



In the Study of the History of Surkhandarya in the 30s of the XX Century, as a Historical Source.

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the study of the history of Surkhandarya in the 30s of the XX century, as a historical source. In those years, the attention paid to industry by the Soviet government was not good. However, factory managers were often blamed for poor management of the cotton mills. One of the most important factors in the development of agriculture was a topical issue not only in the oasis but throughout the country.

Keywords:

The Central Executive Committee, farm's cotton production, peasant farms, Uchqizil area of the Termez district, Department of Medicines of the People's Commissariat of Health, Namuna collective farm, S.P.Shilovtseva, P.I Sushevskoy, I.Ya. Churaeva and A.N.Ivanova, propaganda and agitation.

While studying the history of Surkhandarya region, which is an integral part of our country, like all sources, it provides access to printed materials and archival sources published in the republic and the region. It should be noted that the main source in the study of the history of socio-economic and cultural processes in the oasis in the 30s of the XX century were the documents of the press of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

First of all, in studying the history of the 1930s, it should be noted that at that time agriculture was at the forefront and at the same time was an impetus for the development of other industries. One of the most important factors in the development of agriculture was a topical issue not only in the oasis but throughout the country. Land and water reform in Uzbekistan took place in 1925, after the adoption of the decrees "On nationalization of land and water" and "On land and water reform", which developed throughout the

country¹. The decision was made on the basis of Hakimkhodjaev's report on the development of the Central Executive Committee of the 1st Congress of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR². In Surkhandarya district, the state was urgently required to carry out land and water reform.

Established in 1930, the success of the Hazarbog' savkhoz in cotton-growing in 1932 was considered worthy of good results in the development of cotton-growing. In the early years of the state farm's cotton production, he managed to pick cotton on August 1, based on the exact date on the state farm³. Because the main workers of the savkhoz were peasant farms brought from other regions. They were considered to have worked in the cotton fields, sacrificing themselves for fear of the government, not for the Soviet government.

¹ Ленин байроғи. – 1967. – 20 декабр.

² ЎзРМДА Р-86-жамғарма, 1-рўйхат, 4040-иш, 51 варақ.

³ Правда востока. – 1932. – 2 декабр.

The Soviet government treated them as slaves who did not treat the oasis as a local farmer.

In particular, after the establishment of the Soviet government in the oasis, a high level of attention was paid to animal husbandry, and livestock breeds were included in the state cooperative⁴. There are special veterinary pharmacies for livestock, which are supplied by the Department of Medicines of the People's Commissariat of Health.

Gardens are being created in Sariosiya district⁵. Red pomegranate was planted in Dashnaabad village council of the district and was assessed as the highest quality. High-quality pomegranates have been planted on 1,100 hectares in Uzbekistan.

By 1936, the Soviet government had declared to the entire union that the discovery of a new oil field in the Uchqizil area of the Termez district in southern Uzbekistan recognized that the oil fountain was 437 meters deep and could produce 4 tons a day⁶. It was noted that one of the planned works is the construction of a new two-storey residential building for the workers, as a large area around the mine is covered with sand.

In those years, the attention paid to industry by the Soviet government was not good. However, factory managers were often blamed for poor management of the cotton mills. For example, in 1937, the Denau district ginnery processed 20 tons of cotton and sent it to the Moscow textile factory, where 100% of the shipped cotton was returned⁷. The quality of cotton is not considered low. One of the main factors in the development of the industry at that time was the very high demand for this electricity. By 1937, the demand for electricity in the city of Termez was 10%, while in the initial period it was planned to supply low-capacity electricity.

In 1924-1930, 10 Uzbek families from the Fergana Valley were relocated to the Namuna collective farm in Termez district⁸.

The relocated valley farmers will be placed on the Kyrgyz and Namuna plots, for which 40,000 rubles will be allocated, of which 4,000 rubles will be allocated mainly for agricultural equipment.

It should be noted that the health department has been instructed to go to the field, find patients with malaria, syphilis and heart disease, and work against the disease. Although there were doctors in the hospitals of Surkhandarya district, they lacked skills⁹. Because the doctors who came were sent to work in the oasis as soon as they finished their studies. With this in mind, in 1936 a special group of doctors from the branch of the Samarkand Institute visited. They were accompanied by a group of professors S.P.Shilovtseva, P.I. Sushevskoy, I.Ya. Churaeva and A.N.Ivanova, who gave consultations and medical instructions to the medical staff of Surkhandarya region.

In 1936, a large rally was held at the theater in Termez among workers and laborers on the theme "The Constitution for a Happy Life." An employee of the railway depot, Rasulov, who attended the rally, said, "Stalin's Constitution is a socialist council that unites all peoples in a happy and free life"¹⁰. From the point of view of that period, it would not be a mistake to say that speaking in the spirit of such ideas and ideologies was to propagate the Soviet idea and the work of the ruling party¹¹.

Sports competitions were also held in the cultural and spiritual spheres. The district committee has made a special decision to prepare all young people in Surkhandarya district for the sports competition in Uzbekistan. Talented athletes in football, checkers, chess and athletics were selected for the competition. The Soviet government did not neglect the teahouses, which were built in accordance with the requirements of the time, primarily in the activities of cultural institutions. One of such teahouses was built in

⁴ Правда востока. – 1932. – 11 декабр.

⁵ Правда востока. – 1938. – 27 июл.

⁶ Правда востока. – 1936. – 10 май

⁷ Илғор Сурхон учун. – 1937. – 16 январ.

⁸ Правда востока. – 1937 й – 7 июл.

⁹ Правда востока. – 1936. – 23 март

¹⁰ Правда востока. – 1936. – декабрь.

¹¹ Правда востока. – 1936. – 17 июль.

the collective farm "Turakhodjaev" of Pattakasar district. This figure was one of the most luxurious buildings of its time. Its window frames are very elegantly decorated and it is decorated with curtains. The teahouse has a library, a radio, 2 billiards and a gramophone.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the study of the history of Surkhandarya, the materials of the press of the republic and the district can be interpreted as an important source in the study of the history of socio-economic and cultural processes in the oasis. If you read the newspapers published in the 1930s, you will see that only propaganda and agitation and figures were given for the life of the oasis. Nevertheless, these newspapers serve as an important source in covering the history of our country.

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