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**Annotation:** Uzbekistan's step towards independence arouses great social interest in re-understanding the long history of the struggle of its patriots, the formation of the idea of the national liberation movement as one of the reasons that ensured the achievement of state independence. After all, until independence, that is, under the rule of the autocratic regime, it was not allowed to restore the true history and let it reach the future. Because the ideology that served the interests of the autocratic regime and the Soviet historiography and history under its pressure did not allow for the true illumination of the history. In the south of the republic, in particular, in the Kashkadarya oasis, the "printers' movement"[1], which fought against the Soviet authoritarian regime, and their efforts towards freedom were not given an impartial assessment.

Kashkadarya was established as a district on October 1, 1924 on the basis of Behbudi, Guzor, and Shahrisabz uezds of the former Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. According to the reports of the executive committee of Kashkadarya region in 1924-1925, there were no "favorable conditions for the establishment of Soviet power" in the region. The armed struggle against the Soviets started on September 7, 1920 in Karshi, and on December 24 in Shahrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabog and Chirogchi was suppressed by the Red Army. The "counter-revolutionary organization" did not stop after the defeat, but changed the way of fighting against the Soviets. Bolshevik ideology calls these freedom fighters "printers".[2]

According to the official report of the provincial executive committee for 1924-1925, the main reason for the backward state of farms is first of all the oppression, then natural disasters. First, we will talk about printing, and then the "drought" will be analyzed. In that year, the harvest in Behbudi, Guzor, Chirakchi, Yakkabog and Shahrisabz fields will not be good.[3] In the above-mentioned areas, the rainfed crops were completely destroyed, and 80 percent of the crops were destroyed in the irrigated lands. For example, in Behbudi uezd, the yield was one ton per field. In the report, the "disorganization of the Soviet apparatus" comes in the third place. "During the establishment of the region, the Soviet apparatus had a shortage of 90 percent. The situation was especially difficult in the lower apparatus: the role of village councils was performed by amins and elders, often relatives of former beys, people appointed by them, who tried to take advantage of the situation as much as possible. Due to the illiteracy of a large part of the population, it was difficult to find the necessary employees. The fact that the cities of Behbudi and Guzor are in ruins, harsh natural climate, low salary - all this could not attract employees from other districts, it was almost impossible to find experienced employees." At the time of the establishment of the province, the budget deficit was one of the main critical points of activity. According to this document, in 1924-1925, the lack of necessary funds led to the failure to implement planned activities and the inability to pay wages on time. This also caused employees to be unable to work for a long time. During this period, communication between the center and other regions with the province was carried out in the form of a telegraph and a postal service. Even so, the report notes that mail exchange with the capital of the republic, Samarkand, was connected with the Kogon-Karshi-Guzor communication lines, which would have 3 times a week. Until March 15, 1925, mail wagons went to Shahrisabz randomly, and this connection was established only when it was possible to hitch a wagon. Although telegraph stations are far from the city, they are connected with communications departments, and mail from Samarkand arrives daily. Even so, Shahrisabz and Guzor will be in contact with him 3 days a week.

During 1924-1925, 2 plenums and 68 meetings of the regional executive committee were held in connection with organizational and administrative affairs. In addition to states, budget issues, the project of administrative division of the region will be considered. The executive committee also puts "support to villages affected by oppression" on the agenda. But the main focus was on tax, election and planting campaigns "at a high level". For this purpose, the members of the presidium of the regional executive committee will be assigned to the places and mobilized, extensive campaigns will be carried out. While the report highlights the lack of funds for increasing the number of shura officers, this lack does not prevent the number of policemen from increasing. In particular, during this period, the composition of the police force will be increased from 137 to 184 people, and the number of volunteer police officers provided by the state will be increased to 245 people.

At the beginning of 1924, there were 33 policemen in Karshi, and at the end of the year, their number was increased to 97, and volunteers were increased to 20 more. In Shahrizabz, this indicator will be increased from 53 to 61 people at the beginning of the year. At the same time, the number of employees of the criminal investigation agency will be increased from 14 to 37. Despite this, the level of crimes of robbery, armed invasion, murder, rape, theft, possession of weapons, abuse of power was high in the region. Out of 711 crimes, 203 were solved.

In the first half of the 20s of the 20th century, the number of agricultural plots was extremely small, as there was an institution of the Land Department in the regional administration.[4] Only in Behbudi, Koson, Guzor and Shahrizabz there were a total of 4 agricultural plots. This means that the Soviets have almost no importance in the field of agriculture. It is envisaged that the agricultural plots will show the advanced methods of tillage, and the farmers will learn to use the tillage, planting crops, be aware of agricultural machinery, etc. Due to the lack of knowledge of the local land, water, and climate conditions of the leaders selected for the agricultural plots, the activities of the agricultural plots ended without results. By the end of 1926, the supply of agricultural machinery began in the agricultural areas. In 1925, there were 11 tractors in the region. 3 of these tractors were allocated to Behbudi uezd, 2 to Koson, 2 to Guzor and 4 to Shahrizabz. In these years, the locust disaster also affected the agriculture of the region. Specialists of the Zarafshon OZRA Bureau will help in the fight against it. In 1924, locusts occupied 2,880 hectares of land in Behbudi uezd, and in general, this disaster destroyed the crops of 5,000 hectares of land in the uezd. In Guzor, this indicator reached 1500 tanobs. At the same time, the province was also considered a land of cattle breeding. During this period in Kashkadarya, there were 4 veterinary plots in Behbudi, Koson, Guzor, Shahrizabz, all of which were at the disposal of the Land Department.

One of the social issues in the 30s of the 20th century is the attitude towards pensioners. On August 28, 1932, the decision of the Central Committee of the Soviets "On providing for the families of soldiers conscripted into the Red Army" was very significant. But the implementation of this decision was completely ignored. First of all, the population did not know anything about this decision, its implementation was not controlled by the relevant courts. For example, in areas such as Guzor, Chirakchi, Koson, families of red soldiers and disabled people were not given food and allowances at all. In Chiraqi District, 11,000 soums for 1932 were not given to the residents. In Shahrizabz - 14,638 soums, in Guzor - 8,400 soums, in Kos - 5,071 soums, the funds were not used in the social treasury.

On June 14, 1930, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Kashkadarya District Soviets adopted a decision "On providing the population with meat", according to the decision, the export of large and small cattle from the territory of the district was prohibited. 200 grams of meat was set for the workers of the Karshi station, cotton factories, and the Kitab station, and it was decided to distribute 100 grams of meat per capita to the city population as a whole. Supplying the population with meat was in the same situation in other cities of the region. This difficult situation in providing the population with meat is a consequence of the policy of forced confiscation of the population's

property through generalization in the 1930s. Farmers who did not want to hand over their cattle and sheep to the collective farm kept their cattle in hiding or drove them to other regions and sold them for slaughter. All this brought the situation in the region to an irreparable level.

In a number of documents, such as "On the Work of Social Welfare Bodies" of the Central Committee of the Soviet of the Republic of May 1935 and "On the Restructuring of Social Welfare Work in the Uzbek SSR" of the Central Committee of the USSR on May 7, 1936, together with the progress made in the work of social welfare bodies in the republic, gross defects in its operation are analyzed. In the activity of these courts, the fact that the allocated funds were not handed over to their owners was strongly criticized due to the fact that the calculation of the deficit pensioners in all cities and districts of Kashkadarya region was not known. In Shahrizabz and other districts of Kashkadarya, social security agencies were filled with unqualified and irresponsible employees who did not know their work, and these agencies operated in completely unfavorable working conditions. These offices were located in dilapidated buildings and old courtyards. In winter, the rooms were not heated, and there were no simple desks and chairs for work.

Thus, in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, the level of social life of the inhabitants of the Kashkadarya oasis was far behind. Non-utilization of funds allocated by the state in areas such as public education, pre-school education, health care, and agriculture led to a sharp decrease in the standard of living of the population. There was also a lack of personnel to serve the industry in the oasis. Some of them did not have the required level of education. Such situations served to increase the number of problems in the social life of the oasis.

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