

Problems in the Agricultural Development of Northern 1950 Year

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Abstract: The 1950s were a period of complex socio-economic and demographic changes in the history of the country. Economic life in the villages was mainly concentrated in collective farms, which maintained a difficult situation. The consequences of the Second World War, natural climatic conditions, the dominance of manual labor, and administrative command methods of leadership had a great impact on the origin of such a complex economic situation.

Keywords: agriculture, natural climatic conditions, demographic.

Collective farms became the main supplier of agricultural products to the state. At the beginning of the 1950s, there were 42,579 farms in the collective farms of Karakalpakstan, of which 31,615 were located in khutars, and 10,654 farms were located in village-type collective farm centers. A certain part of the population, dissatisfied with the difficult material conditions, was forced to move to other collective farms and districts. During this period, a total of 1,895 farms moved from the collective farms of the republic, of which 846 were forced to move to the borders of one district, 579 to other districts and collective farms, and 225 to the territories located outside the republic. The remaining 245 farms that were able to work worked outside collective farms [1]. Nevertheless, agriculture was considered the main source of funds and labor resources for the revival of the central industry. Not only agricultural products, but also money were confiscated from collective farms. During this period, there was an exchange of money of unequal value between the state and collective farms in the USSR. For example, in 1943-1953, collective farms received 298 billion from agricultural production. 105 billion of the national income of rub. rub. (that is, more than 35 percent) are directed to other sectors of the economy [2].

It should be noted that after the changes in the leadership of the USSR government, in September 1953, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was held. The reasons for the backwardness of agriculture, the low level of its financial support, the discrimination of the social status of the peasants, and the neglect of their interest in the results of their work were shown at the plenum.

Taking into account the reasons listed above, the most important directions of agricultural policy were developed. Increase the amount of funds allocated by the state for the agricultural sector; increase the prices of preparation and purchase of agricultural products; improving technical and personnel provision of farms; Strengthening the financial interest of collective farms was shown as the most important of these directions [3].

According to the decisions of the Plenum of September 1953, the greatest responsibility for the comprehensive development of agricultural production was assigned to the machine tractor stations (MTS). The main tasks before them were: planning, registration, distribution of developed products (in this regard, the agricultural departments under the district executive committees were terminated). MTSs have become the state's large agricultural enterprise,

technical base, MTSs are used as the main weapon of the state in managing the production of collective farms. Seed control and agricultural chemical laboratories, veterinary plots and points are at their disposal.

In the Karakalpakstan ASSR, 21 machine tractor stations were formed: they covered collective farms in a certain district, for example, 3 MTS were established in Tortkol district, one large MTS was established in Chimboy, Kenes, Kegeili, Takhtakopir and Nukus districts, and all collective farms in the rest of the districts Combined into 2 MTS. All MTSs (in 1954) served collective farms consisting of 40,234 households employing 77,928 collective farmers [4].

At the same time, MTSs were considered an important tool by the party soviet authorities to obtain cheap agricultural products through in-kind payments to collective farms. Their activities limited collective farms as cooperative enterprises, and also deprived farmers of the material benefits of their own labor.

Instead of mutually beneficial cooperation on economic accounting, the relationship between MTS and collective farms was built on the basis of an unequal exchange of the results of the labor of workers and peasants, which led to a slowdown in collective farm production. Such a situation was formed as a result of the administrative command system of management of collective farms, the weakness of commodity money and economic accounting relations in the field of industry and agriculture, significant differences in the prices of industrial and agricultural products.

Taking this situation into account, in March 1958, the Law "On the further development of the structure of collective farms and the re-organization of machine tractor stations" [5] was adopted. According to him, MTSs were reorganized as technical repair stations, and the sale of agricultural machines to collective farms began.

Technical repair stations were supposed to repair tractors and other machines on collective farms, provide technical service to collective farms, provide state and collective farms with new machinery, spare parts, fuel and other goods intended for production. Also, these stations are responsible for the tasks of performing specialized work in collective farms, organizing the rental of machines that are not available in collective farms, introducing new technology, scientific achievements, best practices in the supply and use of tractor fleets into the production of collective farms, assisting collective farms in improving the skills of mechanic personnel. loaded. In all collective farms and districts that do not have the opportunity to buy tractors and other machines, and most importantly, cannot use this equipment properly, it is considered necessary to provide temporary production and technical maintenance through machine tractors, tractors or technical repair stations.

In the 1950s, the transition to a new system of irrigation stimulated the growth of agriculture due to the improvement of the irrigation system [6]. As the irrigation network expanded, the area under agricultural crops increased accordingly. In these years, low-income, vulnerable collective farms have been partially exempted from payments for water provided by state irrigation systems [7].

In the early 1950s, the area under cotton cultivation increased to 2,900 hectares, but the volume of cotton harvest of many farms in the republic remained low. The average yield was 15.7 centners per hectare [8]. For three years (1951-1953), Karakalpakstan could not fulfill the cotton production plan. It should be noted that the financial situation of many collective farms was in dire straits at the beginning of 1952, and many collective farms did not have enough funds to harvest. Large arrears have arisen regarding payments to the Agricultural Bank, allocations for indivisible funds, water and state taxes, etc. [9]. 19 million in Karakalpakstan in 1955. the number of indigent collective farms with a debt to the agricultural bank in the amount of rubles was 88 [10].

Collective farms with small acreage and insufficient capacity to effectively use powerful agricultural machinery hindered the development of the productive forces of agriculture. The amount of expenses for the maintenance of the administrative office apparatus of such collective farms was also large.

In 1950, in order to solve these urgent issues, a special decision was made to strengthen collective farms and to enlarge small farms by changing state and collective farms, which were considered weak in terms of economic management. In 1950, the number of collective farms decreased to 200 after the expansion measures were implemented. Each collective farm has an average land area of 883 hectares instead of 364 hectares before the enlargement process. The long-term debts of the State Bank, which owed more than 200 billion rubles to economically weak collective farms, were written off. Changes were made to the income tax procedure for collective farms [11].

The improvement of the material well-being of farmers was significantly influenced by the increase in the purchase price of cotton, the introduction of a bonus for the reward for the completion of the planned work on cotton cultivation, which also made it possible to raise the level of financial support of the working day to some extent. But despite this, the wages of peasants were much lower than those of city dwellers [12], and the working conditions of people working in collective farms remained the same.

Of course, a certain increase in cotton planting areas was also envisaged. The expansion of cotton fields was carried out mainly at the expense of protected lands in Shumanay, Kirqqiz and Kyzilkala massifs. Construction of several main irrigation canals was also carried out by means of public works. In particular, in 1948, the Shumanay canal was built, which provided the opportunity to irrigate 1,600 hectares of land that had been permanently abandoned.

It is worth mentioning that on October 6, 1950, according to the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Karakalpakstan, New Shumanai district was established on these irrigated lands. At the same time, in 1948, 950 hectares of land in the Kyrgyz massif were appropriated, of which 700 hectares were given over to cotton cultivation. As a result, by 1950, the total area of irrigated land in Karakalpakstan was 204,080 hectares, of which 141,738 hectares were planted, and 78,000 hectares were planted with cotton [13].

By the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the UZSSR on April 16, 1952, Kenes district was established. The establishment of this new district was planned in 1946 due to the expansion of the Chimboy district. However, this project was not implemented due to floods in Karaozak district. Karaozak district was placed on vacant lands of Chimboy, Takhtakopir districts, 13 collective farms in Chimboy district and 6 collective farms in Takhtakopir district were also given to the newly created district. After the establishment of Kenes district in 1952, Leninabad, Toza Yol, Pakhtaabad and Kenes village councils of Chimboy district were included in this district. During this period, the number of people living in the center of Kenes district was 10,000. In 1957, due to the expansion of farms specializing in cotton cultivation, Kenes district was abolished, and its territory was handed over to Chimboy district [14].

In the mid-1950s, measures to create state-owned farms were continued in the northern regions of Karakalpakstan. In 1954, the first state farm specializing in cotton cultivation was established in Khojaly district with 1,600 hectares of cultivated land. Necessary funds and agricultural machinery were allocated for this state economy.

However, the establishment of state farms by nature was significantly different from the period of the first state farms. If the first state farms were created on vacant land belonging to the state fund, then in the 50s, collective farms were established at the expense of the lands in the lands, which were more economically weakened and had a large area of land. The transformation of collective farms into state farms essentially meant that the state took over the provision of economically weak collective farms and collected additional funds to the detriment of other

sectors of the national economy. Only one – "Kegeyli" state farm was established in Kegeyli district, the departments of state farms were reduced, instead of them brigades with 250,500 hectares of land area were established.

In 1957, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued "On the establishment of 63 new state farms in the UZSSR", "On the transformation of collective farms into state farms" in order to develop cotton farming and all other areas of agriculture, further improve farming culture, and improve the material well-being of agricultural workers. "On the procedure for transfer of property of collective farms" was adopted, "Regulation on transfer of land and funds of collective farms to state farms and settlement with collective farmers" [15] was also approved.

Khojayli, Shumanay, Qonliko'l, Kunghirot districts were merged into Khojayli district, Tortkol, Beruniy, Ellikkala districts - Tortkol district, Chimboy, Kenes, Karaozak, Takhtakopir districts - Chimboy district. Of course, these merged districts caused great damage to the economy, many employees were laid off in the process of unplanned and thoughtless mergers. On the other hand, the new leaders of the districts did not have the opportunity to quickly get acquainted with the farms entrusted to them.

20 state farms were established in Karakalpakstan on the basis of 13 MTS and 119 collective farms. Of them, 17 were specialized in cotton farming, 1 in cattle breeding, 1 in cattle breeding, and 1 in vegetable milk production. State farms accounted for 2/3 of all arable land. They had to produce 48% of the total cotton crop, 70.0% of meat, 71.2% of milk, and 64% of wool products.

Transferring collective farms of previously underdeveloped northern districts to state farms had a positive effect on agricultural development to a certain extent. This can be seen in the example of Takhtakopir, Chimboy, Kegeili, Kungirotdistricts. For example, in 1957, newly established state farms were able to fulfill the state plan for the production of cotton and other agricultural products.

As of January 1, 1956, there were 194 collective farms in 14 administrative districts of the republic, including: 12 fishing farms, 182 collective farms in the Moynaq industrial district, which included 178 cotton farms, 3 vegetable farms (in Nukus district), and 1 rice farm (Kungirotdistrict) farm operated.

Productive animal husbandry is developed to one degree or another in all collective farms of the republic. In many farms, agricultural machinery, labor reserves, and material resources are still underutilized, new methods of cotton processing have not been sufficiently mastered, and in addition, the situation with experienced managers who understand agricultural economics well was in a very bad situation [16].

In these years, a lot of attention was paid to the work related to horticulture and viticulture [17]. The land area for horticulture and grape cultivation in state and collective farms and citizens' homesteads was equal to 1.5 thousand hectares or 0.3%, that is, it was 1.2% of the total cultivated area in Uzbekistan. In 1947, a decision was made to move the base of horticulture and viticulture from Tortkol to Nukus. This point was engaged in the preparation of seedlings for republican gardens [18] and provided the autonomous republic with various fruit trees. In 1955, the decision on the restoration and further development of horticulture and viticulture in state and public farms in the republic provided for the implementation of various measures to expand the size of orchards and vineyards. In this year alone, the republic had about 2 thousand hectares of land planted with gardens, vineyards, and mulberry trees.

Farming for horticulture and fruit and vegetable cultivation was mainly characteristic of individual farms of collective farmers. At the beginning of the 1950s, special measures were taken to somewhat reduce the demands of state practice on peasant farms. They were relieved of the accumulated debt due to the obligation to supply livestock products to the state over the past years, and the tax amount was reduced by 2.5 times. Although the gross output of the peasants'

auxiliary farms (livestock, vegetable, horticulture) was always high relative to the growth rate of agriculture, the state supported the party's way of rooting out any form of private ownership. According to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the UZSSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU of the UZSSR No. 79 of January 24, 1950 "On the reduction of land plots and norms in the UZSSR and the private use of cattle in the courtyards of collective farms" [19], fixed sizes of the lands of auxiliary farms were established, which were expanded at the expense of vacant lands during the war years. The norm of auxiliary farms was set at 0.12 hectares, excluding land intended for the construction of 1.01 houses. The additional land areas of auxiliary farms were added to the total areas of collective farms.

It was an action to eliminate the violation of the "Regulation of Agricultural Artels". 2622 hectares of land were returned to republican collective farms. The amount of privately used livestock in all districts and collective farms of the autonomous republic was determined as follows: 1 cow, up to 2 bighorn cattle calves, 1 breeding pig, 6-8 small cattle, an unlimited number of poultry [20]. All the surplus cattle were given to collective farms to replenish livestock farms. These measures, of course, had a sharp impact on the financial situation of people working in collective farms.

In general, despite the fact that large material and financial resources were directed to the restoration of these sectors, the restoration of the agricultural sector of the republic was difficult. The collective farms of the autonomous republic entered the first five years after the war rather weakly, with reduced labor resources and damaged material and technical base.

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