

Social Problems in The Process of Land-Water Reform in Uzbekistan

Hamroeva Nodira Normurodovna¹

¹ Teacher, Faculty of Law, Department of State and Fundamentals of Law, Termiz State University

Abstract:

In this article, in the first years of the new economic policy in the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan, the number of poor peasants among the rural population decreased somewhat. As mentioned above, market relations had a positive effect on this, and on the other hand, the land reform of 1921-22 had a positive effect. During these years, the weight of middle-class farmers increased significantly.

Keywords: "Usage norm for labor", middle-class peasant husband, working animal, agricultural tools, seed, VKP, KP (b), foundation property.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the agricultural proletariat included - peasants, orphans and peasants, the rural semi-proletariat - laborers, and small farmers - vaqfdar, semichi, chorikor. They were collectively called batraks. The group of laborers included landless rural laborers, karols, laborers and corandas, servants, herdsmen, and others. Laborers were hired for a certain period (week, month, year, agricultural season) because they did not have the means of production. Those who received payment for their work in money, sometimes in kind according to the agreement. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the social group called laborers constituted the rural semi-proletarians. Laborers are hired for a day, week, month or agricultural season to perform a specific job or task. They were not considered qualified specialists and had to do the work they came across in order to make a living. It is not correct to consider laborers as belonging to any group and to express that this work is their permanent profession. Because its composition was very variable. Small farmers - this group included farmers who owned from 1 to 3 tens of acres. The peculiarity of these farms is that the farmer worked the land with family members without hiring hired labor. In Fergana region, small farmers make up 30.1% of all farmers, and they own 23.4% of land. A third of these farms did not have working animals (horses, oxen) and had to rent them. In the system of economic relations in Uzbek villages, sharia-based partnership, tenancy and partnership relations have a special place.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the middle-class peasants consisted of people who had the opportunity to be self-sufficient, but who used seasonal hired labor. It has not always been possible to determine the average according to this definition. Therefore, in different regions, it was tried to define it according to land and crop area. In most cases, households with husbands from 3 to 5 tens of thousands were considered middle-class. For example, according to the conclusion of the "tripartite" commission, which was formed to determine the difference between the rich and the middle class, and the middle class and the poor, according to the instructions of the regional party committee of Karakalpakstan, 1.5 fields of land, 20-25 sheep, 1 or 2 plows, 1 or 2 carts, in places with water farms with two farms are considered medium-sized. A middle-class peasant in the Uzbek villages worked mainly on his own land and partly on leased land, being well provided with husband, work animals, agricultural tools, seeds, etc. Since the cotton crop required a lot of labor, farms used seasonal hired labor for the period and amount determined by Soviet legislation, depending on their conditions. He sold part of his crops to the market. After national-territorial delimitation, a new stage of agrarian changes began in Uzbekistan. In 1924-1925, 85 percent of the country's working-age population was employed in agriculture. The weight of the products of the agrarian sector was about 80 percent of the entire gross product. 90% of the industry was engaged in the processing of agricultural raw materials. In such circumstances, agrarian reforms had deep social significance. By the middle of the 20s, some progress was made in the socio-economic situation of Uzbek villages. The reason is that due to the transition to a new economic policy, the peasants were breathing more freely. The replacement of the food tax by the food tax, the restoration of some market mechanisms allowed rural workers to sell their surplus products and increase agricultural crops. As a result, the supply of goods to farms increased, and the standard of living of the population increased somewhat. Despite some progress in the agrarian sector, the main issues related to the restoration of agriculture have not yet been resolved, and the situation remains complicated. In 1924, the land used for agriculture was only 58.7% of the available cultivated areas in the republic, and the gross agricultural product was 47.2% of the level of 1913. The land and water reform carried out in 1921-1922 did not fully solve the issue and distribution of landless and landless peasants. This reform was mainly focused on equalization of land owned by Russian peasants and local peasants. In short, the agrarian reform of 1921-1922 ended the foundations of the colonial regime of Tsarist Russia. However, polygamy and polygamy remained in the country.

The Communist Party and the government of Uzbekistan focused on the implementation of the land-water reform in Uzbekistan, which began in 1925, based on the instructions of the Central Asian Bureau of the CPSU(b). The second session of the CP(b) of Uzbekistan (November 22-30, 1925) in the resolution "On land reform" set the task of ending the private ownership of land in the countryside and practically starting the work of nationalization of land and water within the framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, it was decided to start the reform in the spring of 1926 in the more economically developed regions of Fergana, Samarkand and Tashkent. The decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR and the Council of People's Commissars of December 16, 1926 "On carrying out land-water reform in Zarafshan region", the decision of November 13, 1927 No. 138 "On carrying out land-water reform in the town of Oyim, Andijan district" and the Decree of the MIK of the UzSSR of 1928 No. 192 of November 1 of 1928 "On Termination of Land Use in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya Districts of the Uzbek SSR" and the program (instructions) adopted for their expansion agricultural implements were confiscated. In particular, 40 desiatinas in Fergana region, 50 desiatinas in Samarkand and Tashkent regions, 35 desiatinas in Zarafshan region, 30 desiatinas in Andijan district, 20 hectares of irrigated and 45 hectares or more of spring land in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions were considered objects of confiscation. In 1929, the reform was carried out in Karakalpakstan. In the decrees and decisions, the "norm of employment for labor" was introduced for each province and district. This amount was determined differently depending on the situation of each region and was approved by the Central Land and Water Reform Commission. In Ferghana, 5 tens, in Samarkand

and Tashkent, 10 tens, and for the whole republic, on average, up to 4 tens. Expropriated or excised land, along with living and non-living agricultural implements, were included in the state land fund. As a result of the land-water reform in the Uzbek SSR, 4,801 farms were liquidated, surplus land of 23,036 farms was seized, 474,393 tenths of land were added to the land fund, and land was given to 89,729 farms. In addition, the foundation properties were confiscated. As a result of the land-water reform, the large land ownership that had been formed for centuries was abolished, and the land was given in very small amounts to the landless and landless peasants. Only 10 percent of the land fund of 474,893 decyats formed during the reform process was distributed to landless peasants. . Initial collective farms and state farms were established on the basis of the remaining land fund. During the land-water reform of 1925-1929, significant changes occurred in the differentiation of social groups and property stratification in the villages of Uzbekistan. On the eve of the reform, the rural poor constituted 76% of all peasants in Uzbekistan, but by 1928 it had decreased to 43%, the number of middle-class peasants increased from 17% to 52%, and the rich constituted only 5%. These figures indicate that after the land-water reform, middlemen became the central figure in the village. However, the average level of peasants was a small percentage compared to the central regions of the Union. For example, in 1929, middle-class peasants made up 74% of the Union, poor - 21%, rich - kulaks - 5%. On the eve of total collectivization, middle-class peasants in Uzbekistan became the central figure in the countryside, making up 52% of all peasants. Landless and landless poor made up 43%, and rich peasants made up only 5%. The Bolsheviks did not ignore the social relations formed in the Uzbek villages over the centuries, but on the contrary, they succeeded in inculcating the communist ideology and the idea of class struggle in the countryside. The class approach to the countryside created the conditions for the emergence of huge errors, violations of laws and gross violations of human rights and freedoms in the process of total collectivization.

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