



Termination And Consequences Of Ear Farms In The Districts Of Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand.

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines land and water reform in the Central Asian republics, which are part of the Soviet Union, in the provinces of Fergana, Tashkent, and Samarkand.

Keywords:

Ear, Central Asian Republics, Stalin, Farmers, Agriculture, Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Zarafshan, Rich, Reform

Log In

The policy of Soviet power's assassination against landowners in the USSR has escalated greatly in the process of eavesdropping farms based on collectivization of land and water reform.

The phrase "ear" (from the Russian word ear-to-ear) was not or used in the original Uzbek people at all. The word was also artificially imported into an Uzbek village. Lenin's phrase "the most savage, wildest exploitive class"[1] - a sense of irreplaceable hatred for "Ears" also emerged from those periods.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

Based on scientific books, fundamental research[2] and archive documents[3], published in recent years, it should be noted that the regulatory and legal basis for the implementation of land-water reform and listening policies of Soviet power in Uzbekistan has had four common, regional, republican, and local levels. Since the land-water reform that

began in Uzbekistan after the national-territorial border was carried out only in the Central Asian republics, no alliance-wide resolutions or decrees were adopted. However, in October 1925, the VKP(b) MK approved a special commission (including Stalin and Kalinin) "the main direction and program for land and water reform in the Central Asian republics"[4].

Discussion

The social reorganization of the Uzbek village was carried out in three stages, until violence against farmers and the communitying of the village was completed. The first stage covers the years 1917-1920. At the same time, some of the largest landowners in Burma were terminated. The second phase is the period of land-water reform from 1921 to 1922. Soviet-era literature says that during this reform, only Russian ears that came to Burma during the Chorus colonial era and owned much larger land were completed. That is, during the

reform, it was estimated that 151 posters, 175 hutors, 95 fortresses had been completed, and 8084 early families had been relocated[5]. In fact, most of the farms that were completed and relocated were representatives of the local people. On June 17, 1921, the SSUdudians then ruled that 131 local wealthy and ears were deported from Bazarkogon alone, It was said that 47 people from the District of Sultanabad, Toshmat Khoji Sodiroev, Sotiboldi Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go, Hamrojon Bahodirliiev, Sotiboldi wealthy Holmuhamedov, Abdurahman Matqobulov, Madumar Commander Qosimov, and 47 people from the Gorganpa district were deported to the inner districts of Russia[6].

The third phase of the effort to fundamentally change agriculture in Uzbekistan was the reform of 1925-1929. One of the tragedies of soviet chauvinistic politics in

the country was that from 1925 to 1929, on the pretext of land-water reform, new social tensions were wanted in national villages. Thanks to this reform, land and water and production tools were confiscated. The Soviets wanted to divide these properties into the poor and end the feudal remains in agriculture. As a result of land and water reform contrary to the wishes of most national Jews and locals, some 255,000 decital land funds were established in the districts of Tashkent, Fargo, Samarkand, and Zarafshan. About 70% of these lands were seized from middle-class farmers considered rich, and the remaining 30 percent consisted of newly owned land, state property, time, cities, and other layers of land. In fact, the land under their control was much less than the amount specified in the rich farmsteads than the one mentioned above.

There are 481 such farms in all three provinces and are distributed throughout the provinces as follows:

Oblasts	Number of farms	They had it until the earth-water reform			
		Land plots	Place (desyatina)	Average size of land	Unscrupulous average size (desyatina)
Fergana	291	1120	20572,80	70,7	18,37
Tashkent	132	723	12015,89	91,8	16,78
Samarkand	58	673	4885,61	84,2	7,26
total	481	2516	37474,30	77,9	14,89

In the process of reforming the same land and water, the Soviets led a way to listen to nine medieval farmers. During the reform, 2603 farms were found to be ear farms in the

districts of Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and Zarafshan. 22871 The "surplus" land was seized from the farm.

In terms of the amount of land accumulated in the hands of large landowners, it was distributed as follows:

Groups of major landowners	Farg'ona	Tashkent	Samarkand	total	%account for total
30-50 Desyatina	143	35	3	181	37,5
50-75 of.	85	60	27	172	35,9
75-100 of.	30	13	23	66	13,7
100-150des	17	9	2	28	5,8
150dan ko'p	16	15	3	34	7,1

total	291	132	58	481	100
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As a result of land-water reform in the regions of Kashgar, Surkhandarya, and Khmer Rouge, 2052 farms were found to be ear farming and completed[7]. Its owners were slaughtered. During the country's land-water reform, 4801 farms were found to be ear farms and completed. 23036 The land of the farm was seized as surplus land. Land was added to the republic's land fund 474393 decile. Along with the land, farmers' horses, work animals, weapons of mass destruction, and equipment were confiscated[8]. As you can see from the

above information, the majority of farms found to be ears and confiscated by land correspond to the territory of the Fergana Valley. In accordance with the Decree on Land and Water Reform in 1927, it is intended to establish farms with more than 40 decipherrals in Fargo and more than 50 deciamines in the Tashkent and Samarkand regions. In places, this norm can be changed from circuits to 5 deciams in Fargo and up to 10 deciamines in the other two regions.

Number of households associated with the rich from the economic jigsaw:

Oblasts	chorikors	partners	cylinders	Vs. State of Etc	total	Residents of their wealthy household				
						chorikors	partners	cylinders	Vs. State of Etc	total
Farg'ona	971	-	15	72	1063	64	-	13	38	115
Tashkent	392	4	35	149	580	20	1	7	37	65
Samarkand	65	36	4	12	117	9	8	8	10	35
total	1433	40	54	233	1760	93	9	28	85	215

RESULTS

The following information provides information on how the rich were dealt with during land and water reform:

% compared to mechanics	Farg'ona	Tashkent	Samarkand	total
Completely finished	46	27	3	76
Landed at 25%	162	91	26	285
25-100% of land left in normal	42	6	6	54
More land left than normal	35	8	3	46
total	291	132	38	461

In many cases, however, farms with this criterion violated and the land was less than specified in the regulations were also added to the ear list for various reasons and their land was confiscated.

Conclusion

In a nutshell, the policies of the former Soviet government's gross community in Uzbekistan and the "earpiece" that it took with it were very painful and tragic. Despite the fact that large-scale land ownership existed in the central republics of the Alliance from 1929 to 1932 was not in the world at all, the blind implementation of the policy, which was the

only one for the entire country, also led to the unscrupulous slaughter of thousands of farmers in the country. In the village, a layer of businessmen and entrepreneurial farmers was destroyed with an earphone. One of its tragic consequences was that the traditions of subsistence farming, its characteristics, and the interests of labor were strangled in the Uzbek village over the centuries. The Uzbek village became impoverished because of a crisis in agricultural production.

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