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QORAQALPOG‘ISTONDA KOLLEKTIVLASHTIRISH SIYOSATI VA IJTIMOYIY-IQTISODIY O‘ZGARISHLAR

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada 1929–1937 yillarda Qoraqalpoq‘istonda amalga oshirilgan kollektivlashtirish siyosati va uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hamda siyosiy oqibatlarini tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda qishloq xo‘jaligidagi o‘zgarishlar, kolxozlar tashkil etilishi, irrigatsiya tizimi va sanoat rivojlanishi hamda madaniy-ma‘rifiy islohotlarning aholi hayotiga ta‘siri arxiv materiallari va mahalliy manbalar asosida yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Qoraqalpoq‘iston ASSR, sotsialistik qurilish, kollektivlashtirish, sanoatlashtirish, milliy siyosat.

ПОЛИТИКА КОЛЛЕКТИВИЗАЦИИ И СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ

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Аннотация

В статье рассматривается политика коллективизации в Каракалпакстане в 1929–1937 гг. и её социально-экономические и политические последствия. Исследуются изменения в сельском хозяйстве, создание колхозов, развитие ирригации и промышленности, а также влияние культурных реформ на население на основе архивных материалов и местных источников.

Ключевые слова: Каракалпакская АССР, советская модернизация, коллективизация, индустриализация, национальная политика.

COLLECTIVIZATION POLICY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes collectivization policy implemented in Karakalpakstan between 1929 and 1937 and its socio-economic and political consequences. The study examines agricultural transformations, formation of collective farms, development of irrigation and industry, and the impact of cultural reforms based on archival sources and local historiography.

Keywords: Karakalpak ASSR, Soviet modernization, collectivization, industrialization, national policy, Central Asia.

The collectivization policy implemented in the Soviet Union during the late 1920s and early 1930s represented one of the most radical socio-economic transformations in the history of Central Asia. In Karakalpakstan, this process coincided with the formation of new administrative institutions and the establishment of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The transformation of traditional agricultural relations and the restructuring of rural society played a decisive role in shaping the economic and political development of the region.

Before the introduction of collectivization, the economy of Karakalpakstan was primarily based on small-scale agricultural production and livestock breeding. Agricultural activity depended heavily on traditional structures and local social hierarchies. According to regional historical studies, the agrarian economy was characterized by low productivity and limited access to irrigation and modern agricultural technologies [1]. These structural limitations were considered by Soviet authorities to be major obstacles to socialist economic development.

The collectivization campaign in Karakalpakstan began during the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan. Soviet economic planning emphasized the consolidation of agricultural production into collective farms and the elimination of private agriculture. Archival reports from regional executive committees indicate that collectivization was presented as a necessary step toward increasing agricultural

productivity and ensuring a stable supply of raw materials for industrial development [2].

The administrative reorganization of Karakalpakstan was closely connected with collectivization policies. In 1930, the Karakalpak Autonomous Region was incorporated into the RSFSR. According to official party documents, this administrative reform was intended to strengthen economic coordination and accelerate socialist construction in the region [3]. The transformation of the autonomous region into the Karakalpak ASSR in 1932 created new institutional mechanisms for implementing economic reforms.

Modern historiography recognizes that collectivization in Karakalpakstan produced both economic transformation and complex social consequences. While Soviet-era studies emphasized the progressive nature of collectivization, contemporary research highlights the difficulties faced by the rural population during the transition to collective farming systems [4]. The experience of Karakalpakstan therefore provides an important case for understanding the interaction between state economic planning and regional social development.

The objective of this article is to analyze collectivization policies and their socio-economic consequences in Karakalpakstan between 1929 and 1937. The research focuses on agricultural transformation, administrative reforms, social restructuring, and cultural modernization processes that accompanied collectivization.

Methods

The research is based on the analysis of local historiographical studies, statistical materials, and archival sources related to collectivization and socio-economic development in Karakalpakstan. The methodological framework is built upon the principles of historicism and objectivity, allowing for the examination of historical processes within their specific socio-political context.

A significant part of the research relies on the works of Karakalpak historians who examined Soviet transformations in the region. The studies of A. Dosnazarov provide a detailed analysis of administrative reforms and political development in Karakalpakstan. His research includes data on the formation of Soviet governance structures and the institutional development of the Karakalpak ASSR [1].

The research also utilizes socio-economic studies conducted by Q. Avezov, who analyzed agricultural transformation and industrial development in Karakalpakstan. Avezov's works contain statistical data on agricultural production, collective farm organization, and labor distribution [2].

Cultural and social transformation processes are examined using the works of K. Nurmuhamedov, who studied educational reforms and social modernization in Karakalpakstan during the 1930s [3]. These studies provide information about literacy campaigns, educational expansion, and professional training programs.

Archival materials play an important role in this research. Reports from regional party committees, executive committees, and agricultural departments provide valuable information about collectivization campaigns and rural administrative reforms. These documents include statistical data on the number of collective farms, agricultural productivity, and labor organization.

Comparative analysis is applied to evaluate the development of collectivization in Karakalpakstan in relation to other Soviet national regions. Statistical methods are used to analyze agricultural production indicators and social development trends.

Results

The collectivization campaign in Karakalpakstan intensified during the early 1930s. According to archival materials from regional executive committees, the number of collective farms increased rapidly during this period. Collective farms became the primary organizational structure of agricultural production. The redistribution of agricultural land and livestock represented one of the most significant aspects of the collectivization reforms.

Historical studies indicate that collectivization significantly changed rural social relations. Traditional land ownership systems were replaced by collective ownership, and agricultural production became regulated by state planning institutions. According to Dosnazarov, collectivization also contributed to the introduction of mechanized agricultural equipment and improved irrigation systems, which increased agricultural productivity in several districts.

Archival reports suggest that collectivization campaigns were accompanied by significant administrative and social transformations throughout the region.

The establishment of collective farms allowed the Soviet administration to implement centralized agricultural planning. Archival documents from agricultural departments indicate that state procurement quotas were introduced to regulate agricultural output. These procurement campaigns significantly

influenced rural economic organization and labor distribution.

The expansion of irrigation infrastructure represented another crucial element of economic transformation. Local archival materials suggest that irrigation canals and water management systems were reconstructed and expanded during the collectivization period. The improvement of irrigation contributed to the stabilization of agricultural production and enabled the cultivation of new agricultural crops.

Industrial development in Karakalpakstan remained limited compared to major Soviet industrial centers; nevertheless, several processing industries were established to support agricultural production. According to Avezov, small-scale processing enterprises were constructed to process cotton, grain, and livestock products. These enterprises provided employment opportunities for rural populations and contributed to regional economic diversification.

Statistical data from regional economic reports demonstrate that agricultural production increased during the mid-1930s, particularly in districts where irrigation and mechanization programs were implemented. However, economic growth was uneven across the region due to natural environmental conditions and logistical challenges.

The administrative transformation of Karakalpakstan played a significant role in facilitating collectivization and socialist modernization. The establishment of new Soviet governance institutions strengthened political control over rural areas and enabled the implementation of economic reforms.

Archival reports from regional party committees indicate that collectivization campaigns were supervised by party activists and local administrative officials. These officials were responsible for organizing collective farms, distributing agricultural resources, and enforcing state procurement policies. According to Dosnazarov, the expansion of Soviet administrative institutions contributed to the integration of Karakalpakstan into the centralized political structure of the Soviet Union.

The transformation of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region into the Karakalpak ASSR in 1932 represented an important milestone in regional political development. The creation of republican institutions provided new opportunities for economic planning and administrative coordination. Local historians note that the establishment of republican governance structures increased the political participation of local elites and administrative specialists.

Cultural modernization programs included the promotion of Soviet ideological values and the transformation of traditional social practices. Archival reports suggest that cultural centers, libraries, and public education campaigns were established in rural areas to promote socialist cultural development.

The results of the conducted research indicate that the policy of collectivization led to negative socio-economic consequences for the population of Karakalpakstan. Forced resettlements, confiscation of property, and repressive measures generated widespread dissatisfaction among the population. As a result of collectivization, noticeable changes in agriculture in Karakalpakstan were observed during 1932–1933. Local statistical data demonstrate that the number of households joining collective farms and their proportion varied across different regions. For instance, 30.1% of households in Tamdi District, 27% in Chimboy, and 25.8% in Kipchak joined collective farms.

In 1927–1928, gross agricultural output increased by 13.4% compared to the pre-revolutionary level. While the commodity share of agricultural production amounted to 5,892.6 thousand rubles in 1913, it reached 8,479.7 thousand rubles in 1927–1928 [4]. Thus, the commodity share of agricultural production increased by 157.3%.

The main organizational forms of collective farm construction in Karakalpakstan were TOZs (Associations for Joint Cultivation of Land) and artels. In 1930, TOZs accounted for 75% of the total number of collective farms, while artels constituted 25%. By 1932, TOZs comprised 70% and artels 30%, combining land and labor resources. Through TOZs, individual farms gradually transitioned into collective farming structures.

Karakalpakstan was divided into two economic zones:

Technical agricultural zone: Turtkul, Shabbaz, Beruni, Khojayli, Kipchak, Chimboy, Kegeyli, and Kungrad districts. The primary task of this zone was cotton cultivation.

Livestock-breeding zone: Karaozak, Takhtakupir, and Tamdi districts. The main focus of this zone was livestock production, primarily based on large-scale farms.

This differentiated approach made it possible to take into account the structural and economic characteristics of the regions.

The Soviet government increased the amount of credit allocated to peasant farms for the purchase of agricultural machinery. In 1928–1929, 235,000 rubles were allocated for this purpose, while in 1929–

1930 the amount increased to 795,000 rubles. Scientific agrotechnical methods began to be introduced into agriculture. These activities were carried out by specialists from agro-sections and employees of machinery rental stations.

During 1929, 136 discussions, 174 meetings, and 213 lectures were organized within regional agro-sections. Through these events, 42,403 peasant households were involved [5]. Thus, the necessary conditions for the further development of collective farm construction and the establishment of Machine-Tractor Stations (MTSs) were gradually created.

However, changes in land and property relations in rural areas had a direct impact on the economic life of the population. Traditional forms of farm management gradually disappeared as collective farms expanded, leading to significant shifts in agricultural production and rural livelihoods. At the same time, long-established social ties within local communities were affected by these transformations. Measures against the kulaks and opposition elements were implemented through newly appointed cadres. During 1929–1930, many party members and local leaders were expelled from the party or brought to trial and punished, including S. Yeltezerov, Baybazarov, Isanov, and others [6]. The new administrative apparatus was strengthened by cadres sent from the central authorities, who were responsible for implementing collectivization and anti-kulak policies.

As a result of repression and collectivization, a profound social transformation occurred in rural society. The traditional elite lost its influence, kulaks and wealthy peasants were deprived of power, and the poor and middle strata of the rural population were incorporated into the collective farm system.

Conclusion

The collectivization campaign carried out in Karakalpakstan during 1929–1937 brought substantial changes to rural life. The establishment of collective farms replaced many traditional forms of agricultural management that had existed for generations. As a result, patterns of land use, labor organization, and relations within rural communities changed considerably. These developments influenced not only agricultural production but also the broader social and economic development of the region in the following decades. Collectivization contributed to the development of irrigation infrastructure, agricultural mechanization, and industrial support enterprises. These economic reforms facilitated the integration of Karakalpakstan into the Soviet economic system and supported regional modernization processes.

Administrative reforms strengthened political governance institutions and enabled centralized economic planning. The establishment of the Karakalpak ASSR created new institutional mechanisms for implementing socialist economic reforms and improving administrative coordination.

Cultural and educational modernization programs expanded literacy, professional training, and social participation, particularly among women. These reforms played an important role in the development of modern social institutions in Karakalpakstan.

Despite these economic achievements, collectivization produced significant social challenges and required major adjustments by rural populations. The historical experience of collectivization in Karakalpakstan remains an important subject for understanding Soviet modernization policies and their regional consequences.

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