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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LABOR ACTIVITY OF "KULAK" FAMILIES EXILE IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the issues of organization of "kulak" farms exiled to remote areas of the republic and organization of labor activities in agriculture in the process of total collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan. In 1930-1931, information on the dislocation of 17 "ear settlements" established in the Uzbek SSR and the number of families, people, and labor activities of the deportees in them is summarized.

KEYWORDS

Collectivization, kulaks, exile of kulaks, kulak settlements, OGPU, commandant's control, labor standards, cotton farming.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of total collectivization of agriculture in Uzbekistan, the majority of "kulaks" who had to be deported from their place of residence were the 2nd category kulak farms, which were deported with family members. They were joined by family members of those who were sentenced under category 1. Practical issues such as where these families will be deported, where and under what conditions they will be placed were not clearly specified in the decisions and instructions of the higher Party-Soviet bodies.

According to the union, no conditions were created for the Kulak families in the places where they had to

be deported. Especially in 1930, the provision of housing and food to the exiled families was extremely unsatisfactory, as a result, starvation occurred among the exiles from the first months of the exile, various epidemic diseases spread, and the death rate, especially the death of children and the elderly, increased sharply due to the severity of living conditions [1, S.599-600].

Analysis of literature on the topic.

In the preparation of this article, collections of scientific literature and archival documents devoted to

the issue of collectivization of agriculture and "deprivation" of rich farms were used. In general, the scientific literature related to this topic can be divided into two groups. The first group is the literature created during the years of Soviet power, the issue studied in them is imbued with Soviet ideology, collectivization, deportation of kulak families is evaluated as a completely positive process, "victory of the socialist system".

The literature belonging to the second group consists of scientific works on the topic created in the years of "reconstruction" and years of independence in Uzbekistan and other CIS countries. The issues discussed in these works are analyzed from a critical point of view, and all the tragic manifestations of the forced collectivization and exploitation carried out by the Soviets, as well as the serious consequences, are shown with clear factual evidence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The preparation of the article was based on the principles of objectivity, dialectics and determinism, the scientific principles of theoretical instructions, and methods of historical statistics and comparative analysis.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Local agricultural organizations (mainly state cotton farms) had to undertake the issues of settlement and labor organization of "kulak" families exiled to the remote areas of Uzbekistan. Because it was obvious that economic organizations would benefit from such cheap labor force. On the other hand, the responsibility of the OGPU authorities for exiled Kulak families ended as soon as the exiles arrived at the place of exile. Local autonomous representatives of the OGPU were engaged only in terms of control (prevention of

escapes, suppression of mass demonstrations and protests) over specially displaced persons.

Since the "exile of the ears" in 1930 was carried out mainly in the territories of the RSFSR, the regulations on the economic organization of the exiles were first developed by the government of the RSFSR.

On April 1, 1930, the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the RSFSR adopted a decision "On settlements of kulak households deported from collectivization regions" [2, S.382-383]. According to the decision, it was recommended to establish special settlements of 20-100 families from the exiled households. Settlements had to be organized outside collectivization regions, at a distance from border lines and railways. The decision emphasized the "allocation of low-quality land" to displaced people, and it was also possible to establish illegal settlement artels under the leadership of a separately appointed administrative person (commandant). It is established that issues such as the places where settlements will be established, the amount of land plots, and the appointment of the administration of the settlement will be decided by a commission composed of representatives of the Department of Land Affairs, OGPU and oblast (country) executive committees [2, S.383].

In the decision of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee of the VKP (b) dated January 28, 1930, "On measures related to the elimination of kulaks as a class", it was stipulated that the displaced kulak families of the 3rd category should be given land in the amount of the current labor rate from dry land or irrigated barren land outside the region that is being collectivized. obligation to grow cotton for the year" was recorded [3, S.311-313]. According to the instructions of the Central Executive Committee (MIK) of the UZSSR and the Council of People's Commissars



(SKS) dated March 15, 1930, category 1 "rich kulaks and semi-pomeshchiks" were sent outside the republic according to the special order of the OGPU, and kulak households of the second and third categories were sent from the territory of the district or district where they lived. it is determined to be deported [4, V.53-54].

According to the instructions, the list of ear farms to be deported according to the second and third categories was submitted to the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs. A special department of this commissariat determined the places of deportation of the Kulak families and carried out deportation and resettlement. In March 1930, the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the UZSSR selected the dry lands of Bulung'ur, Parkent regions, the irrigated parts of the desert regions of Karakalpakstan and the Jilvan steppe as the main areas for the resettlement of kulak farms of the second and third categories [4, V.54].

Until June 1931, local executive committees were engaged in the settlement and economic organization of exiled Kulak families. They managed the exiles through their commandant bodies. However, these bodies did not pay enough attention to the relevant tasks. Due to the lack of necessary conditions in the places of exile, protests arose among the exiles, mass escapes escalated. Measures to provide the exiles with work in the relevant field, orderly organization of work, and work promotion measures have not been implemented properly. Deported families were placed in uninhabitable buildings, barracks, basements, mosques and warehouses. Some of them lived in huts and huts. Economic organizations paid almost no attention to the construction of housing for the exiles. As a result of the crowded living of 200-300 people in the barracks, epidemic diseases broke out. They were not given medical care. Mortality increased due to

hunger, cold and infectious diseases, especially children's mortality was very high [5, V.76].

Cultural and educational activities were not carried out among the deportees, these activities were considered a violation of the party's path. It was forbidden to bring newspapers, portable cinema to kulak settlements, to teach kulak children in general schools [6, V.112].

On March 15, 1930, the first kulak settlement in Central Asia was established in the Jilvan steppe of Shofirkon district of Bukhara district, where 62 kulak households consisting of 250 people were exiled from Ikramov district of Samarkand district. Farms were placed in three sections two kilometers apart, and separate plots were allocated to each group. Kulak settlement was 4 kilometers from the nearest settlement, and 8 kilometers from the district center [7, S.291].

The kulak farms in the settlement were left to their own devices. Due to the lack of working animals and working tools, as well as the negligence of the regional organization, 34 hectares of land allocated for exiles were not planted. Until the beginning of 1931, most of the peasants lived in difficult conditions, living in shanties due to lack of housing.

The executive committee of the district did not pay attention to the construction of residences, there were no building materials in the place of exile. Due to the severity of the conditions, fleeing from the settlement intensified, until August 15, 1930, 100 people fled. Only 44 of the existing 55 working animals are left. There was no commandant in the settlement, the guarding of the settlement was carried out by a 7-person police force allocated by the administrative department of Bukhara district [7, S.292-293].

In 1930-1931, the number of special settlements in the USSR was more than 2000. In the middle of 1931, there

were 21 kulak settlements in Central Asia, of which 17 were in the Uzbek SSR, 2 in the Turkmen SSR, and 2 in the Kyrgyz SSR. During these years, the special settlements in the territories of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan were subordinated to the Department of Special Displaced Persons under the Central Asia Autonomous Representation of the OGPU, and the special settlements of the Kyrgyz ASSR were subordinated to the Autonomous Representation of the OGPU in Kazakhstan [8, V.22]. As of July 1, 1931, there were 902 kulak farms or 2,263 people in 17 "kulak settlements" in the Uzbek SSR, and only 687 of the 2,263 people were able-bodied.

Kulak settlements in Ko'kan district are located 20 km north of Ko'kan city, and 1500 acres of land have been allocated for displaced people. Settlements are divided into 7 sections. According to the contract, "Kora Korpa" settlement has 432 acres of land, and "Mayda Yulgun" settlement has 508 acres of cotton cultivation. Until July 1, 1931, cotton was planted on 178 acres of land in the first settlement and 237 acres of land in the second settlement. However, there were no agricultural tools in the settlements except for 150 hoes rented from the Kokan City Council. There were only 2 horses, 2 oxen and several donkeys in the settlement. In May, 7 oxen were given by local organizations, and 72 acres of land were plowed with a tractor temporarily sent here. In July 1931, both settlements had 6 horses, 15 oxen, 6 cows, 17 sheep and goats, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 150 hoes and 5 carts [7, S.303-304].

There were no food reserves in the settlements, and the exiles went to their relatives in order to make a living. Relatives also brought food. Some kulak households made a living by selling firewood in the market, women without breadwinners went to nearby villages and spent their days doing various chores. In

both settlements, a guard was appointed by the commandant from exiled ears to guard the store and livestock. In the evening, the commandants of the village went to the collective farm - to their house.

Pop was organized in the name of the village of kulak, where only a part of the kulak farms were moved. They are involved in various jobs in collective farms and state farms. They do not have permanent residences, they live in the houses of collective farmers. Those who bought food from the market. Settlement control is not organized [7, S.304-305].

294 hectares of orchard land was allocated to Kulak settlement in Akdarya region and it was divided into four plots. All the exiled Kulaks lived in reed huts in a plot near the village of Sidon. There were no residential and auxiliary buildings in the settlement. The population of the settlement is not provided with food products and industrial goods. The ears lived off the food provided by their relatives. There were 5 horses, 3 bulls, 6 donkeys, 4 ploughs, 2 scythes, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 25 hoes and 3 scythes in the settlement. Cotton was planted on 24 hectares of land under the obligation of the kulag [7, S.305].

The settlement of three ears in the Ikramov district is located on the shore of the Karadarya tributary. Deportees lived in reed huts, some in abandoned buildings and mosques. Their neighbors and relatives were informed about their condition. These settlements are also not provided with food and industrial goods. The deportees wanted to go to the nearby collective farms to work for hire, but this was not allowed. Settlements were given 162 hectares of irrigated land, and a strict obligation was imposed. 4 people who refused to fulfill their obligations and go to work were imprisoned. The administration of settlements is not well established, one commandant

is assigned to two settlements. 163 people escaped from the exiles in three settlements [7, S.305-306].

There are 16 bulls, 4 horses and 64 hectares of land allocated in Raynabad settlement of Gijduvan district. As a result of the lack of living conditions and lack of agricultural tools and working animals in the settlement, only 50% of the obligation was fulfilled. The ears are not supplied with food or industrial goods. The kulak families here also made a living with the help of their relatives. Raynabad settlement is guarded by 6 armed policemen.

Jilvan and Koloydin kulak settlements in Bauman (Shofirkon) district were obliged to grow cotton on 272 hectares, but only 116 hectares of land were planted with seeds. Most of the land in Jilvan settlement consisted of sand dunes and was unsuitable for farming. There were 11 bulls, 3 horses, 4 donkeys and 41 small animals in this settlement. Koloydin settlement had 22 bulls, 4 horses, 34 donkeys, and 10 head of cattle. Food supply has not been established in the settlements. The settlement of Jilvan was guarded by a 7-person police squad, while the settlement of Koloydin was not guarded, and the deportees easily returned to their former places of residence [7, S.306-307].

Kulak settlements in Denov region lacked agricultural tools, 109 households had only 5 bulls and 11 horses. There were 31 able-bodied people in the three settlements, the rest were women, old people and children. Of the 780 hectares of land allocated for the ears, 208 hectares were planted with cotton, 370 hectares with hemp, and the remaining 196 hectares were unfit for agriculture. The economic situation of the settlements was difficult. One commandant has been appointed for three settlements, security work has not been started.

Deportees to Yangiyol kulak settlement had 4 horses, 3 cows and 27 hoes at their disposal. 10 farms were given strict obligations, they planted cotton on 13 hectares of land. Living conditions in the settlement are difficult, and the necessary supplies are not provided. A commandant was not appointed to the settlement, and security work was not carried out [7, S.307].

Until July 1931, the legal status of the exiled kulaks was not clearly defined. They considered themselves forever deprived of all rights. This mood was also strengthened by administrative and economic bodies. They are always saying that the fate of the ears is in their hands. No measures have been taken to effectively use the work of the ears. As a result of this, cases such as non-fulfillment of the established norm and refusal to fulfill it have escalated. Worst of all, the norms were set twice as high as those of free workers, working hours were extended, women and children were also used in various hard jobs [9, S.556].

Economic organizations did not hesitate to assign wages to the exiles. Special evacuees were not given account books, that is, they were not counted as workers. In almost all settlements, it was observed that kulaks were not paid for several months, and in most cases, small food rations were distributed instead of salaries. This share is not enough for the needs of the family. There were also cases of cheating of deportees by economic organizations, that is, non-working members of the family - the elderly and children - were not given food shares. The head of the household was hungry because he gave some of his share to his family members. The provision of basic necessities, especially clothing and shoes, to the exiles was very unsatisfactory. Even those who are busy with work are left in bare clothes and bare feet. In some places, a deduction of 27 percent instead of 25 percent was

deducted from the wages of specially displaced people [9, S.557].

Cases of beating and humiliation of Kulags by the administration of the economic organizations to which they were attached and the commandants of the settlement were recorded in a number of regions where Kulags were exiled. In particular, there were cases of commandants arbitrarily shooting deportees, oppressing women, depriving them of food and imprisoning them for no reason.

Due to the harsh living conditions in the settlements, the impoverishment of household life, and the lack of food, the fleeing of the kulaks from the settlements has become widespread. By August 15, 1931, 240 people fled from the kulak settlements in Central Asia, none of them were brought back [9, S.559].

In 1931, as the kulaks were exiled on a large scale, the local bodies could not solve the work of providing them with housing and establishing their household. Therefore, by the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) dated May 20, 1931, "On the economic organization of special displaced persons", the administrative, economic and organizational management of the exiled kulaks was transferred to the OGPU [10, S.216]. Thus, from July 1931, the OGPU bodies began to deal with the problems of settlement, economic organization and management of exiled kulak households.

After the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on May 20, 1931, the activities of the OGPU on the issue of kulaks began to be conducted in two directions. The first direction is the organization of exiles under the supervision of the OGPU by the power of economic organizations.

In it, contracts were concluded between the economic organizations that accepted the exiled kulak families and the OGPU, according to which the economic organizations undertook to provide the kulak families with accommodation, food supply, medical and cultural services, and permanent employment under the condition of payment on an equal basis with free workers. received In this direction, the OGPU was mainly responsible for the management and control of settlements where specially displaced persons were placed, as well as monitoring the execution of contracts with economic organizations.

The second direction is the organization of exiles by the OGPU, in which all the work was carried out mainly by the OGPU authorities. Work in this direction was mainly carried out in places where kulak households were completely exiled to remote, deserted areas. Naturally, there were no economic organizations in such places.

Development of waste places, construction of settlements, establishment of drinking water and communication road networks, and general organization of household life were carried out by the exiled kulaks, and these works were fully controlled and managed by the OGPU authorities. Certain production facilities established in the appropriated territories (mainly precious mineral deposits) remained under the control of the OGPU (NKVD) authorities. In the Uzbek SSR, the work of organizing the exiled kulak households in terms of household economy was mainly carried out according to the first direction. That is, all the kulak farms exiled within the republic were given over to the "Sredazsovkhozkhlopok" organization for their work [11, V.104].

CONCLUSION

Until the middle of 1931, the resettlement of the exiled kulak farms and the organization of their household life were carried out without a farmer. The local authorities did not pay enough attention to this issue, moreover, there were no clear instructions from the central Party-Soviet authorities on the issues of settlement and economic organization of the deportees.

That is why the local authorities have done their best in this matter. All this caused the kulak families to be in an extremely difficult situation in the early years. Settlement of deportees, organization of labor activities and issues of social security began to be put on a somewhat orderly path only after the administrative management of special settlements was transferred to the OGPU.

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