 body-watering husband, his crop-10 bodies, 1 work horse, 2 oxen, ordinary sheep, 1 laborer, 1 moyjuvazi (there). It is noted that his attitude towards Soviet power is not good. From a wealthy and official family. During the reign of Amir there was a mirochur. He lives in the village of Inkabad in Boysun district, is engaged in farming [8].

4. Umarov lives in Pasurkhiqishlagi in Norkul (toksabo) – Boysun district. Engaged in farming, prestigious, print supporter. He was in Afghanistan between 1922 and 1923. Dissatisfied with the authorities, participates in groups directed against the authorities. The generation village has 40 bodies of lalmi, 32 bodies in Bazartepa and 48 bodies of irrigated land in Rabat. The land itself does not process, but rents [9].

5. Muhammad Rahim Allanazarov is a large rich man from the seeds of turkmenjuz. In 1921-1926-1) Hussein was a Commander; 2) Bekmirza; 3) Mulla Mustafakul; 4) Khurrambek; 5) was a major supporter of such qahbashi as Abdumurad. They were supplied with fodder, horses, sheep and other necessary items. The turkmanjuz tribe, vakhtamghali seed, kūsaoğlu (kesovli) has a great reputation among the Strait rich. The last one has 1,500 fires. Ibrahim Mulla in Afghanistan is in contact with Boymurodov, who serves Mulla Eshon Miyon in Tashkent (Afghanistan) and is also the son-in-law of Eshon Miyon. Dissatisfied with the existing Soviet authorities, he conducts propaganda against tax campaigns and says to his Tobins that "taxes must be hidden." Shaldiraq lives in the village of Kultepa in the village council. Engaged in agriculture and livestock. There are 80 bodies of land, 50 horses, 100 heads of large horned cattle, 10 oxen, 3,000 sheep, 6 mercenaries. Having 2 wives, the family is divided into 10 hostages. (In them) about 30 people live, of which 10 are male workers [10].

A total of 1,335 major wealthy, clergyman and Emir officials were included in such a list. As a result of the reform, more than 20 desyatina of irrigated lands and more than 45 desyatina of lalmi lands were confiscated in Surkhandarya district. Together with the lands, the working animals of the peasants, tools and tools of Labor were also taken away. By 1929, 8,995 hectares of irrigated, 8,049 hectares of lalmi land, 646 horses, 845 oxen and many agricultural equipment were seized from large landowners on the Oasis. These obtained were distributed to 4,382 poor and low-land poor peasants.

10.1% of the county's peasant farms were given 11,107 hectares of irrigated land, 4,097 hectares of lalmi land, and 1,357 head working animals [11]. In addition, in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, 11,000 hectares of land were confiscated from the well-irrigated lalmi lands with good rainwater, part of which was given to the poor [12].

The above documents indicate that under the pretext of land and water reforms, it is planned to repress the best and most literate part of EI in Surkhandarya district. On the noteworthy side, the names of the high-ranking priests who were persecuted in 1928-1929 indicate that they were not found in the repressions of subsequent years, that they were physically destroyed or exiled to distant lands. And in the repressions of the 1930s, mainly priests of the middle and small link feared the plague.

At the same time, during the land-water reform, the Soviet government tried not to end the middle peasants. Because of this, it was taken into account that medium-sized farmers are the main cotton growers.

It must be admitted that the land-water reform gave certain positive results. The share of landless peasants in the surhan Oasis has greatly decreased. Thanks to the reform, many peasants had the opportunity to take land and keep their farms independent. The income of the population also increased slightly. The level of poverty has decreased. Despite this, it was not possible to eliminate poverty. In 1928, in Uzbekistan, poor farms accounted for 35% in the entire USSR, with a weight of 43%.

But under the pretext of land and water reform, a class struggle erupted in the villages. As early as this reform period, only 523 middle proprietors' farms from Boysun district had been liquidated and their lands confiscated [13]. In response, national liberation movements in the country began to escalate again. In particular, at the end of August 1928, O'tanbek with 170 guys again moved to the territory of present-day Tajikistan. The detachment, headed by Maslennikov, from August 31 to September 10, fought with the guys from astanbek. The advantage was on the side of the red soldiers, for which Beck was forced to return again [14].

## Conclusion

The Soviet government ended almost all of the large landowners as a result of carrying out land and water reforms. Their masters and family members were imprisoned for various terms or exiled as "ears" to Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and other places. The most insidious methods were launched to divide the national forces, the imposition of the seeds of enmity and conflict was carried out. In the end, the reforms carried out prepared the basis for the future policy of collectivization in the village.

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