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INDIVISIBLE FUNDS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE FORMATION OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF KASHKADARYA COLLECTIVE FARMS (1920–1950)

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the stages of formation of the material and technical foundation of collective farms in Uzbekistan, particularly in the Kashkadarya Region, during 1920–1950. Based on archival documents, the role and proportion of the state budget, Machine and Tractor Stations (MTS), and collective farm indivisible funds in the structure of capital investments are revealed. The shortage of livestock and draft power during the war period, as well as the processes of comprehensive mechanization after the war, are examined. The evolution of indivisible funds from simple inventory resources to complex production and energy infrastructure is assessed.

Keywords: Indivisible funds, capital investments, material and technical base, Machine and Tractor Stations (MTS), collectivization, Kashkadarya Region, mechanization, livestock farming, agriculture, fixed assets.

Introduction

From the second half of the 1920s, the technical re-equipment of agriculture became one of the central tasks of Soviet agrarian policy. In the process of forming the independent economic foundation of collective farms, indivisible



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funds served as the main financial source, while the transformation of these accumulated resources into buildings, machinery, and draft power played an important role as capital investment.

The process, which initially began with state budget allocations and cooperative assistance, later increasingly relied on the internal resources of collective farms themselves. The directions and priorities of the distribution of these capital resources are particularly evident in the example of collective farms in the Kashkadarya Region.

Based on primary archival documents, the article analyzes the dynamics of the transformation of indivisible funds into material assets and examines their structural evolution.

Main part

1. The Eve of Collectivization and the Initial Foundations (1920s–1930s). The formation of collective farms in Uzbekistan was closely connected with the flow of centralized capital investments. In October 1927, at the XIV Plenum of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee, measures were adopted to allocate tractors to cooperative agriculture and strengthen technical assistance [1]. In 1928, while the expenditures of the Union budget increased by 85 percent compared to 1925, this growth in Central Asia amounted to 197 percent. The amount of investment per farm was 8 rubles and 40 kopecks across the Soviet Union, whereas in Uzbekistan it reached 12 rubles and 94 kopecks (54 percent higher) [2].

In the second half of the 1930s, the material base of collective farms relied on a combination of state Machine and Tractor Station (MTS) equipment and draft power (working livestock) maintained through indivisible funds. For example, in 1938, the F. Khodjaev collective farm in Kamashi cultivated 700 hectares of its



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1,200-hectare grain area using tractors provided by the Tokboy MTS, while the remaining area was ploughed with the assistance of its own 40 pairs of oxen and 22 pairs of horses [3].

2. The War Period and Its Consequences: Reconstruction Priorities (1941–1945)
During the Second World War, due to the shortage of machinery, the resources of indivisible funds were primarily directed toward replenishing livestock and draft power. According to the 1944 report, out of 108,160 rubles of capital investments spent by a collective farm, 66.3 percent was allocated for the purchase of productive and working livestock; only 8,556 rubles were spent on machinery purchases, and 4,287 rubles on construction projects [4].

Although in 1945 all 692 farms in the region possessed working horses (a total of 29,204 animals), and 689 farms maintained working oxen, mechanization equipment remained critically insufficient. The number of haymaking machines was 68 units, grain seeders 44 units, and simple reaping machines only 14 units. Of the 352 collective farm mills, 351 operated using water power, while 26.1 percent of them were completely inactive due to the lack of fuel and spare parts [5].

3. Post-War Reconstruction and Modernization (1947–1956)

In 1947, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) set the task of mechanizing the main agrotechnical measures in cotton production [6]. In the same year, the collective farms of the Kashkadarya Region carried out capital expenditures amounting to 75,336 soums from their indivisible funds, of which 14.1 percent was allocated for the purchase of machinery and equipment [7].

By 1950, the total amount of capital investments spent in the region reached 63,749 thousand soums. Of this amount, 34.8 percent (22,205 thousand soums)



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was directed toward productive livestock, 10,705 thousand soums toward machinery and inventory, and 7,246 thousand soums toward working animals [8]. As of January 1, 1950, the indivisible funds of collective farms in the region, valued at 276.9 million rubles, had been transformed into material assets, including residential buildings, production and livestock facilities, orchards, and rural hydroelectric power stations [9].

By the mid-1950s, a significant shift occurred in the structure of expenditures: in the example of the Khrushchev collective farm in the Beshkent District, 69.1 percent of capital expenditures were directly allocated to construction and machinery-related needs [10]. In addition, in 1956, depreciation (wear and tear) expenses amounting to 80,264 soums were written off in this farm [11], which required the continuous renewal and modernization of production assets.

Across the republic as a whole, capital investments per 100 hectares of cultivated land increased from 2.9 thousand rubles in 1940 to 16.8 thousand rubles in 1966 (a 5.8-fold increase), while the value of fixed production assets grew from 7.8 thousand rubles to 70.4 thousand rubles (more than a nine-fold increase) [12].

Conclusion

During 1920–1950, the indivisible funds of collective farms in the Kashkadarya Region underwent significant structural and qualitative evolution. At the initial stage and during the war period, these resources were primarily used for restoring draft power and purchasing livestock. However, beginning in the 1950s, capital construction, energy infrastructure development, and the expansion of machinery fleets became the main priority areas. Despite the dependence on the state's centralized technical policy through Machine and Tractor Stations (MTS), indivisible funds served as the foundation for the production stability and independent material base of collective farms. As a result, through these funds,



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the extensive nature of the agricultural sector was gradually transformed into a more industrialized and mechanized structure.

The study of this historical experience provides an opportunity to objectively assess the actual mechanisms of financial management and economic functioning within collective farm systems.

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