

MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION FROM OTHER TERRITORIES OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE SURKHAN OASIS IN 20-40 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the resettlement policy pursued by the Soviet government and the repression that has followed. The deportation of the population to the Surkhandarya oasis and the allocation of bank loans to the resettled population are covered on the basis of archival data.

Keywords: Deportation, loan, Surkhandarya oasis, repression, resettlement, "Fergana", collectivization, deafening, All-Union Resettlement Committee.

INTRODUCTION:

The policy of resettlement in Uzbekistan was based on the Resolution of April 10, 1925 "On the establishment of the All-Union Resettlement Committee under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR", Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and Resolution of April 10, 1925 "On the establishment of the All-Union Resettlement Committee under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR" [1]. These resolutions defined the functions of the All-Union Resettlement Committee and its tasks, objectives and benefits for resettled farms in the Uzbek SSR. The Public Commissariat of Land Affairs and its resettlement department carried out resettlement in the Uzbek SSR. The chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR, Yuldash Akhunboboev, was in charge of directing the evacuation. [1]

The opinion of the residents of the Fergana valley, who were relocated to the Surkhandarya oasis: "We were relocated by

Comrade Akhunboboev" is a proof of the above decisions.

The resettlement work was mainly carried out in three stages:

The first stage covers the years 1926-1928. During this period, the legal basis and mechanism of resettlement was created. The population was mainly relocated to vacant plots of land within the districts in which they lived.

The second stage covered the years 1929-1932, and from 1929 the population was relocated en masse between the districts and outside the republic. The majority of the population of a number of valleys relocated to Surkhandarya was relocated in this second stage.

The third stage was the years after 1932, and the resettlement continued in the same order and direction as in previous years.

MAIN PART:

The valleys that were relocated to Surkhandarya region were given the common name "fargonachi" by the locals. The majority of those evacuated were from Andijan and Namangan. One of the aims of the resettlement policy was to increase the area under cotton by developing the vacant lands of the republic and increasing the number of collective farms.

One of the reasons for the implementation of resettlement policy in the country, starting from the Fergana Valley, can be summarized as follows:

First, the population was much denser than in other districts of the country. Second, Fergana farmers had a lot of experience in growing cotton.

During this period, the state provided employment for the displaced and provided them with basic labor weapons. Agricultural banks in the oasis provided loans to farmers to provide them with tools.

In particular, the following information is found in the archive data. In 1927-1928, banks allocated loans to farmers who moved to the collective farm "Fayzulla Khodjaev" in Termez district of the oasis for intensive farming. [3]

Table 1. [4]

Surname and name	Spades soums (rubles)	The sickle soums (rubles)	For livestock soums (rubles)	For seeds soums (rubles)	For plugs soums (rubles)	For cotton seeders soums (rubles)
Odil Dosmatov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Qambarali Yuldashev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Yuljoshboy Samitdinov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Hamroqul Tojiboev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Holmiza Zokirov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Otakuzi Yuldoshbaev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Ibrahim Usmonov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Turgunboy Tangirboev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Hayitboy Abdurazzokov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Odilboy Matkarimov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Mahmud Qobilov	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Koziboy Imamboev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Kuziboy Rakhimboboev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Mamanboy Nazaraliev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Turgunboy Khamidboyev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles
Boltaboy Alimboev	5-10 rubles	1 ruble	150 rubles	23 rubles	75 rubles	50 rubles

In 1929, most of the population relocated from the Fergana Valley to Surkhandarya was voluntary. Farmers who voluntarily agreed on a one-year contract were also provided with a certain amount of money. Also, most of those who migrated to the oasis from the Fergana Valley were poor. Among them were some individuals who were wealthy and property

owners, who were considered to be exiled to the outlying lands of the USSR - Siberia. The Soviet state also used their managerial ability because the people registered as "kulag" by the Soviet government were entrepreneurs and well-versed in business practices.

In particular, 82-year-old Otakhanov Muhammadjon, a resident of the Fergana Valley, who was relocated to Surkhandarya region, spoke with Amin Muminov, who moved there in 1929 and was the first chairman of the Yangi Kuch collective farm. Otakhanov Muhammadjon Bobo said that Muminov Amin was "kulag" because he was rich from Asaka district of Andijan region and used hired labor. He was relocated to Surkhandarya region with poor peoples. Initially, in 1929, 29 farms were relocated to Uzun district from the Fergana Valley. The evacuees were taken to Galabota village in Uzun district. In 1930, they moved to the present-day Yangi Kuch neighborhood. The resettlement policy pursued by the Soviet state also served as a lifeline for farms with "kulag".

In particular, in 1932, Rakhmatullaev Mamasoli from Shahrikhan district of Andijan region killed a horse given to him by the Soviet government and could not pay it back. And fearing imprisonment, he fled to Uzun district of Surkhandarya region. This valuable information was provided by 75-year-old Muhammadi Mamasoliev, a resident of "Yangi Kuch" in Uzun district. (Grandson of Ramatullaev Mamasoli) [4]

Some of the evacuees returned after a one-year contract expired. Most of them do not want to leave their homeland and live in Uzun district, given the fertility of the land and the wetness of the area.

In 1929, Jumma Pirnazarov was appointed by the Soviet government to lead the evacuees from the valley to the Uzun district of the oasis. Jumma Pirnazarov was born in Niyazbotir village of Asaka district of Andijan region. In 1975, the "Yangi Rozgor" collective farm in Uzun

district was renamed Jumma Pirnazarov. This shows that Jumma Pirnazarov was very active in the construction of the collective farm. In Uzun district in 1928-1932, 5 collective farms were established due to the evacuation from the valley. These are the collective farms called "Yangi Rozgor", "Yangi Kuch", "Kizil Guncha", "May 1", "Kerov".

The memories of the participants and witnesses of that event play an important role in the study of the history of the oasis in this period, helping to shed light on the historical truth by comparing them with archival data and scientific literature. So we were able to talk to the event participants and witnesses and record their memories. One of our interlocutors is Zayniddinov Toychi, born in 1929 in Namangan region. According to our interlocutor, his father Tojiev Zayniddin was forcibly evicted from Chust district of Namangan region. His father Tojiev Zayniddin Bobo was a craftsman. After moving to the oasis, he was engaged in cotton growing on a "single farm". He later became a member of the kolkhoz and worked as an irrigator on the kolkhoz. At the same time he was engaged in handicrafts. [5] The wedding grandfather noted that initially the Soviet government did not provide housing for the settlers, and the settlers lived in basements.

The account of the peasants evacuated from the Fergana Valley was to be transferred to the Agricultural Bank of the Land Department of the People's Commissariat. According to it, the district credit department allocated funds from farms to 195 families in the amount of 37,128 rubles, of which 191 farms received funds in the amount of 36,112 rubles. The remaining 1,015 rubles are planned to be given to the resettled population in the next period. After that, the Agricultural Bank allocated 7,128 rubles for agricultural equipment. Of this amount, 4,197 rubles were used to purchase equipment, 2,164 rubles were paid by the Agricultural Bank, and the remaining 2,032 rubles were lent and

demanded to be returned to the bank within two crop periods. This was the amount allocated to the population who moved to Termez and Navshahar village councils. But no funds have been allocated for their daily needs, even if only temporarily. [6]

Until July 1931, the "kulag" families deported and all their problems were dealt with by the provincial and provincial executive committees. On July 1, 1931, by the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On the placement of special evacuees", their administrative management was transferred to the bodies of the OGPU. Commandant's offices were established in each settlement. Beginning in August 1931, the terms "Special Displaced Persons" and "Labor Displaced Persons" were officially applied to deported "kulag". It is strictly forbidden for exiled "kulag" and family members to leave the village without the commandant's permission or to engage in any other activity.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it should be noted that the policy of resettlement in the Surkhandarya oasis dates to the 20-30s of the XX century. While the first resettlement to the oasis was from mountainous areas, in 1929 most of the population relocated from the Fergana Valley to Surkhandarya was voluntary. Those who agreed on a 1-year contract voluntarily, of course, those who moved voluntarily, were also known. During this period, most of the migrants from the Fergana Valley were poor. However, some individuals were also forcibly relocated, as they were mostly wealthy "kulag" farms who had to be exiled to Siberia. During this period, the resettlement policy pursued by the Soviet state was seen as a manifestation of repression. In the study of the history of the oasis in this period, not only the archival materials, but also the memories of the participants and witnesses of that event play an important role. Comparing

them with other sources helps to understand the historical truth.

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