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## UZBEK STATEHOOD IS THE SEAT OF MODERN ECONOMY

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Surkhandarya region.*

**Abstract:** *In this article, the new economic policy in Turkestan began to be carried out somewhat later than in central Russia in a number of directions. Here, it is said that the influence of the relations typical of "military communism" is significant, and the new economic policy reforms are clearly aimed at the interests of the state monopoly.*

**Key words:** *"Military Communism", BMIK, RKP(b), market economy, raw material development, decrees*

The initial model of the Soviet authoritarian state system was the policy of "military communism" introduced in the early years of power, which proved to be completely unusable. He stifled free thought and free labor, the initiative and creativity of the masses. As a result of the implementation of the "Military Communism" policy, in reality a militarized society as envisioned by the Bolsheviks was created, the main features of which are the absolute centralization of management and total nationalization, the abolition of private property, confiscation methods of economic management, forced labor with punitive measures, the destruction of the existing market economy system, was to forcibly replace national and humanitarian values with Marxian class values. As a result of the implementation of this unscientific policy of the Bolsheviks, a disastrous crisis of the economy and aggravation of the socio-political situation took place, as a result of which the existence or non-existence of the Soviet power became doubtful. The policy of "Military Communism" brought all sectors of the national economy of the Turkestan Autonomous Republic to a state of depression, especially the agrarian sector to a disastrous state. For example, agricultural production fell by 48.8 percent in 1921 compared to 1914 levels. Irrigation facilities have failed to an unprecedented extent. Livestock was seriously damaged. Livestock decreased by more than 3 times compared to 1920: in 1915, only 8,112 thousand head of cattle remained out of 24 million heads. In 1921, this process intensified. The number of farms and working population has decreased significantly. In particular, by the beginning of 1921, the number of peasant farms decreased by 15 percent compared to 1915, and the number of able-bodied men working in them decreased by 36 percent. In other words, more than a third of families were left without breadwinners. New tactical approaches to the task of "building a socialist society" were expressed in the new economic policy officially adopted in March 1921 at the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The important links of the new economic policy are to replace the food tax with a food tax, trade liberalization, allowing

private entrepreneurship in industry, service and small crafts, partial use of market regulation mechanisms, abolition of restrictions on hiring and hired labor. it happened.

After the end of the civil war in the Soviet state, the Soviet authorities faced urgent tasks to restore the national economy. Only by the spring of 1921, due to the aggravation of the political situation, the numerous uprisings of the peasants, it became clear that it was necessary to revise the previous policy, to establish effective economic relations between industry and agriculture. The essence of the new policy was to increase the economic interest of the peasants in the improvement of agriculture. The replacement of food distribution by taxation was the only correct idea in creating economic incentives to increase agricultural production, in which the farmer, after surrendering a fixed share of the harvest, was given the right to dispose of the product of his labor as he pleased. Not everyone understood the essence of the new economic policy. The victory in the civil war made the Bolsheviks believe that the transition to socialism can be carried out quickly and by storm with the same methods of "military communism". Such a struggle was born with an unprecedented mass, people's initiative. But such a view was a big mistake. Following the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of the Turkestan ASSR and the Communist Party of the Republic of Turkestan on the replacement of the food and raw material tax by a tax in kind, the amount of the tax in kind for 1921-22, permission to free exchange, etc. began work on the transition to a new economic policy. The transition to a new economic policy in Turkestan was slower than in the central regions of the country. One of the reasons for this was the weak theoretical training of the managers. The first steps towards legalization of the new economic policy have begun. On April 20, 1921, the Council of Soviets of the Republic of Turkestan adopted a decision to replace the tax on food, fodder and raw materials with a tax in kind, in full accordance with the law of the Council of Ministers dated March 21. In May 1921, the Republic of Turkestan Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a series of decrees and determined the amount of tax in kind on all the main types of agricultural production. The grain tax for the republic in 1921-1922 was 12.5 million poods instead of 22 million poods in 1920-1921; the meat tax was set at 1,650,000 pounds instead of 3,380,000 pounds, and so on. On May 25, 1921, the Republic of Turkestan adopted a decree on matlubot cooperation, which is the main apparatus of commodity exchange between the city and the countryside. It was also possible to evaluate the new economic policy as a political regime based on the rules of maintaining civil peace. The forced introduction of socialism by the state was abandoned and the path of its gradual development was chosen. The perverted idea of state power, which was nourished by the absolutization of the revolutionary means of struggle, began to end. The basis of the new economic policy was the transition to fragmentary methods of managing social processes - management through food tax and market, commodity-money relations. This meant a strict rejection of "emergency" measures of non-economic oppression and coercion, and recognition of the decisive importance of personal interest in the construction of socialism. It should be noted that, although the period of "military

communism" before the new economic policy destroyed the economy of Turkestan and destroyed the previous economic relations, it did not harm its basis - the nascent capitalist production relations, commodity characteristics of production. This is evidenced by the results of the expropriation and property redistribution campaign carried out by the Soviet authorities. Land was confiscated from only 1.7 percent of farms, 9.3 percent were allocated land from the state fund created after the creation of the irrigation system, and only 6.6 percent received new land for the grower's farm. Uzbekistan was mainly an agrarian country: in 1924, out of 4,258,000 people living in Uzbekistan, only 866,000 were urban dwellers. The main national income of the republic was obtained from agriculture and animal husbandry. Production of small goods was the main type of economy. According to the data of the 1920s, the population had an average of 2.1 tenths of land and 5.2 heads of cattle per capita. This situation determined the path of a new economic policy in Turkestan. This path was significantly different from the path taken by the Soviet authorities in Russia. Both there and here, the main focus was on poor peasants. However, according to the creators of the new path, in Russia they will become poor peasants or industrial workers in the short term, filling the factories and factories with workers, or rising to the middle class, relying on the technical assistance provided by the cities, as well as the property obtained from the mass expropriation of the lands of the zamindars and wealthy peasants. was needed. The new economic policy in Russia did not prevent the proletarianization of peasants, some of them leaving their native land and moving to the city. A completely different approach was taken in relation to the Central Asian soldiers. This is the creative aspect of the new economic policy in Turkestan. Turkestan was an agrarian country where laborers planted crops and obtained products. On the one hand, the poor peasants had nowhere to go because of the lack of industry, and on the other hand, the need for labor in the region was constant. This situation qualitatively increased the weight of the Batraks in the country's economy and politics compared to Russia. Here, instead of proletarianizing the workers, the way to strengthen small farms, "to bring this group to the level of middle class" was taken. Objectively speaking, the new economic policy enabled cultural development. However, in the process of its implementation, deep contradictions were revealed. The most important of them was the incompatibility of the principles of the new economic policy with the idea of the ruling ideology. The main task of the new economic policy was to serve the interests of socialism and the strengthening of the Soviet communist system, but the communist ideology initially denied the diversity of forms of ownership, private entrepreneurship, and freedom of economic and political thought. The new economic policy, which was intended to bring the country out of a severe crisis on the basis of a market equilibrium of small commodity agricultural production with large state industry, took into account the nature and aspirations of the individual peasant farm as a commodity producer. He increased his economic interest in the development of his production. The complex and difficult way of searching for forms and methods of strengthening the economic relations of the working class and the

peasants during the period of the decision of the new economic policy clearly demonstrated that the party and the Soviet government tried to economically stimulate the private enterprises of the producers of goods in agriculture. However, between socialist and capitalist system, the essence is "who will defeat whom?" this process did not go smoothly in the conditions of intense struggle defined by the slogan. Its main principles were defined as a strategy of social policy, a stratified direction of this policy, providing all-round economic support and assistance to poor peasants as producers of small goods, and severely restricting kulak farms. The patronage nature of the economic policy of the Soviet state towards the small goods producer determined the nature of the emerging tax and debt cooperative policy, its orientation towards a specific goal, and influenced the evolution of the entire mechanism of economic management, characteristic of the new economic policy.

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