



The Process of Industrialization in Karakalpakstan and Coverage of Political Repressions in Memoir Literature

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Abstract

This scientific work provides information on the process of industrialization in Karakalpakstan and coverage of political repressions in memoir literature. The author emphasized the positive aspects of this process. The industrialization policy carried out in Uzbekistan between 1930 and 1940 was a structural and integral part of the colonial policy of the Soviet government and the Communist Party.

Keywords: *Industrialization; Karakalpakstan; Political Repressions; Memoir Literature; Policy; Integral Part; Colonial Policy; Soviet Government; Communist Party; Soviet Government*

Introduction

The main condition for any national independence depends on the presence in this country of modern developed industry, heavy industry. The Soviet authorities, who understood this perfectly well, set themselves the task of bringing the central regions, that is, Russian industry, into the ranks of advanced countries. But in relation to the regions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, this policy was implemented with completely different goals—based on the interests of the center. The industrialization policy pursued in Uzbekistan in the 1930s and 1940s was a structural and integral part of the colonial policy of the Soviet government and the Communist Party. To justify such a policy, the Soviet government put forward the idea of the “USSR—a single economic complex”. Based on this idea, the central authorities decided which branch of the national economy to develop in Uzbekistan. Mainly in the 1930s and 1940s, industries producing mainly industrial products developed in the Republic. The industrialization in our republic was slow at first. At that time, the field of handicrafts was considered one of the most important industries. The industry consisted mainly of enterprises processing agricultural products, 2/3 of which were cotton industry. The rapid industrialization of the country increased the amount of these funds from year to year: in 1926, 161,000 rubles were allocated for the development of industry, in 1930—3,150,000 rubles, and in 1932—5,936,000 rubles. In 1927–1932, there were 435 industrial enterprises in Karakalpakstan, including small craft enterprises, and 4,516 people worked in this industry. The district of Muynak is a large industrial region recognized as a major one, but the economy of the republic developed in the agricultural and industrial direction. Pirjan Seitov stated that the entry of Karakalpakstan into the Uzbek SSR became the basis for the rapid industrial development of our region. In 1937, Pirjan Seitov was appointed permanent representative of the Government of the USSR to the Council of People’s Commissars of the Uzbek SSR (on the basis of the order of the Chairman of the

Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR dated March 3, 1937). Pirjan Seitov worked in this position until December 1937.

The Permanent Representative of the Government of Karakalpakstan to the National Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan Pirjan Seitov is glad to cooperate with prominent statesmen of the Uzbek people Akmal Ikramov (The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan), Fayzulla Khodjaev (Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan), Yuldosh Okhunboev (Chairman of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan). "At the reception of these persons", Pirjan Seitov recalls, "Many issues related to Karakalpakstan were resolved, and my requests for granting certain privileges to the people of Karakalpakstan were accepted". I made the most important proposals to the Government of Uzbekistan, and they were approved. However, implementing the policy of industrialization in the conditions of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, the central government sought primarily to create a socialist industry and a socialist system in the economy of the republic as a whole. The policy of development and industrialization of Karakalpakstan's industry served primarily the interests of the Center, and the republic was considered as an important raw material country that meets the industrial needs of the central regions. First of all, such sectors of the economy of Karakalpakstan as the fuel industry and electricity production have developed rapidly.

In addition, one of the priorities set by the Center for Agricultural Research was the rapid development of agricultural sectors, such as cotton growing and cocoon cultivation, processed as technical raw materials and intended for export from Karakalpakstan to the industrialized republics of the USSR.

Cotton cultivation was targeted, and by the 1940s, a plan to plant cotton was implemented in all areas. For example, in 1938, the district of Kegeyli fulfilled a plan for growing cotton, M. Jumanazarov was awarded the Order of Honor and began working as a deputy of the Karakalpak ASSR and the Uzbek USSR. His activity as the head of the district has been preserved in the lines of songs, in the memoirs of contemporaries and is evidence of the economic development of the Republic. For example, the place where the Amudarya flows near Kegeyli was considered very dangerous. Therefore, M. Jumanazarov was always found in the spring near the Shortanbay canal. The main focus is on cotton cultivation. M. Jumanazarov has five slogans preserved among the people: harvesting, digging, fertilizing, cotton picking, harvesting.

The harvested crops were sent to cotton factories built in Turtkol, Khojaly, Chimbay, Kungrad districts. From year to year, large amounts of funds were allocated to industry, for example, in 1938, the amount of funds allocated for the development of the republic's industry reached 20 million. Most of these funds were spent on the construction of cotton mills in our republic, a meat and fish cannery in Muynak. That is, it shows that the development of industrial production in Karakalpakstan is extensive and is considered one of the important links in the creation of a raw material economy. The task of the industry was mainly the processing of raw materials and the development of this industry.

Thus, industrialization is a comprehensive program of the Center for Industrial Development, which included the creation of new industries and industrial centers in the economy of the republic, the training of skilled workers and the creation of new jobs, as well as solving social problems. But industrialization in the conditions of Karakalpakstan, although considered by the Center as an "integral part" of the industrialization policy of the USSR, had its own characteristics. The national economy of Karakalpakstan was supposed to ensure the development of certain sectors of the economy, which freed the USSR from the most necessary products imported from abroad. Such purposeful orientation of the development and industrialization of the republic's industry further determined that Karakalpakstan, which is considered the raw material base of the industry for some industrial regions of the USSR due to its geographical and natural conditions, is a republic that supplies raw materials.

However, the Soviet government diverted funds to implement the industrialization policy by plundering agriculture. For example, the process of revolutionary transformations and reforms carried out in Karakalpakstan in the first ten years of the Soviet state did not cover land relations and practically did not change the social structure of the village. Due to the land reform, some changes took place in land relations, as a result, by 1928, in villages before the creation of collective farms, the main force became the average owners, that is, according to organizations dealing with the land issue, they became “the main and strongest social class”.

At that time, the basis of the republic’s agriculture was made up of individual peasant farms. They played an important role in the process of industrialization, as the main product producers, they paid great attention to the restoration and development of agriculture, especially cotton, and maintained the productive forces in the period of revolutionary changes.

For example, individual farmers actively participated in the development of the cooperative movement. Their ability to use social relations has made it easier for them to work in cooperatives. Credit, supply and marketing and other simple production cooperatives were widespread among farmers. They are considered a strong factor in the economic development of rural areas. Through cooperatives, the activities of the private sector were regulated, government loans were distributed, and peasants were attracted to advanced forms of farming. According to the participants of this process, it was a clear and realistic way to develop agriculture on the basis of individual peasant farming. The peasant efficiently and economically farmed on his private land, relying on intuitive experience accumulated over the centuries.

In the spring of 1930, Karakalpakstan began to pursue a policy of “eliminating the Kulaks as a class”. The main feature of rich farms: the constant use of mercenaries in them; the presence of flour, rice and oil mills; the rental of agricultural tools; it consisted of usury, trading activities and work with other unearned income. The farms of rural priests also belong to the rich farms.

However, mass actions directed against the rich have sometimes led to unfair oppression of middle-class households.

In the memoirs of Old stager K. Kamalov, he describes the situation in the villages of Karakalpakstan in the pre-war years: “In the pre-war and post-war years, land clearing, loosening, plowing, cotton cultivation were carried out, harvesting was carried out manually on collective farms. In the spring, the fields were plowed with ox, horse and camel plows”.

The people, who did not have tools for cultivating the soil, plowed the land with shovels and plows and engaged in farming. People lived in poverty. There are no wooden floors covered with straw in the houses, it is damp, individual farms lived in black houses in the bitter winter cold. In the pre-war years, there were no collective farms, so there was no equipment. A horse, a horse borrowed only from rich people. “Camels were the main force of the collective farm”. After the confiscation of the property of the rich, the Soviet state pursued a policy of repression against the clergy, which by the mid-1930s led to an almost overwhelming presence of this class in the cities. In rural areas, their influence was still small. In his autobiographical story, J. Aymurzaev describes the propaganda work carried out during this period and says: “In rural area, people’s relationships with each other and their social views gradually began to form. Customs and traditions began to adapt to the new life, albeit a little. The rich remnants of Mullah Eshan in the government began to reveal the actions against him”. That is, according to the author, in the mid-1930s, a struggle against priests began in the villages. In this autobiographical story, a resident of the village of Takhtakupir district testifies that the propaganda campaign held in Kyzyl Otov was mainly directed against priests.

During this period, the fate of independent intellectuals engaged in private practice ended in the same way as the fate of the clergy. The development of public education in general and higher education institutions, healthcare, cultural and educational institutions in particular limited the scope of their

activities, and a strict tax policy cut off sources of livelihood. At the same time, many intellectuals began to work on the side of the Soviet government.

The annexation of Karakalpakstan to Uzbekistan in 1936 became a historical event and gained importance in the history of both peoples. The Government of Uzbekistan has used all opportunities to improve the national economy of Karakalpakstan. But there were also a number of shortcomings on the part of the members of the current local government, because in 1937, members of the government and members of the regional party committee began to be imprisoned in Karakalpakstan.

In Karakalpakstan, members of the government and members of the regional party committee began to be imprisoned. In this regard, on June 8, 1937, Fayzulla Khodjaev criticized Joma Kurbanov, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and sent an important letter to the government of Karakalpakstan: "The Council of People's Commissars of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the State Planning Committee, as well as the People's Commissars of the Government of Karakalpakstan, have not yet submitted proposals for the third five-year period to the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the State Planning Committee. Accordingly, the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, without having the results of the preliminary decision of the State Planning Committee of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Council of People's Commissars on certain sectors of the economy and cultural development of the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was forced to make his decision. The Council of People's Commissars of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan considers it an unacceptable situation that the leadership bodies of Karakalpakstan should be sidelined in the development of the third five-year issues". The government of Karakalpakstan had to actively form a new government system to implement these issues, which created a number of problems.

Korochkin says that the main feature of this period is that the Bolsheviks who came to power conducted the largest experiment in the history of mankind, and the most controversial in terms of results. As a result of his reforms, a society based on new socio-economic relations has been formed in Uzbekistan.

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