AGRARIAN HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received: 20th December 2023 **Accepted:** 08th January 2024 **Published:** 24th February 2024		This article analyses the agrarian policy of the Soviet state in the period after. The article notes that during the leadership of Stalin, serious mistakes were made in policy towards agriculture. Not enough importance was attached to the development of agriculture, the material and technical base of the collective farms remained in serious condition. In the material situation of collective farmers and the general rural population, significant positive changes did not occur.

Most of the equipment used in agriculture (trucks and tractors) was withdrawn for front-end equipment, while most of the equipment left under the agrarian sector fell into disrepair during the war years, because during the war years, industrial enterprises did not produce spare parts for such equipment. The most painful, a sharp decrease in the number of working-age residents during the war, had a particularly severe impact on the state of Agriculture.

During the war years, the number of working population in the country decreased by almost a third, or 32.5%. In particular, the number of able-bodied men decreased by 2.6 times from 16.9 million people on January 1, 1941 to 6.5 million people on January 1, 1946. Therefore, in the first years after the war, the restoration of agriculture fell mainly on the elderly, the elderly and the young.

In the post-war period, priority was given to industry, not agriculture, in the reconstruction of the devastated economy throughout the country. The agrarian sector was considered primarily as a source of raw materials for industry, grown with cheap labor. In the post-war economic policy, the agrarian sector was completely subordinated to the needs of industry and mainly to the interests of the country's defense. This indicated that the state assistance to the village was minimal.

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 the cheap power of its people and rich sources of raw materials. unilateral,

The qualities of the Uzbek people, such as hard work, patience and peace-loving, were used in fulfilling the task of bringing the economy of the Republic subordinated to the interests of the center to the pre-war level and further development. It was planned to allocate more than 7% of the total amount of funds allocated for economic recovery to agricultural needs. In such a situation, agriculture could recover more slowly and with difficulty than industry.

In 1946, the drought that occurred in a number of regions of the country caused great damage to agriculture. As a result of the drought, the yield of grain and other food products decreased sharply. The gross grain harvest of this year was only 39.6 million tons, which is much less than the harvest of 1945 (47.3 million tons). was reduced by.

First of all, the famine caused by the drought brought heavy losses to agriculture, because the collective farms handed over all the grain they had grown to the state. In addition, peasants paid taxes in kind to the state from the products grown on their private farms, and there was no guaranteed payment system for their labor.

The most important tasks set before the economy of the Uzbek SSR were set in the plan for 1946-1950. According to this, 3 billion was allocated to all areas of the national economy. 900 erore. a sum of capital was allocated. The work of industrial development was focused on the development of cotton farming, the leading sector of the Republican economy. Although the February 1947 Plenum of the Central Committee of the VKP(B) was devoted to the problems of agricultural development, no innovations were made in it to solve the existing problems in the agrarian sphere. The post-war agrarian politics essentially remained a continuation of the pre-war politics. In addition, the state's dependence on the village as a source of cheap income was becoming more intense.

The relatively clear decisions of the plenum were aimed first of all at strengthening the agricultural Polytechnic base. Attention was paid to the production of cars and tractors, as well as the increase in the production of fertilizers, various agricultural machines and equipment.

As a result of a series of measures seen in the agrarian sector in the post-war years, the looting of the war was eliminated. In 1950, some important products approached the level in 1940 on the indicator of cultivation. In particular, the gross agricultural product accounted for 99% of the 1940 level, and the product production rate of all categories of farms was 97%. Indicators on certain products became more than the pre-war level. In particular, cotton cultivation accounted for 58% more than in 1940, sugar beets and potatoes accounted for 16% more.

Stalin settlers Soviet leadership agro-industrial policy agriculture and agriculture intensified agriculture.

Measures aimed at enlarging collective farms in the agrarian policy of the period under consideration can be considered positive. During two years (1950-1952) in connection with the unification, the number of collective farms in the whole country decreased from 252 thousand to 91 thousand, or 2.7 times. Now the collective farms were much larger than before and included several villages.

CONCLUSION

In general, in the early 1950s, both the collective form of the agrarian sector and individual farms were in a state of crisis. In 1952, the country's gross grain yield was only 5.6 billion pounds (89.6 million tons), although the plan called for 9.2 billion pounds of grain. In 1953, 80 million tons of grain were grown, which was less than the grain yield of 1940 (95.6 million tons). This was evidenced by the fact that during the agrarian policy implemented under Stalin's rule, agriculture could not be brought out of the crisis. This sector of the economy was in such need of reforms that such reforms began to be implemented only after Stalin's death.

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