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COLLECTORIZATION POLICY IMPLEMENTED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

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Abstract: The collectivization policy is a component of the plan for building socialism put forward by V.I. Lenin. The famous historian and scholar Rakhima Aminova, assessing collectivization, said: "Collectivization is the direct result of establishing a state monopoly on production. The theory and experience of collectivization, which arose due to the dominance of party-ideological politics, have become a shambles today. Since remuneration for a person's labor in production was based on mutual equality, this policy did not justify itself. Naturally, where there is no material interest, initiatives also fade away. Where there is no initiative and research, work goes backward. Moreover, life itself did not raise the problem of collectivization. Theorists looked askance at the methods of production that had been formed over the centuries. The policy carried out with violence cooled the attitude of many businessmen and entrepreneurs to work and land.

Keywords: V.I. Lenin, collectivization, land and water reform, Soviet government, "Koschi" union, Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR.

Introduction.

The Soviet government and the Communist Party carried out long preparatory work with cunning and skill to implement the collectivization policy, which was the most favorable form of obtaining incalculable profits, using the peoples of the country under colonial rule as a means. The land and water reform that was carried out in this regard plays an important role. The land and water reform was carried out in two stages. The first stage was carried out in the early 1920s and was suspended for a certain period due to the delimitation of the national state implemented in the country. The second stage covers the years 1925-1929.

One of the main goals of the land reform of 1920-1921 was to equalize the lands of the resettled Russian landowners with the lands of the local peasants. Because these Russian settlers had received a very large amount of fertile land from the tsarist authorities. The Soviet government thereby tried to portray itself as a "carer" and "benefactor" of the local working people.

The land reform in the country was carried out on the basis of the Soviet government's decree "On Land", and its main goal was to strengthen class stratification in the countryside. The Soviet and Komfirka officials also operated here in a "divide and rule" style, dividing the rural population into rich and poor, and setting them against each other.

Research methods and materials. The "Koshchi" union, founded in 1921, was created for this very purpose. By the mid-1920s, it had about 160,000 members. This union was mainly organized by landless and poor peasants. Its activities were directed by the Bolsheviks. The

"Koshchi" union seized land from the rich and clergy and distributed it to landless and poor peasants.

As a result of the land reform carried out in 1921-1922, 1,722,626 desyatina of land were confiscated in the Syrdarya, Fergana, and Yetisuv regions, as well as in the Merv district of the Turkmen region. Of these lands, 117,512 desyatina were given to landless and landless Uzbek farmers, and 3,000 farms were established. Along with the land, the farmers were also given 1,517 horses, 87 camels, 1,042 cows, and 133 donkeys. In addition, the rural poor were also given tools of labor.

During the land reform, more than 250,000 batmans of grain were confiscated from displaced families, and only 12.8 thousand batmans of this were distributed to poor local farmers.

The land and water reform was carried out in 1925-1929 in accordance with the decrees of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR “On the Nationalization of Land and Water” and “On Land and Water Reform” of December 2, 1925. During the reform, a land fund of 254.2 thousand desyatina was created in the Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand and Zarafshan regions alone. 70 percent of this land was taken from middle-class peasants, who were considered “rich”. These middle-class peasants had received land from the Soviets in 1918-1922 and restored their farms.

Results and discussion. The Soviet collectivization policy instilled fear and panic in the masses. They abandoned their farms, slaughtered their livestock, or took them to the market and sold them at a low price. As a result, the number of cattle in Uzbekistan alone decreased by 60,000 in 1930 alone.

Such a policy of injustice, violence and trampling on the dignity of the people during collectivization led to an unprecedented increase in popular discontent with the Soviet government and created the threat of a peasant war in Uzbekistan in the early 1930s. On February 25, 1930, mass demonstrations of workers took place in several districts of the Fergana district. Then such actions were repeated in a number of districts of the Andijan, Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand and Khorezm districts. In particular, the demonstrations of the people in the districts of the Fergana Valley took on the character of political struggles against Soviet power.

Conclusion. In order to strengthen its ideological and political rule, the Soviet government artificially transformed the traditional Uzbek village structure into a class stratification. With the help of organizations such as the "Koschi" union, conflicts and unrest were created among the villagers. In the early years, the Soviet regime, which showed itself to be "caring" by seizing the lands of Russian landowners and distributing them to local peasants, in the next stage began to completely destroy the culture of private ownership and peasant farming that had been formed over the centuries.

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