

THE SITUATION OF EXILE PEASANTS

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Abstract: *The article talks about the exiled peasants from the Uzbek SSR, their political status, economic and social situation. The author analyzes the situation in most of the displaced persons located in the territory of the country and draws relevant scientific conclusions.*

Key words: *exile, farmer, Uzbekistan, kulak, settlement.*

One of the "discoveries" in the repression policy of the Soviet totalitarian regime against peasant farms was the creation of a system of special settlements. According to the Soviet terminology, these settlements, which were called "Kulok settlement", "labor settlement" and "special settlements", served as a place of exile for the Kulak families.

"Kulok settlements" in the country were established in the early 1930s and were initially managed by local executive committees. According to the Central Asia autonomous representative office of OGPU, the first "ear settlement" on the territory of Uzbekistan was established on March 15, 1930 in the village of Jilvan, Shofirkon district, Bukhara district. Also, in the spring of 1930, three more settlements were established in the village council of Abod, Gijduvan district, Koloydin village, Bauman district, and Buloqboshi village, Chust-Pop district ¹.

According to the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) dated April 20, 1930, "On the legal status of those displaced for labor", command centers were established in all labor settlements where kulaks were exiled from collectivization regions.

to the "Regulation on Settlements for the ²Rich and Kulak Elements in the UzSSR" of June 20, 1930 of the Soviets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of the UzSSR. The regulation stipulates that the settlements are designed for 20-25 farms and are as far away from neighboring villages as possible. The place was determined by the district executive committee. Not only in this district, but also in other districts of Uzbekistan, wealthy families were forcibly settled in settlements.

The Presidium of Okrijrokom appointed a representative in agreement with the OGPU body to manage the settlement. The representative had powers such as keeping the population of the settlement, ensuring public order and security, monitoring the execution of the orders of higher authorities, and registering the civil status. It is determined that there will be 3 policemen at the disposal of the representative. It is allowed to leave the settlement only with the permission of the representative.

The administration apparatus of the settlement is provided from the local budget. It is established that executive committees of the district and district will exercise general leadership and control over their activities ³.

In the settlements, the GPU hired spies to monitor the political mood of the exiles. According to the information of Karutsky, the deputy head of the Central Asian autonomous representative office of the OGPU, and Krukovsky, the head of the information department, on

¹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. – P.312 – 313.

² Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.273.

³ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 274-275.

December 9, 1930, 4 people from among those exiled in the Shafirkon region were recruited to the service of the agency ⁴.

At the meeting of A.A. Andreev's commission on March 31, 1931, the issue of "Settlement of kulak families" was discussed. At the meeting, which was attended by Postishev, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, G. Yagoda from the OGPU, and the Zaporozhets, the issue of "relocation of the rich in Central Asia" was also discussed. He allowed the Sredazburo to internally relocate the rich in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to the northern regions far from the border ⁵. It was on the basis of this decision that the number of "kulak settlements" in Uzbekistan increased to 13 as a result of the internal exile of wealthy kulak households, which was completed in the spring and summer of 1931.

The highly secret decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) on May 20, 1931 "On the Ears" was the main factor in the long-term continuation of the "exile of the ears" in the system of political repressions during the collectivization process. It was with this decision that the proposal of A.A. Andreev's commission to transfer the administrative, organizational and economic management of exiles to the OGPU was accepted ⁶. The OGPU authorities began a comprehensive study of all "kulak settlements" in the union. Control over deportees was strengthened.

On July 1, 1931, the ⁷completely secret decision of the USSR Central Committee "On the Settlement of Special Displaced Persons" legally confirmed that the administrative management of special displaced persons and the use of their labor in economic affairs were assigned to the OGPU bodies.

According to the information of the OGPU, on July 1, 1931, there were a total of 19 "ear settlements" in Central Asia, 17 of which were established in the territory of Uzbekistan ⁸. In July 1931, 678 households with 2263 people were exiled in these settlements. The number of settlements and the number of inhabitants in them changed regularly. During this period, not a single settlement was established in Karakalpakstan ⁹(see Appendix 7).

Despite the fact that the first "ear settlements" were established in Uzbekistan in 1930, they were left to their own devices. In order for settlements to regularly carry out agricultural work, it is stipulated in the regulation that the products grown on the land plots allocated by the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the UZSSR should be sold to the state preparatory bodies and cooperatives at contract prices. But undeveloped, bad land was allocated to settlements. The dwellings were either unprepared or in a completely dilapidated condition. Due to the lack of working animals and agricultural tools, it was very difficult to organize the production process. In particular, in the spring of 1931, in the settlement of Jilvan, the land was left ¹⁰uncultivated due to the lack of working animals and farming tools and insufficient control 34 ra.

The settlements in Kokon are located on a hill that needs to be developed with a total area of 1500 tanobs and are divided into 7 plots. According to the contract agreement, 432 tanobs of "Kora Korpa" settlement, 508 tanobs of "Mayda Yulgun" settlement, and a total of 940 tanobs of land will be used for cotton cultivation. As of July 1, 1931, the people of both settlements acquired 415 tons of land. Because of this, until the last days of April, the settlements had no other agricultural tools except 2 horses, 2 oxen, a few donkeys, and only 150 hoes. They were also rented out by the Kokan City

⁴RF FHX MA. Fund 2, list 8, case 811, sheet 13.

⁵Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . 1930-1940: V 2 kn. Kn.1./ Otv.ed N.N. Pokrovsky .- M.: ROSSPEN, 2005. - S. 287 .

⁶ Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . - S. 3 04 .

⁷ Politburo and Christianity: vysylka, spetsposelenie . - S. 318-319.

⁸UzR PDA, fund 58, list 7, case 251, sheet 2.

⁹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 309.

¹⁰ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.293.

Council. From May 1931, the situation changed, local organizations sent 7 oxen to the settlements. A tractor was temporarily allocated and plowed 72 acres of land. By July 1, 1931, both settlements had 6 horses, 15 oxen, 17 cattle, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 150 hoes and 5 carts ¹¹.

The settlement in Akdarya region is located on 294 acres of orchards and is divided into 4 plots. All the deportees lived in reed huts in one plot near the village of Sidon. No buildings were built for living and working. There are 5 horses, 3 oxen, 6 donkeys, 4 ploughs, 2 trowels, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 25 hoes and 3 scythes in the 24 ravillage ¹².

Three settlements in the Ikramov region are located on the banks of the Karadarya near the villages of Rovatak, Shambulok and Kara Arik. The exiles lived in reed huts, some families settled in abandoned houses, a mosque and a damaged rice drying building. There is irrigated land in the settlement 162 ra, and all the land has a fixed assignment ¹³.

4 horses and 16 oxen were allocated for irrigated land in Obad settlement of Gijduvan district . 68 ra The fixed task is 50% completed. The reason for such a low indicator was the lack of live and non-living agricultural inventory, the inconvenient location of plots and the lack of feed. The settlement is not provided with European-type agricultural inventory ¹⁴.

The general situation in Jilvan settlement of Bauman district, kulak settlements of Denov district and Yangiyol was as shown above.

The food supply of the exiles was extremely poor. Local Soviet authorities and the People's Commissariat of Trade (Narkomtorg) have been trying to solve this problem under various pretexts. There was no food supply in the settlements until the harvest. Until July 1931, not a single settlement was completely supplied with bakery products and industrial goods. In order to find food, the exiles visited their relatives in turn. Some kulaks made a living by selling firewood in the market. Due to the lack of food, women regularly turned to the commandants of the settlement and demanded that they meet their food needs or be allowed to go to the village and bring food ¹⁵.

The mood of the exiles was bad because the Akdarya settlement was not completely supplied with bakery products and industrial goods. They assessed their living in such conditions as physical extermination . There were also cases where they expressed their displeasure in the form of an ultimatum. Rumors of fleeing the settlement and joining the armed movement against the Soviet regime were revealed.

Based on the above situation, it should be noted that the organization of "ear settlements" established in the spring of 1930-1931 was unsatisfactory. The issue of housing, the supply of food and industrial goods has not been completely resolved.

With the decision of the Presidium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated July 3, 1931 "On the procedure for restoring the civil rights of exiled kulaks", the legal status of exiles was determined for the first time ¹⁶. From August 1931, the term "special resettled ones" (spetspereselenets) began to be used for the exiled "ears" ¹⁷.

On August 6, 1931, the commission on kulaks of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b) considered the issue "On determining the number of kulak farms to be deported from collectivization districts to kulak settlements". In 1931, the commission determined the number of households to be deported to kulak settlements at 1,550. It was also decided to establish 4 additional "ear settlements": 1. Kara arik - 1200 ra occupied the area in Narpay district. intended for 500 households; 2. Kalla

¹¹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. – P.304 – 305.

¹² Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 305, 312.

¹³ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 305.

¹⁴ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2 . - S. 306.

¹⁵ In that place.

¹⁶ Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. - B. 461

¹⁷ In that place.

Khasan - took the field in the Karadarya region . 800 raintended for 300 farms; 3. Yozyovon massif - 1500 raoccupied the area in Margilan region. intended for 500 households; 4. Golden Horde - occupied the field in Mirzachol region . 1000 raIt is intended for 250 households ¹⁸.

A special apparatus for the management of "kulak settlements" was established under the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs for the development of lands allocated to "kulak settlements". The distribution department of the Central Committee of the UzKP(b) was instructed to allocate representatives to Karadarya and Mirzachol regions within 3 days. The representatives had to reach these regions immediately and carry out preliminary preparatory work on the establishment of settlements.

First of all, the commission determined from which regions and how many farms will be transferred to the 2 newly created "early settlements". Among them: 75 from Andijan district in Narpay district, 75 from Namangan district, 25 from Zelensky district, 75 from Stalin district, 50 from Yangikurgan district, 50 from Tashkent district, 75 from Margilan district, 50 from Kudash district, 25 from Upper Chirchik district. economy; 50 farms from Old Bukhara, 50 from Vobkent, 25 from Karadarya, 25 from Bauman district, and 75 from Samarkand have been decided to be relocated to Altyn Orda settlement in Mirzachol district ¹⁹.

According to the OGPU's "Temporary Regulations on the Functions of the Settlement Administration in the Regions Where Special IDPs Are Settled and the Rights and Obligations of Special IDPs" dated October 25, 1931, OGPU command posts were established in special settlements. They were subordinated to departments under the autonomous representative office of the OGPU or district and district commanders. Commandant's staffs were appointed by the OGPU and worked under the leadership of district executive committees, in accordance with the functions of village soviets in the performance of normal administrative functions.

On November 22, 1931, the Commission on Special Displaced Persons of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) decided to establish special settlements near the state cotton farms in Uzbekistan. He allowed the exiled kulak-rich families to be used as labor force in these state cotton farms ²⁰. At the suggestion of Sredazburo, an additional 1000 kulak-rich households will be transferred to Uzbekistan from Turkmenistan. The main reason for this was that the cotton farms in Uzbekistan were not sufficiently supplied with workers. Because most of the workers in the state cotton farms "Savai", "Khazorbog", "Uchkurgan" and "Dalvarzin" in Uzbekistan are people sent by labor exchanges from Penza, Samara, Ulyanovsk and other places, and they have absolutely no knowledge of cotton farming ²¹.

On November 25, 1931, the autonomous representative of the OGPU in Central Asia, E.G. Evdokimov, informed G. Yagoda that he and the directive authorities of Uzbekistan agreed on the issue of moving 10,000 families to the interior regions, and it is known that three settlements were established in the cotton farms "Quyikhon", "Narpay" and "Angor". does ²²

In the fall of 1931, the OGPU handed over 2,073 farms consisting of 10,472 people in special settlements in Central Asia to the "Sredazsovkhokhlopok" trust under a contract. Also, scattered and special displaced persons without permanent residence were concentrated in 5 settlements ²³.

Since 1932, the number of special settlements and special settlements in Uzbekistan has been increasing. According to the contract between UZSAIT of OGPU and Sovkhokhlopkom, labor

¹⁸ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 316.

¹⁹ Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S.317.

²⁰Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. B. 462.

²¹Shamsutdinov R.T. Rural tragedy: collectivization, exile, exile. B.449

²²Featured work. B. 463.

²³Tragedy sredneaziatskogo kishlaka... T.2. - S. 319.

settlements in Uzbekistan were established under state cotton farms. Special attention was paid to the full use of the labor of special displaced persons and their permanent settlement in the places of exile.

on April 2, 1932 "On improving the cultural, domestic and sanitary conditions of ²⁴special displaced persons", "Sovkhozpakhta" was assigned the task of developing a specific plan for the provision of housing for the deportees.

As a result of the internal exile in Central Asia on May 22-24, 1932, a total of 4,866 rich people from Uzbekistan were placed in labor settlements in the republican state farms of USAZITL ²⁵. In 1932, as a result of the Soviet government's policy of struggle for cotton independence, the largest number of 27,799 special landslides were brought to Central Asia than in other regions ²⁶(see Appendix 10). 2,758 of the 2,847 people listed as "other reasons for arrival" in the table in the appendix of the dissertation, in our opinion, are a special category that was individually placed in special settlements as a result of the rapid actions of the OGPU in April 1932. These are rich peasants who were anti-Soviet and were punished for not more than 3 years for not fulfilling the strict orders of the government ²⁷. Their families were relocated after settling in the settlement economically.

During 1932, a total of 71,236 people from various regions (except internal exiles) were forcibly settled in special settlements in the Soviet Union ²⁸, and the largest part of them (39.4%) was diverted to Central Asia. With this indicator, Kazakhstan (39.4%) and Ural (14.2%) also left behind ²⁹. Another point worthy of attention is that in 1933, not a single special settlement was received in the settlements of Central Asia.

In 1934-1937, the deportation to special settlements in Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan, continued. The decision of the Central Committee of the USSR dated April 20, 1935 "On the economic resettlement of exiles from the USSR, the North Caucasus and Moscow" was ³⁰adopted. A week later, on April 26, 1935, the head of the GULAG, M.D. Berman, sent a report to the head of the OGPU, G.Yagoda ³¹.

By 1935, those exiled to special settlements in Uzbekistan were economically settled. On March 1, 1934, the OGPU, together with the USSR Central Committee, established a system of concluding labor contracts between economic bodies and hired labor migrants. Because providing industrial goods and food products to the families of hired labor refugees was entrusted to the economic bodies ³².

²⁴UzR MDA, fund 837, list 26, case 384, sheets 5-8.

²⁵UzR MDA, 837-fund, 26-list, 384-ish, 16-17; Pages 49-51.

²⁶Zemskov V.N. Spetsposelentsy v USSR 1930-1960. - M.: Nauka, 2003. - S. 20-23 .

²⁷UzR MDA, fund 837, list 26, case 384, sheets 17-18.

²⁸ Ivnitsky N.A. Collectivization and rasskulachivaniya (v nachale 30-x godov) - M.: 1996. - S. 196.

²⁹ See: Polyan P. Ne po svoey vole... History and geography prinuditelnyx migration v USSR . M .: OGI – Memorial , 2001 .

³⁰ Ivnitsky N.A. Sudba raskulachennyx v USSR. - M.: Sobranie, 2004. – S. 76.

³¹ Zemskov V.N. Spetsposelentsy v USSR, 1930-1960. - M.: Nauka, 2003. - S. 2 7

³² Featured work. - B. 32.