

**EXPERIENCE OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND MECHANIZATION OF
COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE ANDIJAN REGION IN THE PERIOD AFTER THE
SECOND WORLD WAR**

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Abstract

The "Savay" state farm, as we have already said, for a long time in the post-war years could not overcome the backwardness of production indicators. True, a continuous expansion of cotton fields was achieved - it exceeded 4000 hectares. However, state plans were not fulfilled, both in terms of productivity and in terms of product cost, except for 1955.

After the 20th Party Congress, state material and technical assistance to backward farms, including backward state farms, was strengthened. The main fund of the "Savay" state farm also increased significantly.

Key phrases

Plowing, K. Avazmatov, Moscow, Harvest season, Mechanic-drivers, "SXS-1,2" brand machine, Central Committee, average monthly amount, "Savay" state farm, profitability.

Introduction. All issues, from plowing to sowing, cotton cultivation, and the organized conduct of the harvest campaign, were at the center of attention of the party committee, the directorate, and the main specialists of the state farm.¹

But the main force in carrying out all the agrotechnical work - the workers of the state farm - were creating material wealth in the fields with their own labor. To fulfill the party congress's directives on increasing agricultural production and developing cotton farming, it was necessary to work with people and, as Qo'chqorboy Avazmatov mentioned above, explain the essence of the matter to them and mobilize them. As Lenin noted, "Only one who believes in the people and drinks from the spring of vibrant folk art can achieve victory and retain power." At the same time, attention should be paid to improving their material and living conditions.

The sovkhos directorate implemented these measures in accordance with our party's slogan: "Everything is for the people, for the happiness and well-being of the people!" This issue was also at the center of attention of the party organization. Hot meals began to be prepared in all departments, and bakeries operated. Additional funds were allocated to expand the network of nurseries and kindergartens to facilitate the work of women with children.

In each department, land was allocated for growing vegetables and melons necessary for the general nutrition of workers. Field sheds were decorated in each brigade. The radio receiver was equipped with newspapers and magazines, and a flowerbed was created.

¹ Yunusovich, H. M. (2024). Experiences Related to the Fine Fiber Cotton of Uzbekistan during the Years of Soviet Authority. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 4(9), 129-132.

At the initiative and under the supervision of the director of the state farm, Comrade K. Avazmatov, the planting of trees was intensified with the intention of creating separate shady places in each section for the recreation and good rest of the workers.²

Literature analysis and methodology. In 1956, the state farm planted cotton seeds on 4,300 hectares, yielding 25 centners per hectare instead of the planned 24.2 centners, and the cotton harvesting plan was fulfilled by 103 percent. In subsequent years, cotton yields on the state farm continued to increase.

This can be seen in the table below:

Years	Cotton area (hectares)	Per hectare (centners)		As a percentage of the plan	Gross output (tons)
		in the plan	in practice		
1953	4208	26	23,4	92,9	9901
1956	4300	24,2	25,0	103,2	10736
1957	4300	25	25,6	102,4	11001
1958	4300	25,5	26,8	105,2	11536

As can be seen from the table, cotton production on the state farm has been progressively increasing since 1956. The earth did not expand. But the gross output increased year by year, which means that this can be achieved only with an intensive increase in yields. In 1958, it was possible to obtain a yield of 3.4 centners per hectare higher than in 1953.

This was the result of the selfless work of the collective of the state farm, in response to the call of our party, to further develop cotton growing. Such a high yield has not yet been achieved in the region of the Fergana Valley with unfavorable weather conditions.³

During these years, a sharp turn was made in the mechanization of cotton harvesting. As is known, the labor involved in hand-picking cotton is extremely arduous. For example, in the "Savay" state farm, all the labor spent on harvesting and delivering cotton from 1 hectare of land was 2-2.5 times greater than the labor spent on its care.

Machine cotton harvesting in the state farm mainly began in 1954. However, during these years, machine harvesting did not have much significance: This can be seen in the following table.

Main indicators	Years			
	1954	1955	1956	1957
Quantity of machine-picked cotton (tons)	519	687	650	420
Percentage of the gross harvest	7,5	6,6	6,0	3,8

Discussion. Machine-picked cotton picking, as everywhere, did not spread widely in the "Savay" state farm. In 1958, at the All-Union Council of Cotton Growers in Moscow, serious

² Ўзбекистон КП Марказий Комитети Партия Тарихи Институту ҳузуридаги Ўзбекистон ССР Колхоз Ва Совхозлари Тарихи Жамоатчилик Институту. Ўзбекистон колхоз ва совхозлари тарихи (II китоб) . – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон” нашриёти, 1970. – 59-б.

³ Р.Абдуллаев, М.Рахимов, Қ.Ражабов. Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917-1991 йиллар). – Тошкент: “O‘ZBEKISTON”, 2019.

discussions were held regarding machine harvesting, and a decision was made that "Mechanization of cotton harvesting is the most important stage in the struggle for the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing." That same year, the state farm workers thoroughly prepared for the implementation of the decisions of the Moscow Council.

As a result of the applied agrotechnical measures, cotton was grown for machine harvesting. Before the harvest season, the state farm's machine operators repaired the cotton harvesters. Special 20-day courses-seminars were organized for the training of mechanic-drivers.

As a result of all the measures taken, a sharp turn was made in the mechanization of cotton picking in 1958. This season, more than 2400 tons of cotton were harvested by machine. This amounted to 20.9 percent of the gross harvest.

The achievement of a simultaneous 17 percent increase compared to the previous year was a great merit of the state farm's machine operators. That same year, the fame of several remarkable machine operators spread throughout the republic. The mechanic-driver of the first section, Sharof Mavludov, picked an average of 3,570 kilograms of cotton per day on a "SXS-1,2" machine, which amounted to 102 tons per season. Additionally, machine operators like Sarvar Saidmerov, Marosh Toirov, and Janabek Khusanboev harvested 2000 kilograms of cotton per day, and during the season, up to 80-100 tons. The foundation of such machine operators played an important role in paving the way for machine harvesting across our republic.

Result. Thus, as a result of the Plenums of the Central Committee, the XX Congress of the CPSU, and the corresponding decisions of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, certain shortcomings in farm management were eliminated in the "Savay" state farm, and a number of important works were carried out to achieve high indicators in the intensive development of cotton growing and the development of other branches of agriculture, as well as to strengthen the state farm organizationally and raise the level of political and educational work among the population.⁴

The widespread application of new progressive methods of cotton cultivation in the state farm laid the foundation for increasing cotton yields. Some departments and brigades not only fulfilled the plan, but also harvested up to 30 centners per hectare. The positive changes that occurred in the production of the state farm in 1955-1958 also influenced the growth of the material well-being of the workers. The average monthly wages of the workers increased.

In 1954, the average monthly amount (in old currency) was 435 rubles, in 1956 it increased to 556 rubles, in 1957 - 688 rubles, in 1958 - almost 720 rubles. Almost all branches of the state farm became profitable.⁵

Conclusion. Analysis of the presented materials shows that in the second half of the 1950s, the "Savay" state farm implemented a comprehensive approach to the development of cotton growing and increasing the productivity of the farm. The growth during this period can be explained by the following main factors:

The experience of the "Savay" state farm shows that technical capabilities alone are not enough to achieve high results in agriculture. In this process, the combination of agrotechnical

⁴ Q.Usmonov, M.Sodiqov, S.Burxonova. History of Uzbekistan (textbook). - Tashkent.: "IQTISOD-MOLIYA", 2016.

⁵ Ўзбекистон КП Марказий Комитети Партия Тарихи Институту ҳузуридаги Ўзбекистон ССР Колхоз Ва Совхозлари Тарихи Жамоатчилик Институту. Ўзбекистон колхоз ва совхозлари тарихи (II китоб) . – Тошкент: "Ўзбекистон" нашриёти, 1970. – 63-б.

measures, mechanization, and social protection of workers was of decisive importance. The state farm's rise to profitability is the result of effective management reforms and the dedicated work of the collective.

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