

THE HISTORIC STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY IMPLEMENTED IN UZBEKISTAN BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES

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Abstract

The problem of agrarian reforms during the years of Soviet power, or the relationship between the authorities and peasants, remains one of the most controversial issues in historical literature today.

Keywords: Second World War, Soviet era, The Communist Party, Agrarian historians.

Historians of the Soviet era paid great attention to the relationship between the Soviet government and the countryside during the entire period of socialist construction, and a number of historiographical issues were analyzed on this issue [1,2,3,4,5]. The study of the problem of agrarian reforms in the Soviet state began a few years after the victorious end of the Second World War. A number of studies created during this period focused on the leading role of the Soviet government and the Communist Party in agricultural reform, such an approach served as a powerful ideological weapon in glorifying the achievements of the Soviet system [6,7,8]. In such works, the achievements of the agricultural workers are highlighted, emphasis is placed on lofty slogans, the measures taken by the party and Soviet authorities in the post-war reconstruction of the countryside, and the analysis of its development prospects only from a positive point of view. The negative aspects of the implemented reforms, existing problems and conflicting aspects are not described in these works. Agrarian historians A. Bolgov and A. In Vikentiev's works, the relations between the collective farm and state farms in the first years after the war were analyzed [9,10].

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the head of the Soviet state I.V. The work "Economic Problems of Socialism" written by Stalin describes the generalized aspects of economic changes in the Soviet state. This work served as an ideological benchmark for historians and researchers of that time.

In the second half of the 1950s, after Stalin's death, N.S. Due to the arrival of Khrushchev, the political situation in the USSR also changed. Therefore, the general situation of agriculture in the country, as well as certain changes in approaches to the problem of farmers' life have taken place. In the works published in the second half of the 50s of the 20th century, the activities of the higher authorities on the implementation of measures for the restoration of agriculture contained more objective interpretations than the historiographical samples of the 1940s. This situation is not in vain, I.V. The cult of Stalin and criticism of his consequences became an integral part of the work of the new Soviet leadership. The new head of the Soviet state N.S. Khrushchev's new political attitude towards the countryside and the idea of agrarian reforms that he began to promote gained great popularity among representatives of the lower leadership and national republics. Therefore, the issue of the state's attitude towards villages and farms was widely discussed at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in September 1953, and a number of decisions were made on this issue. At this time, a large volume of scientific literature was published, covering specific issues of agricultural life, as well as the history of the development of agriculture in general.

In these years, monographic studies and collective works dedicated to the history of general agrarian changes in the republic were created not only on the scale of the union, but also by historians of Uzbekistan.

They reflect the general aspects of the agrarian policy in Uzbekistan in the second half of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s. The noteworthy aspects of the socio-cultural life of the republic were reflected in the two-volume "History of the Uzbek SSR".

The analysis of the works of this period shows that historians paid general attention to the positive aspects of the development of agriculture, in particular, the construction of collective farms and state farms. State farms, that is, state farms, were created as advanced farms designed to help farmers. Since the first years of establishment of collective farms, state farms have provided them with all-round assistance in terms of machinery, seeds, and personnel training. Based on them, new varieties of agricultural crops were grown, new technologies of agricultural production were developed. The authors noted that in the state farms, farmers were taught the best practices in the field of labor organization, farming and animal husbandry in large collective farms.

The dependence of social sciences on ideological relations continued in the second half of the 1960s and the first half of the 80s. The slogan of unity of the party and the people remained unbreakable, refusing to make this issue a controversial issue. At the same time, from the second half of the 1960s, the interest of historians in the agricultural policy of the Soviet leadership led by Brezhnev increased. Works analyzing the condition of villages during the transition to the period of peaceful construction, the economic and demographic consequences of the war appeared not only at the all-Union level, but also at the regional level.

Socio-economic problems of the development of the Soviet countryside and agricultural production in 1945-1984 are mainly mentioned in the publications of 1970-1980. At this time, collective works appeared, where separate pages of the history of the state farm and collective farm were separated.

Historiographic analysis shows that in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, a number of serious works on the socio-economic development of the Uzbek village were published. Among them A.A. Razzokov, K.A. Akhmedov, K. The works of Yusupov and others can be cited. Some aspects of socio-economic development of villages in Uzbekistan are covered in detail in a large-scale collective monograph.

In general, agrarian historians in the Soviet state could not get out of the influence of the documents of the ruling communist party until 1991, they could not take the status of impartial researchers of the agrarian policy of the Soviet state. The collapse of the Soviet political system created the necessary conditions for the creation of objective works on the history of relations between the authorities and rural citizens - peasants. The abolition of ideological relations, the opening for researchers of the archives that were previously kept under the "absolutely secret" label, in the post-war years, the Soviet authorities began to interpret the complex problems of agricultural development from different perspectives, and to form new theoretical views in this regard.

In the years of independence, historical scientists of Uzbekistan created a number of scientific research results on the issue of the agrarian policy of the Soviet state and its consequences in 1945-1985. In particular, in the fundamental works on the history of Uzbekistan published in recent years, in particular, "The new history of Uzbekistan" published in 2000. The second book. In the work entitled "Uzbekistan during the period of Soviet colonialism" and in the second book of the two-volume work entitled "History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991)" published in 2019, the socio-economic changes that took place in Uzbekistan in the years under review were evaluated based on new views.

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