UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE

R I V A R

Vol. 10, nº 29, 13-24, mayo 2023 | ISSN 0719-4994
Artículo de investigación
https://doi.org/10.35588/rivar.v10i29.5721

Deported Crimean Tatars in the Development of Productive Forces of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR in the 1960s-1980s

Tártaros de Crimea deportados en el desarrollo de las fuerzas productivas de la agricultura de la RSS de Uzbekistán en las décadas de 1960 y 1980

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Abstract

The purpose of the work is to study the impact of migration processes on industrial development and the increase in the labor force was mainly due to migration from the RSFSR and deported Crimean Tatars. Migration processes caused by political and economic factors in the conditions of deportation caused a change in the boundaries of resettlement, socio-demographic structure, level of education, and ethnic self-awareness of the Crimean Tatar people. Based on archival materials and documents, field research and interviews, and questionnaires of people of the older generation, the history of labor activity of deported Crimean Tatars in the Uzbek SSR in the 1960s-1980s has been reconstructed. The level of urbanization of emigration, contribution to economic development, labor achievements of Crimean Tatar workers and engineers of industrial enterprises, construction, and agriculture of the republic are considered. The results can become the basis for finding new ways to raise the economy at the expense of migrants.

Keywords: Crimean Tatars, deportation, labour activity, industry, mechanizer, brigade, enterprises.

Resumen

Los procesos de migración causados por factores políticos y económicos en condiciones de deportación provocaron un cambio en los límites del reasentamiento, la estructura sociodemográfica, el nivel de educación y la autoconciencia étnica del pueblo tártaro de Crimea. Estudiaremos el impacto de los procesos migratorios en el desarrollo industrial, donde el aumento de la fuerza laboral se debió principalmente a la migración de la RSFSR y los tártaros de Crimea deportados. En base a materiales y documentos de archivo, investigación de campo y entrevistas, junto a cuestionarios a personas de la generación anterior, se ha reconstruido la historia de la actividad laboral de los tártaros de Crimea deportados en la RSS de Uzbekistán en las décadas de 1960 y 1980; se consideran el nivel de urbanización de la emigración, la contribución al desarrollo económico, los logros laborales de los trabajadores e ingenieros tártaros de Crimea de empresas industriales, construcción y agricultura de la república. Los resultados pueden convertirse en la base para encontrar nuevas formas de impulsar la economía a expensas de los migrantes.

Palabras clave: tártaros de Crimea, deportación, actividad laboral, industria, mecanizador, brigada, empresas.

Recibido: 09/09/2022 · Aprobado: 17/11/2022 · Publicado: 02/05/2023

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Introduction

Dozens of enterprises from the western regions of the former USSR were evacuated to the Uzbek SSR. This subjected the Uzbek leadership and workers to a number of difficult military-economic and military-political issues. Thanks to the selfless work of the people of the Uzbek SSR, these enormous issues were resolved. In the shortest possible time, over 100 evacuated enterprises were housed, assembled and put into operation. For example, one of the evacuated military factories resumed production two months after it had been removed from its original site. To settle the evacuated enterprises, 400.000 m^2 of the production area was built. In 1943, the specific weight of the heavy industry was 48.6% against 14.3% in 1940.

With the growth of the industry, the number of workers grew steadily, whereas before 1940 there were 129.100 workers in the industry of the republic. In 1944 the number rose to 169 700, with the staff workforce being renewed by more than half. For example, in March 1944, the Uzbek metallurgical plant in Bekabad city consisted of highly skilled workers of different nationalities. Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian workers, engineers, technicians and foremen trained many thousands of Uzbeks. The average annual number of people employed in the national economy of the republic was 889 100 in 1950, including 254 600 thousand in the industry (Usmanov, 1984).

In the 1960-1980s, the Central Asian republics were the main regions of residence of the Crimean Tatar people. About 80% of the Crimean Tatar people lived in the Uzbek SSR. For example, in the information on anti-Soviet and nationalist statements among Crimean Tatar youth in connection with the appeal received by the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol) of Mr Kadyrov N. dated 15.06.1965, there is a statement. "That on the territory of Uzbekistan, mainly in the Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and Andijan regions, there approximately 160 thousand Tatars live who were displaced from the Crimea in 1944"[1] (Auanasova *et al*., 2021).

In a 1966 letter of CC CPU P.Y. Shelest to the CPSU Central Committee on the inexpediency of returning Crimean Tatars to Crimea, it was stated that there were 160 000 Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan. Party statistics were based on data from the Interior Ministry and KGB authorities. However, according to the 1970 census, there were 135426 Crimean Tatars in the Uzbek SSR, of whom 88002 (64.9%) were urban and 47424 (35.1%) were rural. In the reference and documents (started on January 26, 1967, ended on September 5, 1967) prepared for the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the citizens of Tatar nationality, residing in the Crimea and the order of applying article 2 of the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 28, 1956. Also, in the materials to the Decrees, there was information that more than 150 000

1 RGASPI F. M-1. op.1. D. 398.L.7.

Tatars resided in the Uzbek SSR mentioned. More than 45.000 Tatars displaced from Crimea have been employed in industry, and more than 30.000—in agriculture.[2]

According to M. Huboglo: the purpose of this placing in factory barracks, dugouts and supervision were to destroy the traditional economic way of life of the Crimean Tatars, a way of life that had been practised for centuries. Before the war, in their homeland of Crimea, they were predominantly engaged in agriculture and were particularly renowned for their skills as horticulturists, and wine and tobacco growers. In the areas of their new residence, settled in barracks, communal houses, hastily constructed dugouts and outhouses belonging to factories, the Crimean Tatars were forced to switch to hard work in various spheres of industry (Vozgrin, 2013; Aydin, 2021).

Distribution of Crimean Tatar workers according to different parameters

The rapid urbanisation of Crimean Tatars was based on a high level of education, mainly technical among the employed population. Before the war in their homeland of Crimea, they were predominantly employed in agriculture (Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3).

Table 1. Overall development of the network of cities and urban settlements in Uzbekistan, 1920-2011

Tabla 1. Desarrollo general de la red de ciudades y asentamientos urbanos en Uzbekistán, 1920-2011

Years	Number of urban settlements	Including Major	Large, medium and small towns, urban settlements
1920	44	37	7
1939	48	28	20
1959	101	33	68
1979	188	93	95
1989	221	124	97
2000	233	119	114
2007	233	119	114
2011	1198	119	1079

Source/fuente: United Nations ESCAP, 2013.

2 In GARF. F.R9479. op.1. D.159.L.28.

Table 2. The level of urbanisation of the Crimean Tatar population was one of the highest in the USSR and in Uzbekistan
Tabla 2. El nivel de urbanización de la población tártara de Crimea fue uno de los más altos en la URSS y en Uzbekistán

Years	Population size in the Uzbek SSR	As a % of the total population		Crimean Tatars in %	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1959	8.119	34.0	66.0		|
1970	11.799	37.0	63.0	64.9	35.1
1979	15.391	41.0	59.0	76.6	23.4

Source: author's table. Fuente: tabla del autor.

Table 3. Social structure of the Crimean Tatar population in the Uzbek SSR according to the 1979 All-Union census
Tabla 3. Estructura social de la población tártara de Crimea en la RSS de Uzbekistán según el censo de toda la Unión de 1979

-	All population including family members (both genders)	Employed population urban and rural (both genders)	Urban population including family members (both genders)	Urban employed population (both genders)	Rural population including family members (both genders)	Employed rural population (both genders)
Workers	89.063	40.636	68.391	31.469	20.672	9.167
Employees	26.209	17.231	20.856	13.848	5.353	3.383
Collective farmers	2.158	734	755	181	1.403	553
Fellows		3.241	-	2.774	-	467
Total	117.559	58.655	90.093	45.548	27.466	13.107

Source: author's table. Fuente: tabla del autor.

The share of workers in the overall composition of the Crimean Tatar population exceeded not only those of individual national republics but also those of the most developed economic regions of the USSR. The social composition of the total urban and rural population was as follows. Workers made up 75.8%; employees, 22.3%, and collective farmers, 1.9%. For the employed population of 58.655, the figure was, respectively, as follows. Workers made up 69.3%, employees 29.4% and collective farmers 1.3%. The highest concentration of the employed population was in the industry and made up 17.562 persons: construction, 7.654; education, 6.252, and transport, 4.776. The Crimean Tatar population, 41.402 (70.6%) employed in physical labour, was concentrated in machine building and metalworking, 7.780; construction, 4.169; sewing industry, 1.529; textile industry, 814, and agriculture, 3.472. The nationwide rate of persons employed predominantly in physical labour was 75.3% (Table 4).

Table 4. The distribution of Crimean Tatar workers by economic sector compared to republican and union figures was as follows in %
Tabla 4. La distribución de los trabajadores tártaros de Crimea por sector económico en comparación con las cifras republicanas y sindicales fue la siguiente en %

Sectors	USSR 1980	Uzbek SSR 1980	Crimean Tatars 1979
Industry and construction	39.0	23.0	43.0
Agriculture and forestry	20.0	38.5	11.1
Transport and communications	9.0	6.9	8.0
Trade and public catering	8.0	7.1	7.4
Healthcare	17.0	18.7	21.0
Administration	2.0	2.2	2.7
Other sectors	5.0	3.5	6.7

Source: author's table. Fuente: tabla del autor.

According to the All-Union census of 1979, 58.655 rural and urban Crimean Tatars were employed in the national economy, including in industry, 17.562; agriculture, 6.505; transport, 4.776; construction, 7.654; trade and public catering, 4.384; health care and social welfare, 4.343; public education, 6.252; culture and art, 483; science and scientific services, 1.064, and administration, 1.589. The minimal number of persons employed in culture and the arts, science and administration is evidence of the segregation of Crimean Tatars along ethnic lines by the state and party leadership of the Uzbek SSR (Ketners, 2020).

The population mainly engaged in physical labour (41.402 people) consisted of miners, 259; metallurgists, 305; machine builders, 7.780; chemists, 247; construction material workers, 255, and construction workers, 4.169. There were 291 people employed in railway transport and 6.288 in automobile transport. In the light industry and food processing, there were 2.343 textile and garment workers, and 318 food workers. In agriculture, there were 3.472 people employed, including 745 tractor drivers. There were also 2.279 people employed in crop production. 2.205 workers were employed in trade and public catering. The labour resources of Crimean Tatars, according to the 1979 census, amounted to almost 50.0% of the total number of the nation (Khayali, 2008).

Many Crimean Tatars worked in Uzbekistan's construction organizations; the leaders and organizers of Uzbekistan's construction industry were remarkable industrialists who knew their business: Minister of Construction Server Omerov, trust managers Ernest Khavadji, his brother Remzi Khavadji, Aziz Kerimov, Server Saranaev, Lentun Bezaziev, Eskender Ablyaev from Jizzak, Izzet Izetdinov; Deputy Trust Manager in Bekabad city, L. Appazov; Deputy Trust Manager in Ferghana. L. Appazov; the head of the trust No. 14 in the city of Fergana, Ernest Memetov the head of the laboratory of the Ministry of Construction, Rasim Adilshaev the head of IHB (Integrated

House-Building) in the city of Gulistan, Ablyamit Abduraimov the deputy head of the trust No. 7 in the city of Gulistan, Fikret Dervishev, Valera Kerimov and many others. A lot of the ministry's facilities were held by them. Nariman Ablyakimov is a director of the Uzmetkolkhozproekt Institute.

A total of 89.107 Crimean Tatars were employed in the national economy. Including industry, 23.185; agriculture, 262; transport, 8.713, and construction, 11.733. The largest group consisted of workers in mechanical engineering and metal working, 12.112; motor transport, 9.004; construction workers, 4.484; miners and metallurgists, 489, and flight and sewing industry, 2.129. There was a high concentration of Crimean Tatar workers in the Uzbek metallurgical plant named after V.I. Lenin. For example, in 1988 out of 9.424 employed workers, engineers and technicians at UMP 11.9% were Crimean Tatars. In March 1991, 463 workers and 75 engineers and technicians were employed at the plant. In 1989-1990, 412 workers and engineers were dismissed due to emigration to Crimea. At "Uzbekhimmash" in 1987, the number of workers, engineers and technicians was 4.065, including 602 Crimean Tatars.

In a foreign land, in the specific conditions of Soviet Central Asia, the ethnos occupied an "ecological niche" as an intermediary between not just industrial, but social strata: the heads of industrial enterprises and ordinary workers (Auanasova *et al*., 2018; Küçük and Karadayi, 2020). Crimean Tatars became shop managers, engineers and technicians. The directors and chief engineers of the leading industries in Asia were Russian in culture, the engineers and technicians were multi-ethnic but almost without exception from Russian culture, the rank-and-file workers were of traditional local ethnicities. Although the average level of education among Crimean Tatars was higher than that of many ethnic groups in the USSR, humanitarians were rare among Crimean Tatar intelligentsia; they tended to be representatives of the older generations who had lived until repatriation but had not survived it (Kulpin-Gubaidullin, 2013; Khrypko *et al*., 2020).

The Chirchik Transformer Plant on 1 January 1990 employed 4.681 workers, engineers and technicians, of whom 1,061 or 22.6% were Crimean Tatars. 74 people had higher education and 262 had specialised secondary education. According to Riza Abkhairov, chief specialist of the plant in the 70-80s, more than a quarter of the workers and specialists were Crimean Tatars who had been deported.

In 1970-1980 there were radical and qualitative changes in the production of the plant. At the same time, the production of new transformers of TMZ type of 630-1000 kVA with better parameters than those produced earlier was mastered. On the basis of developments of VIT and CF VIT a transformer TMN-2500/100 was produced, which was essentially the first example of the new voltage level of VIT at the plant. Thus, the managerial positions in Chirchik Transformer Plant were held by the following Crimean Tatars: V.B. Emirsalieva, R.A. Abzatov, C.S. Shalkharov, L.P. Gul, L.A. Memedlaev.

Distribution of Crimean Tatar labour force in factories

The proportion of local nationalities among the workers was still insignificant, the majority were Crimean Tatars and other non-indigenous peoples of the republic. In this connection, the placement of industrial enterprises in medium and small towns and in the district centres of the republic, which began in the late 1960s, is undoubted of great importance. From the labour biography of one of the engineers-technicians, Shukri Ibragimov: "After demobilization, he entered the construction department of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute of Industrial and Civil Construction."

In 1962 he got a job in Tashkent at the Concrete Products Plant No. 2 of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction. He worked 35 years and 9 months at the same enterprise and retired on June 13, 1998. Has went gone from the post of the master up to the head of production of the factory of 1 category (the plan of 100.000 cubic metres a year) with a group of 1200 workers and engineering-technical employees. The work was very intense, especially after the earthquake in Tashkent in 1966. People had to work in 3 shifts, on Saturdays and Sundays, and even on public holidays. The Ministry of Construction had a great task to organise work not only in Tashkent but throughout Uzbekistan. Our plant was the first in the USSR to start manufacturing floor slabs with solar steaming in specially created metal mould-snap, which gave excellent quality to the product and significantly saved energy (Korzhik, 1992).

At the planning, in the presence of the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan S. Rashydov and later President I. Karimov, there was a report on the successful implementation of the monthly schedules. All construction organisations, trusts and MMCs had a great need for our products. The main burden fell on our factory. Only RCP-2 manufactured such complex structures for ceilings of buildings and subways. My innovative suggestions were successfully applied in production, development of metal forms for manufacturing of 40x40cm. columncross sections up to 10m. long of new construction proved to be profitable and of high quality." In the first half of the 1960s, the Uzbek Iron and Steel Plant developed the production of low-alloy steels. The unit of continuous steel casting melted 19.5% of all metal produced. The innovators and inventors' movement were widespread at the plant, involving both workers and brigades, workshops and individual production units. Only in 1963, 157 workers and 111 engineers and technicians took part in this movement and implemented 292 rationalisation proposals. The workers R. Ablyazizov and U. Bairam-Ali, who made rationalisation proposals, were very active in the process.

The best practice of sheet metal tearer F. Khalilova made it possible to train 24 people in a 56-hour programme. The result was a 10.6% increase in the plan. In the rolling mill, 120 workers were trained in the method of work of roller M. Kucherov. Training of rollers contributed to the reduction of yield of second and third grades of steel, increased metal saving and improved technological discipline. The study of the thin-sheet mill works and the experience of F. Ablyakimov by other workers made it possible to increase the yield of first grades of steel to 89.0%, raise labour productivity by 3.8%, and reduce energy consumption.

At the Tashkent abrasive factory, work was carried out to reduce the output of defective products. As a result, in 1963 alone, the number of defective abrasive wheels was reduced from 3.0% to 1.94%. Progressive forms of labour applied in the abrasive industry were widely spread at the plant (Khusanov and Khaydarova, 2019). All in all, 1137 workers, employees, engineers and technicians representing 26 nationalities worked at this factory. Crimean Tatars accounted for 27.4% of them.

At the Margilan Silk Mill, the experience of the spinner Z. Memetova was widely used in spinning production. Workers Jafarov and Sufyanov, who have repeatedly initiated many new endevours, achieved high production figures. The brigade of R. Khalilyaeva was recognised as the best, consistently fulfilling the required rate of production (Khayali, 2006). The deported Crimean Tatars also made a huge contribution to the development of agriculture in the Uzbek SSR. Five out of the six Heroes of Socialist Labour and five out of seven knights of the Order of Lenin were agricultural workers. With the development of cotton growing in the collective and state farms of the Tashkent region the first specialised cotton growing brigades were established to cultivate cotton on an area of 100 hectares. The advanced method was widely supported by cotton growers in Uzbekistan. If in 1957 there were three tractor-growing brigades in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, then in 1958 there were 1636 unities organised, which cultivated 124.000 hectares of land. The advantages of tractors and field brigades were evidenced by the following facts. The crop yield was 30.0 % higher than in an ordinary brigade, and the volume of machine harvest was 3.5 times higher. Labour costs were 3.8 labour days per hectare, while the plan was 7.3.

Tractor-field brigades were organised in the state farm named after the Fifth Anniversary Uzbek SSR, "Bayaut-1,2,3,4" of Tashkent province. For the first time in the state farm, "Bayaut-4" self-supporting production brigades were created on the basis of tractor-and-farming brigades. By the end of the 1950s, the state farm had 40 self-supporting production brigades which greatly exceeded the average indicators of cotton production on the farm. The team headed by mechanic N. Bekirov achieved tangible results in the new endeavour. His team grew 30.2 centners of cotton per hectare in 1958, which was 2.7 times higher than the average yield at the state farm. The team completely abandoned the use of manual labour. During the field season, the team repeatedly carried out mechanised weeding, cultivation of cotton with longitudinal and transverse tillage between the rows. As a result, more than 58.0% of the crop was harvested by machines. N. Bekirov personally harvested 80 tons of cotton at a daily rate of 4-5 tons; the cost of 1 centner per hectare was 2.45 man-days, against 9.3 on average on the farm. There were 10.4 tons of cotton per worker in the brigade, while the average for the state farm was 2 tons. Labour productivity of N. Bekirov's brigade increased 4 times a year, while the cost of 1 centner of cotton decreased 2.7 times. In 1959 N. Bekirov's brigade cultivated 150 hectares. The implementation of new methods of labour organisation enabled the brigade to make rational use of machinery and manpower and significantly increase cotton yields.

New forms of labour organisation have spread in many collective and state farms of the republic. One of the first to introduce the progressive method of labour organisation in Akkurgan district of Tashkent province were the cotton growers of the state farm

named after the Fifth Anniversary of the UzSSR. The state farm was well known outside the province for its labour organisation, use of machinery, land resources and achieved results in agriculture, although the farm was of medium scale in terms of fixed assets, area of cultivated land. 74.0 % out of 4 thousand hectares of land in the state farm was sown with cotton. Brigades of comprehensive mechanisation of cotton cultivation were established in all branches of the state farm named after the Fifth Anniversary of UzSSR at the end of 1950s. Among them there were brigades headed by Crimeans, M. Chachi, E. Katamanov, R. Devletov, as well as R. Chki, who was one of the initiators and first organisers of tractor-field farming brigades in the state farm (Reshitov, 2020). Since 1961, the manager of the 5th branch of the state farm "The fifth anniversary of UzSSR", Mustafa Chachi, continued to improve and implement methods of effective organisation of the work of cotton growers and machine operators and has achieved high results. Workers of the "Fifth Anniversary" state farm in 1963 and, in particular, the department headed by Mustafa Chachi harvested 34.2 centners per one hectare (Table 5).

Table 5. Average productivity indicators of brigades with different work organisation systems
Tabla 5. Indicadores de productividad promedio de brigadas con diferentes sistemas de organización del trabajo

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Old fieldwork brigades	New tractor and fieldwork brigades (25 hectares)	Enlarged Brigade of Chachi M.	State farm all in all
Load per worker	ha	2.81	5.93	6.42	3.3
Yields	centner/ha	19.6	22.5	28.6	20.7
Cotton production per worker	т	5.5	13.4	18.3	6.0
Costs per hectare	person/day	109	106	89	108
Costs per 1 centner of cotton	person/day	5.6	4.5	3.1	5.2

Source: author's table. Fuente: tabla del autor.

The cotton growers of the state farm "Bayaut-3,2" in the Syrdarya province have achieved success. The brigades of A. Asanov, M. Reshitov and A. Selyametov harvested 30 centners per hectare. Mekhaniser Z. Ibrisheva harvested 120 t, and D. Abibullaeva from the "Bayaut-1" state farm harvested 80 t. In many brigades of the state farm "Bayaut-3" most of the harvest was collected by machines. Thus, M. Reshitov's brigade harvested 80.0% of the crops.

The first in the conditions of the "Hungry Stepp" organised and laid the largest greenhouse complex for growing citrus crops in the state farm "Malek", candidate of biological sciences, holder of the Order of "Labour Glory of III degree", Ferat Yunusov (Syrdarya Truth, 1967; Kahraman, 2019; Finnin, 2014). The experience of the advanced state and collective farms of Uzbekistan showed that the comprehensive mechanisation brigades in full form revealed the possibilities of rational use of land, machinery and

labour reserves (Gritsenko *et al*., 2019; Pozharskiy *et al*., 2020). This made it possible to raise the yield in mechanised brigades and branches by 40.0-60.0%, to increase labour productivity and the share of machine harvest by 2.5-3 times.

The Cavalier of the Order of Lenin, Mesut Reshitov, brigadier of the mechanised complex brigade, set a record in the Uzbek SSR for harvesting cotton by a cotton harvesting machine, gathering 52 tons of cotton in one working day (Kahraman, 2019). On the October 7, 1967 regional newspaper *Syrdarinskaya Pravda* ("Syrdarian Truth") under the heading "Happy Year" tells about one working day and labour achievements of Reshitov's brigade at "Bayaut-3" state farm in Bayaut district of Syrdaryo region of Uzbek SSR, special correspondent of the newspaper S. Ramazanov wrote: "To the director of the "Bayaut-3" state farm S.Z. Tetuev, secretary of the party committee M. Khodzhanazarov, chairman of the workers' committee A. Ketlov (Kahraman, 2019; Finnin, 2014; Voutira, 2014; Aydin and Sahin, 2019; Wilson, 2014). This is a part of the report:

> Today, on October 3, much earlier than ever, we were the first in the district to meet the plan of selling cotton to the state. We have harvested 28.1 centners of 'white gold' from each of 93 hectares of wide-row sowing. All cotton was collected by excellent harvesters '17-HI', especially Riza Emirsuyunov, who unloaded 150 tons of raw cotton from the hopper. There is still cotton on the fields. We will fulfill our obligation—to sell 40 centners of raw material per hectare to the state. The whole harvest will be gathered without the use of manual labor... After lunch and a short break in the brigade mill mechanisers took their 'blue ships' to the fields again. This is how people live and work in the brigade of Mesut Reshitov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. (Syrdarya Truth, 1967)

Conclusions

Thus, in the process of successful work on five-year plans, Soviet Uzbekistan grew into a republic with a well-developed industrial apparatus and a high level of mechanization of the agricultural sector. It was determined that the share of collective farmers in the total population was minimal. Crimean Tatar settlers became the main core of the proletarian movement in the republic. At the same time, compared with the previous period, the share of those employed primarily in mental work increased sharply. The largest concentration of workers was in mechanical engineering, metalworking and construction. The basis for the rapid urbanization of the Crimean Tatars was a high level of education, usually technical, among the employed population.

Thus, when analyzing the composition of the working population in the agrarian sectors, the conclusion suggests itself that the Crimean Tatar workers occupied the most important place in the structure of the working complex of the republic.

Crimean Tatar workers occupied leading positions in industry and construction in the Uzbek SSR. They took an active part in tackling complex production tasks and various innovative undertakings, making a significant contribution to the social and economic development of the Uzbek SSR. The best practices of the workers were widely promoted and disseminated across industrial enterprises in the Republic.

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