

KOREAN COLLECTIVE FARMERS AND THEIR MAIN ACTIVITIES IN FERGHANA VALLEY

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Abstract: In this article describes the forced resettlement of the Korean people from the Far East to Central Asia, especially to the areas of Ferghana Valley in the late 30s of the 19th century and the creation of Korean kolkhoz in Andizhan, Namangan and Ferghana.

Key words: Korean people, Central Asia, Ferghana Valley, forced resettlement, Sovet State, Council of Peoples commissars, solution, Uzbek SSR, Uzbekistan, kolkhoz, special settlers, Korean collective kolkhoz.

The deportation of Koreans was the first mass deportation based on ethnicity in the post-civil war era in the USSR. It should be emphasized that the deported Koreans retained the status of full-fledged citizens in the places of exile, and they were not included in the category of "special displaced persons" and commandant control was not introduced over them. In general, the status of displaced Koreans was not clearly stated in official documents, but in practice they were classified as "administrative exiles".

In 1937, Koreans exiled from the Far East to Kazakhstan and Central Asia began to be transferred to the status of special refugees. In April 1945, there were a total of 123,000 exiled Koreans, of whom 46,000 lived in Kazakhstan, 74,500 in Uzbekistan, about 1,000 in Tula and Moscow regions, and 1,500 in Komi ASSR. Until now, they were in the status of "administrative exiles". Establishing a special regime for Koreans also required additional funds and certain difficulties. Therefore, the establishment of special control over exiled Koreans was not approved by the government. On July 4, 1945, by the directive of the NKVD of the USSR No.

1/13219, the status of "special resettled" was introduced only for Koreans temporarily working in coal mines in Tula region. In this regard, the Koreans in this region will be transferred to the neighboring Moscow region. In 1946, 1021 Koreans (986 men, 18 women, 17 children) with the status of "special resettled" were removed from this status and returned to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan [5.p.187-188.].

In the decision of August 21, 1937 of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Central Committee of the USSR on the resettlement of the displaced Korean population, the Soviets of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR and the Uzbek SSR immediately determine the regions where the displaced population will be resettled, create household and economic conditions for the displaced in new places, and provide appropriate assistance. it was noted that it is necessary to take the necessary measures" [5.p.65.].

Analysis of archival documents shows that secret decisions on large-scale relocation operations were communicated to the top leadership of the republics without prior discussion. As early as August 1937, D., the chairman of the Committee of the Uzbek SSR for the reception and resettlement of displaced Koreans. A special commission was established under the leadership of Kurbanov [4.p.123-12.]. However, the operational management of resettlement of displaced Koreans was assigned by the USSR Central Committee to the republican NKVD headed by Apresyan. All people's commissariats and institutions, as well as special commissions established in the regions for the resettlement of displaced persons, had to comply with the orders and instructions of the authorized body [6.p.3.]. The first echelons loaded with Koreans from the Far East entered Uzbekistan in early October. Naturally, neither the government nor the people of Uzbekistan were ready to receive and settle so many representatives of the population at once. In addition, during the deportation, the number of Korean households to be resettled in the republic was increased by 30-40 percent according to the initial plan, and the change

of resettlement areas, regions, and the amount of resettled population also caused additional difficulties. The first decision "On the resettlement of Korean farms" of the USSR Central Committee of the USSR, which determined the geography of the resettled Koreans in Uzbekistan, was adopted on September 16, 1937 [7.p.15.].

Until November 10, 1937, 16,307 Korean families consisting of 74,500 people were transferred from the Far East to the Uzbek SSR, and the plan of the Soviet Union government to deport 16,300 households to the UzSSR was fully implemented. After the resettlement of Korean families was completed, the commission of the USSR Central Committee on this matter was disbanded, and the resettlement of Korean families was entrusted to the Land Affairs Commissariat of the USSR and other commissariats. A special group of 12 people was established under the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the UZSSR for the settlement and organization of Korean farms, and the tasks assigned to them were determined [8.p.12.].

German Aleksandrovich Tsoi (born in 1918) recalls that he was one of the first to arrive in Andijan in an echelon from the Far East. First they came to the city of Kokand, from there the Korean families in 9 wagons were brought to the city of Andijan. They were placed in the cotton factory club No. 4 in the city of Andijan [8.p.12.].

The majority of Koreans were mobilized for agricultural work, and the experience of establishing Korean collective farms was widely applied in Uzbekistan. 13 Korean collective farms were established in Orta Chirchik region of Tashkent region, 6 in Lower Chirchik region, 4 in Upper Chirchik region, 9 in Samarkand region, 5 in Fergana region, 5 in Karakalpakstan ASSR, 3 in Khorezm region [7.p.74 -78.].

1 million 50 thousand rubles were allocated to carry out construction work, equipping and building barracks in Korean collective farms, according to the

decision of the Central Committee of the USSR of November 26, 1937, 1 million rubles were allocated to the People's Commissariat of State Farms of the UZSSR for the above purposes, and 50 thousand rubles to "Chirchik" " was transferred to the state rice farm [5.p.5.].

The decision of the SSC of the Uzbek SSR dated December 16, 1937 "On the use of the funds allocated by the Union government for the resettlement of Koreans" established the following measures for the resettlement of displaced Koreans and the establishment of their social and household life:

The cost estimate of 51991.61 thousand rubles presented by the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the UZSSR for the settlement and organization of 16307 Korean farms was approved, and it was shown that 37720.6 thousand rubles will be financed from long-term loans and 14271.0 thousand rubles from the state budget.

The cost of housing, construction of farm buildings, water supply to collective farmers for displaced households is 2,000 rubles per farm, and 19,600 thousand rubles for 9,800 farms placed in collective farms. It was indicated that a loan of 2000 rubles would be given to the Korean evacuees with a guarantee of repayment by the management of the respective collective farms. [5.p.51.]. And 1,800 rubles per farm and 11,712.6 thousand rubles were allocated to 6,507 farms placed in various organizations and institutions for the construction of houses for displaced Korean workers and servants. It was shown that loans to workers and employees are guaranteed by the administration of the state farm, factory or institution to which they are attached [5.p.52.].

In addition, 1,770,000 rubles for the purchase of tractors and vehicles (45 tractors, 60 trucks) for newly established Korean collective farms and collective farms where Koreans were additionally accommodated, transportation of Korean

evacuees to their respective places, temporary housing for 16,307 Korean families. 1,567.21 thousand rubles were allocated for preparation expenses.

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