



RESTORATION OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF VILLAGES OF KHOREZM REGION IN 1945-1960, PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES

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Abstract: In this article, the author discusses the restoration of the material and technical base of the villages of the Khorezm region during the Soviet period, that is, between 1945 and 1960, the problems and shortcomings of which are discussed, and analyzes the achievements and shortcomings in the agricultural sector in the villages of the region during this period.

Keywords: tractors, cars, MTS mechanizer, combine harvester, collective farm, cotton, excavator, land tiller, cultivator, women, children, equipment.

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Many factories in the Soviet Union, which were intended for the production of military weapons during the war years, began to produce tractors, cars and other technical equipment necessary for agriculture after the war. This created the opportunity to supply equipment to agriculture. In 1945-1950, the Soviet government did not take measures to improve the social life and education system of the Uzbek SSR, including the Khorezm region, but focused on improving the material and technical base of the region's agriculture and raising the production of raw cotton to the pre-war level. For this purpose, a number of government resolutions and decrees were adopted. In particular, on August 30, 1946, the "4th Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the Republic (1946-1950)" was approved at the VIII session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR[1]. At the XV session of the Khorezm Region Workers' Council held in the same year, specific tasks for the restoration and development of industry and agriculture in the region were defined[2].

It is known that in 1924, 2 "parzon" tractors were brought to Khorezm, and by 1940, the number of tractors in the agriculture of the Khorezm region reached 1.6 thousand, and the number of cars reached 240. By the end of 1950, the number of tractors had increased to 2.7 thousand, and the number of trucks to 653 [3]. However, the increase in agricultural machinery in the villages of the region did not facilitate the labor process of the population. The plan for growing cotton on top of it increased year by year. This process led to the deterioration of the situation of the ordinary population. Because during this period, the main labor force was women and children. The fifth five-year plans (1951-1955) paid significant attention to the mechanization of agriculture. During this period, the agriculture of the region was further provided with powerful technical means. In 1953, about 3,000 tractors were working in the collective farm fields, while the regional water management had 31 excavators, 37 soil and water pumps, and 322 pre-separated mechanisms at its disposal. In 1953-1956 alone, 750 tractors, 75 excavators and soil and water pump stations, and more than 2,000 different types of agricultural machinery were delivered to MTS (Machine-tractor stations) and water management organizations[4].

In 1953, the region's machine and tractor fleet increased by 3.4 times compared to the pre-war level. Providing agriculture with modern machinery made it possible to fully mechanize a number of labor-

intensive work processes, including plowing, leveling, preparing the land for sowing, sowing seeds, and cultivating the fields. However, the provision of technical services to collective farms through MTSs could not satisfy their growing demands. The dual ownership of land (both collective farms and MTSs) weakened responsibility for organizing production, caused excessive costs on farms, and reduced production efficiency. This situation could not last long. Unfortunately, during this period, MTS employees treated spare parts for equipment carelessly. Spare parts were stolen from many collective farms.

Taking this into account, the Center decided to carry out measures to restructure the MTS in 1958-1959. The existing technical equipment at their disposal - tractors, cotton pickers, cultivators and other equipment - was sold to collective farms and became the property of the collective farms. At the end of 1958, the regional collective farms purchased 1,200 tractors, 118 cotton pickers, 316 tractors, 1,118 cultivators and other mechanisms from the MTS. Their total cost was 8 million soums [5]. Also, 3,500 mechanized operators and more than 150 engineering and technical specialists were mobilized from the MTS to the collective farms for permanent work [6].

With the reorganization of the MTS, the collective farms were exempted from paying for their services. This measure made it possible to reorganize production in collective farms, and tractor-field brigades were created in order to effectively use the mechanisms.

At the end of 1958, 90 tractor-field brigades were organized in the region. In 1959, 260 complex mechanized field brigades operated in the collective farm fields. By 1960, 6,483 tractor drivers, tractor operators, and combine harvesters worked in the Khorezm region[7].

In conclusion, during the period under study, the agricultural material and technical base of the region was improved and updated. However, the socio-economic life of the region's population was still in a deplorable state. In particular, since the number of the working-age population sharply decreased due to the situation created by the war between 1945 and 1960, the work of restoring the national economy after the war fell mainly on women, the elderly, and young people.

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