



## 1946-1991 the Dislocation of the Population of the Fergana Valley Regions Relocation to Newly Developed Lands by District

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**Abstract:** This article describes the dislocation by regions in the implementation of new land acquisition and population relocation as a result of the increase in cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** population, resettlement, cotton monopoly, population resettlement, dislocation, district, collective farm, state farm.

After the Second World War, the Soviet authorities set the issue of developing new lands and establishing kolkhozes and state farms in Uzbekistan as a priority for the further development of cotton production and development of the cotton industry. Collective farms and state farms were established for the purpose of growing cotton on the appropriated lands, and during this process, population resettlement was carried out together. In fact, the plans of the Soviet authorities to resettle the population have gained primary importance since the Russian Empire's conquest of Turkestan.

In the appendix of the report on the revision of the Turkestan region, the Russian senator, count K.K. Palen said: "Not taking into account the political motives that played a certain role in the occupation of Turkestan, from the first day of its annexation to Russia, the Russian government had a double interest: First, financial policy. from the point of view, as a source of state revenues and a new market for domestically produced products; and secondly, from the point of view of colonial policy, this is a new area for moving the surplus population in the provinces". [1, B.32]

The Soviet population resettlement policy in Uzbekistan was a component of the Union population resettlement policy and was implemented in the second quarter of the 20th century. It cannot be confused with the deportations of that time, in particular with the forced relocations - exiles carried out by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs during the process of collectivization and kulakization. The resettlement policy was carried out by the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs on a voluntary (in some cases "voluntary-compulsory") basis [2, B.7].

In 1946-1991, the Soviet government, as in previous years, focused only on the development of cotton production in Uzbekistan. The decision of the Soviet government on February 2, 1946 "On measures to restore and further develop cotton production in Uzbekistan" became the basis for strengthening the monopoly of cotton in Uzbekistan. During the development of cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan, the issue of developing new lands arose. In particular, we can see that the areas under cotton cultivation are increasing year by year from the following figures: "In 1943, the areas under cotton cultivation were 732,000 hectares. After the war, this figure gradually increased, and in 1947 it reached 911,000 hectares. was a thousand hectares." [3, B.221]

In 1928, the cultivated area in the Fergana Valley was 450,400 hectares, in 1940 it reached 550,000 hectares, and in 1952 it reached 606,600 hectares. By 1965, it reached almost 670

thousand hectares. In other words, from 1928 to 1966, the cultivated area in the Fergana Valley increased by 190,000 hectares, including 132,000 hectares due to the development of Central Fergana lands. [4] 173,000 hectares of land were planned to be developed in Central Fergana, and by 1967, more than 130,000 hectares were developed. [5]

Dislocation (location) of the displaced population from the regions of the Fergana Valley by regions was initially carried out in brigades established on undeveloped lands adjacent to collective farms in the regions. Later, resettlement collective farms were established.

The first stage - in 1946-1949, the inhabitants of Andijan city and Andijan district of Andijan region, Voroshilov, Okhunboboev, Kirov, Stalin, Kaganovich “Yukori hosil”, “Temir yuli”, “Lenin yuli”, “Guliston”, Lenin district the inhabitants were transferred to Frunze, Kalinin, Andreyev, Beria, Navoi, Shvernik, Zhdanov, “Stalin Yoli”, “Lenin Yoli”, “Yangi Abad” collective farms. [6, B.52-53] Lenin, Kalinin, Stalin, residents of Altinkol district, residents of Izbozkan district, Kaganovich, Malenkov, “Pravda”, “Yangi Abad”, “Po”beda, residents of Pakhtaabad district, “Yangi Abad”, “Yangi turmush”, Ghairat, residents of Jalalkuduq district, Molotov, Beria, Frunze, residents of Voroshilov district, Frunze, residents of Oyim district, Lenin, residents of Stalin district, Leninchi, residents of Baliqchi district were relocated to Telman collective farms. [7, B.6]

“Pobeda”, “Pyatiletka”, residents of Kuva district of Fergana region, Zhdanov, Molotov, “Leninabad”, residents of Altiariq district, Malenkov, “Choli Gulistan”, “Pobeda”, residents of Baghdad district, Shvernik, Beria, Residents of Buvida region, residents of Shvernik, Beria, Molotov regions, “Lenin Yoli”, “Choli Gulistan”, Kirov, “Khalgabad”, “Gulistan”, Kokan, Kaganovich, Vodil regions, “Khalgabad”, “Yangi turmush”, “Zarbdor”, Tashloq and Okhunboboev districts were moved to Zhdanov resettlement collective farms.

In the years of this phase, the residents of the Fergana Valley regions were transferred to the 1st state farm “Boyovut” of the Mirzachol region of the Tashkent region and to the collective farms of the Syrdaryo region.

In the second stage - (1949-1963), as a result of the establishment of a separate structure dealing with population resettlement in the republic, along with internal resettlement, population resettlement to collective farms and state farms established in Central Fergana and Mirzachol accelerated.

Residents of Andijan region were relocated to Ulugnor and Sarikjoga massifs of Boz region, residents of Namangan region were relocated to Kiziltepa massif of Zhdaryo region, residents of Fergana region were moved to Yazyovon massif of Yazyovon region. [8]

At this stage, residents of Andijan, Namangan, Fergana oblasts were also sent to “Boyovut” 1, 2, 4, “Mirzachol”, “Guliston”, “Sotsializm” state farms of Tashkent region, “Dalvarzin” 1, 2 of Bekobod region. , was transferred to “Boka”, “Pskent”, “Aqqorgon”, “Druzhba” state farms. [9, B.6] Yangiyol district to Khrushchev collective farm from Fergana region, [9, B.211] Gulistan district Lenin, “Leningrad”, Stalin, “Leninism”, “Commune”, “XXI Party of the CPSU”, K Residents of Andijan region were moved to Marx, “Moskva”, “Lenin Yoli” collective farms. [10, B.337]

In the third stage (1963-1980s), large-scale population resettlement was carried out in the newly acquired territories. The State Committee for the Use of Labor Resources of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR in 1970, the 1st Volkov of Mirzachol with 300 households in Fergana Oblast, 11-Lenin, 17-“XXIII party congress”, 18-“Fergana”, 25-“XV congress of VLKSM”.

It was transferred to the 26th “Ikromov” and 27th “50th anniversary of October” state farms. 200 farms were transferred from Namangan region to the 7th “Pravda”, 26th Ikromov, Michurin (Sadvin) state farms. 10-Yusupov, 11-Lenin, 17-“XXIII party congress” from Andijan region

300 farms were transferred to the 18th “Fergana”, 19th “Andijan”, 20th “Abay” state farms.

In 1980-1991, residents of the 4th state farm named Uzokov and the 5th state farm Gagarin in the Sardoba district of the Syrdarya region came from Oltinkol district of the Andijan region, to the 2nd state farm from Korgontepa, Karasuv, Jalalkuduq districts, and to the Chinabad state farm in the Akholtin district. arrived.

Residents of Norin district of Namangan region and Kuva district of Fergana region were moved to the 13th state farm in Arnasoy district of Jizzakh region. In addition, to the 3rd “Mehnatabad”, 10th “Zomin”, 11th “Aqar”, 13th “Shark yulduzi”, 14th Yoldosh Kurbanov, 1st Al-Khorazmi state farms of the Dashtabad region, Kokan, Farg Residents of the Ana, Yangikurgan, Chortoq regions have moved.

One of the main factors in the strengthening of the established collective farms and state farms was the internal relocation of the population in the unexploited lands of Andijan, Fergana, and Namangan regions. In addition, the resettlement of the population of the valley was of great importance in the development of the Mirzachol and Central Fergana deserts and in the organizational and economic activities of collective farms and state farms.

The Soviet regime directed huge amounts of money to the development of new lands in Uzbekistan, the implementation of irrigation-reclamation systems in these lands, and the creation of necessary conditions for the newly moved population. Great privileges and incentives were created for newly moved farms, which influenced the increase of population migration to these areas. The increasing population in the new lands required the construction of houses and cultural and household institutions for them, and a number of problems and difficulties arose in this regard. In particular, there were problems in providing agriculture, irrigation and melioration with specialist personnel, and these problems caused the scheduled plans not to be completed on time.

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