



NEW ECONOMIC POLICY IN UZBEK VILLAGE INTRODUCTION

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Annotation

The article left a significant mark on the history of Uzbekistan in 1917-1991. The dictatorial regime established domination in Turkestan as a result of the October 1917 coup. It was from this period that the Bolshevik government came to power in our country, and for 70 years their violent regime continued.

Keywords: Former Soviet country, Turkestan, Agriculture, new economic policy, military communism, peasants.

It is important to draw conclusions from the lessons of history and the experience of the recent past in the implementation of large-scale economic reforms in Uzbekistan. At the same time, there is a need to understand the historical experience of Uzbekistan in the market economy. In this regard, the introduction of a new economic policy in Uzbekistan in the first quarter of the twentieth century during the Soviet era and the formation and development of the first buds of market relations in this process and the history of experience in this area are of great interest. The analysis of the historical experience of the 1920s is also important because of the creation of a market mechanism governed and controlled by the state during the new economic policy period.

In the process of introduction and development of a new economic policy in Turkestan, and later in Uzbekistan, the restoration and development of agricultural production played a special role. In this regard, agricultural cooperation, which is one of the important factors of development, plays an important role. Agricultural cooperatives have made a significant contribution to the recovery and development of the agricultural economy, which in its time was completely derailed. During the period of the new economic policy, mainly in 1922-1929, market relations were established in Uzbekistan, private property was developed in rural areas, and agricultural production increased significantly. In short, the villages prospered and economic ties between the village and the city developed.





METHODS AND LEVEL OF LEARNING

The new economic policy introduced in the former Soviet Union in the early 1920s, its essence and the main objectives of it were first reflected in the theoretical research of major economists. Such agrarian economists include AF Fortunatov, SK Alekseenko, KA Matsevich, VM Sazonov, NA Koblukov, AV Chayanov and others. It was they who theoretically analyzed the organizational and production directions of the new economic policy in the agricultural sector. Among them are A.V.Chayanov and V.D. The Brutskus were concerned with the organization of agricultural cooperatives and the theoretical analysis of their functions. In the early 1920s, articles by A.V. Chayanov and B.D. Brutskus on this problem were published [1]. The establishment of agricultural cooperatives in the conditions of the new economic policy, their rapid development and its initial successes and achievements were constantly published in the periodicals of that period. At the same time, periodicals published speeches and articles summarizing the achievements of state and party leaders in agrarian development in the countryside, the construction of cooperatives and its specialized branches [2]. The achievements of the new economic policy period in the USSR were not studied as a separate problem in historiography until the 1950s. The main reason for this was that the analysis of its achievements, albeit in the short term, cast a shadow over the policy of collectivization, as the new economic policy and the development processes of these years lost their significance as a result of mass collectivization of agriculture. This, of course, was not allowed by the ruling communist ideology. It is true that during this period, along with the analysis of economic growth in the years of the new economic policy, some economists have made a partial analysis of agricultural cooperatives and its achievements in the economic sphere. In addition, statistical collections summarizing the activities of agrarian reform and agricultural cooperatives in the late 1920s and 1930s were published [3]. These collections summarize and summarize the indicators of agricultural cooperatives throughout the country and their specialized manifestations in various fields, the number of farms that are members of them, and the amount of products grown by cooperatives throughout the union. 3. Research results:

The first model of the Soviet dictatorship was the policy of "military communism" introduced in the first years of power, which proved to be absolutely useless. The policy of "military communism" has led to the depression of all sectors of the economy of the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan, especially the agricultural sector. For example, agricultural production in 1921 decreased by 48.8% compared to the level of 1914. Irrigation facilities have failed to an unprecedented extent. Serious damage to





livestock. Livestock decreased by more than 3 times compared to 1920: out of the 24 million head available in 1915, only 8,112,000 head of cattle survived [4, p.180]. In 1921, however, the process intensified. The number of farms and the working population has decreased significantly. In particular, by the beginning of 1921, the number of farms decreased by 15% compared to 1915, and the number of able-bodied men working in them decreased by 36% [5, P.243]. In other words, more than a third of families were left without a breadwinner.

New tactical approaches to the task of "building a socialist society" were reflected in the new economic policy officially adopted in March 1921 at the X Congress of the RCP (b). Important links in the new economic policy are the replacement of food distribution with food tax, trade liberalization, permitting private entrepreneurship in industry, services and small crafts, partial use of market regulation mechanisms, and the abolition of restrictions on rent and wage labor. was [6, p.179]. The new economic policy could also be assessed as a political regime based on the rules of civil peace. Instead of forcibly suppressing socialism through the state, the path of its gradual development was chosen. The distorted idea of state power, which had been nourished by the absoluteness of the revolutionary means of struggle, began to come to an end. At the heart of the new economic policy was the transition to fragmented methods of managing social processes - food tax and management through market, commodity-money relations. This meant a firm renunciation of the "emergency" measures of non-economic oppression and coercion, and recognition of the decisive importance of self-interest in the context of socialist construction [6, p.179]. The new economic policy could also be assessed as a political regime based on the rules of civil peace. Instead of forcibly suppressing socialism through the state, the path of its gradual development was chosen. The distorted idea of state power, which had been nourished by the absoluteness of the revolutionary means of struggle, began to come to an end. At the heart of the new economic policy was the transition to fragmented methods of managing social processes - food tax and management through market, commodity-money relations. This meant a firm renunciation of the "emergency" measures of non-economic oppression and coercion, and recognition of the decisive importance of self-interest in the context of socialist construction [6, p.179].

The new rules of economic policy encouraged active individual production activities, personal initiative of the entrepreneur. However, this not only limited the possession (sale) of land given to the citizen, but also limited the opportunities for labor organization. The adoption of the law by the state, which states that "only those who work on the land have the right to own it, those who give their land to others to work and earn a living by the labor of others" is deprived of the right to own their land "[7,





P.513]. restricted the conduct of economic operations (renting a working animal, borrowing money and equipment from a neighbor, etc.). There were no clear criteria for classifying him or another owner as a “rural exploiter”.

The problems of rehabilitating irrigation and repairing irrigation networks were being solved with great difficulty. The authorities focused on forcing the broad masses of farmers to work on the restoration of water resources. On May 11, 1921, the ICC of the Autonomous Republic of Turkestan issued a decree on the militarization of irrigation in the country at the request of Moscow. At the same time, until 1923, the obligation of labor and horsemanship remained with the peasants, and then it was renamed the "obligation of nature." In 1921, farmers undertook the restoration of irrigation systems by more than 2 million man-days at the expense of this obligation, which in monetary terms amounted to 2,390,000 rubles of gold. The forced free labor of Turkestan farmers helped to partially solve the problem of repairing irrigation stations. But the main work in the field of repair and regulation of water use systems could not be done only by the efforts of the population. Realizing this, the state began to allocate more and more funds from the budget for irrigation works. In 1923, these funds amounted to 5,567 thousand, and in 1924 - 6,260 thousand gold soums [8, P.118]. But at the same time, the way to make effective use of the free labor of farmers has been preserved.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it should be noted that the years 1917-1991 left a significant mark on the history of Uzbekistan. The dictatorial regime established domination in Turkestan as a result of the October 1917 coup. It was during this period that the Bolshevik government was established in our country, and their violent regime lasted for 70 years.

In the period after the October coup, Turkestan's economy was very weak. The national economy was completely out of whack, and agriculture was severely damaged. The aftermath of the First World War dealt a devastating blow to the economy of Turkestan. Moreover, the rise of the Bolsheviks to power, the growing popular discontent with their violent policies, and the independence movements against the Bolsheviks exacerbated the existing difficulties.

In the early years of Soviet rule, agriculture was extremely backward. There was a lack of tillage equipment and almost no machinery. Therefore, the yield was extremely low and the crop grown did not meet the demand. During this period, the provision of food to the townspeople became a serious problem.





Under the new economic policy, Uzbekistan has implemented a number of agrarian reforms. Landless and low-income farmers were provided with a certain amount of land. However, this land supply was provided by the Soviet government by seizing lands that were considered “surplus” from other farms. However, the land and water reforms of 1925-1929 did not fully solve the problem of landlessness in Uzbekistan. Even after the reform, landlessness and low morale remained in the republic. Collective farms and state farms were established mainly at the expense of lands confiscated during the reform.

Taking into account the effective implementation of agrarian reforms in the context of the fact that today the republic has gained the right to self-determination of its development, based on the results of the study of this master's dissertation, the following proposals and recommendations are put forward.

- Taking into account the fact that during the years of independence, significant work has been done to objectively and objectively study the history of agrarian change in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, a deeper, broader, more comprehensive study of the history of the new economic policy in 1921-1929. should be
- It is expedient to study archival documents on the subject that have not yet been used, not included in the scientific circulation, to publish collections of documents at the level of today's requirements.
- With a full understanding of the nature of agricultural cooperatives operating during the Soviet era, it is expedient to apply its positive aspects in today's process of agrarian reform, thereby increasing the efficiency of farms.
- It is necessary to prepare monographs summarizing the history of the new economic policy in force in Uzbekistan and its results, to organize scientific and theoretical conferences on this topic.
- Due to the fact that this master's dissertation has not been the subject of separate research, it is expedient to study it at the level of a doctoral dissertation.

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