

**ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE MONOPOLY ON INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES
IN TURKESTAN IN THE FIRST YEARS OF SOVIET POWER (using the example of the
Fergana region)**

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Annotation. The article study the issue of nationalization of industrial enterprises of the Turkestan Republic and establishment of state monopoly over all means of production in the first years of Soviet power using the example of the Fergana region. Information on the general state of industrial production in the republic is provided.

Key words: October Revolution, Turkestan ASSR, industrial production, "war communism", famine, nationalization, state monopoly, joint-stock company, agriculture, cotton growing.

**УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ МОНОПОЛИИ НА ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ
ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ В ПЕРВЫЕ ГОДЫ СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ (на
примере Ферганской области)**

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Аннотация. В статье изучен вопрос национализации промышленных предприятий Туркестанской Республики и установления государственной монополии над всех средств производств в первые годы советской власти на примере Ферганской области. Приведены сведения об общем состоянии промышленного производства в республике.

Ключевые слова: Октябрьский переворот, Туркестанская АССР, промышленное производство, «военный коммунизм», голод, национализация, государственная монополия, акционерное общество, сельское хозяйство, хлопководство.

The establishment of Soviet power in Turkestan as a result of the October revolution in 1917 had a serious impact on the social-economic processes there. Especially as a result of the

authoritarian policy of the Bolsheviks in 1917-1918, an extremely difficult situation arose in the country's economic life.

At the beginning of the 20s of the 20th century, the main branch of the national economy of Turkestan was agriculture. The devastation caused by the First World War and the October revolution of 1917 caused enormous damage to the economy of Turkestan. As a result of the civil war of 1918-1920, a very difficult situation arose in the entire Soviet country, including Turkestan. In particular, agriculture, which is the basis of the country's economy, was completely destroyed, and agricultural production fell into a serious situation. In 1921, the agricultural output of Turkestan was only one third of the pre-war level. Cultivated areas decreased sharply and fell to 1.7 million desyatinas in 1921, whereas in 1915, 3 million desyatinas of land were cultivated in Turkestan [1. P. 42-43].

At the beginning of the 20th century, cotton growing became the main branch of Turkestan agriculture, the cultivation of grain crops in the country was sharply reduced, and the grain needs of the population of the country were covered by the grain brought from Russia. During World War I and the Civil War that followed, grain imports from Russia dwindled year by year and eventually stopped altogether. At the same time, cotton farming in Turkestan was also in crisis due to wars and destruction. As a result, the price of grain in Turkestan increased sharply, famine and starvation occurred in different parts of the country

Thoughtless limitation of the economic power of the wealthy classes in the villages by the Bolshevik authorities, aimed at class antagonism, violent introduction of false schemes of socio-economic reconstruction caused the brutal destruction of the productive forces. The economy of Turkestan was in a state of paralysis. Factories were not working. Farms were weakened at a catastrophic rate. The production of agricultural crops has declined dramatically. For example, the volume of cultivated agricultural products and the number of livestock in the Republic of Turkestan in 1920 compared to 1913 decreased by 76.2 and 56.3 percent, respectively [2. P. 60].

Cotton cultivation in Turkestan began to decrease significantly from 1916, due to the lowering of cotton purchase prices by the Russian government. On the other hand, during the struggle against the Soviet authorities in Turkestan, irrigation facilities, which were important for irrigated agriculture, were destroyed.

Especially in the Fergana Valley, where irrigated agriculture is highly developed and the main cotton growing area, many ditches and canals, dams and other artificial irrigation facilities were destroyed. As a result, the irrigated land in Turkestan has greatly decreased, the area under

cotton cultivation has decreased from 460.5 thousand to 87.7 thousand to 87.7 thousand to 11 million pounds to 500 thousand pounds.

Lack of grain and other food products forced farmers to plant fodder crops. As a result, the production of high-market cotton decreased, peasant farms began to grow products mainly for their own consumption, and they became subsistence farms.

On December 2, 1917, under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the Supreme Council of People's Economy (VSNX) was established, which was supposed to control economic activities in the regions, including in Turkestan. The national economic councils were engaged in the transfer of industrial enterprises to the military direction in accordance with the implicit instructions of the center. Management of the entire national economy of Turkestan was carried out in the Central National Economic Council within the framework of the powers assigned to it. The council combined and coordinated the activities of food, labor, land affairs, railway, post and telegraph, financial commissariats, as well as councils of deputies and local economic councils [4. P. 156].

At the end of February 1918, the first National Economic Council in Turkestan was established under the Tashkent Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. By the middle of 1918, oblast and uezd national economy Soviets began to operate in Syrdarya, Samarkand, Fergana and Andijan [5. P. 136].

From the first years of this regime, the economic policy of the Soviet state was aimed at establishing a state monopoly in all sectors of the national economy. This goal was clearly visible in the policy of forced nationalization of the most important economic resources in Turkestan - land, industrial enterprises, transport and banks. At the first stage of nationalization, on February 28, 1918, according to a special decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan, all raw cotton stocks in the country were declared state property [6. P. 13]. On March 7 of this year, all cotton ginning factories were taken over by the state. During the implementation of the above decree, more than 19 million poods of raw cotton belonging to local and foreign investors were seized in Turkestan [7. P. 68].

The industry of the Republic of Turkestan was almost completely destroyed. In 1917, the working enterprises decreased by 75% compared to 1913, and the production of industrial products decreased by 80%. Literally, the industry was deprived of raw materials. Because 75% of the raw materials needed for industry were provided by agriculture.

In the conditions of "military communism" the nationalization of industry in Turkestan was carried out at a high pace. Mining and metal processing plant and workshops in Tashkent, pasta factory, Asaka, Kattakorgan, Kokan, Andijan, Skobelev, Samarkand, large mills in Tashkent, Tashkent, Kokan, Skobelev, power stations in New Bukhara, Tashkent, Kokan, Lumberyards and wood warehouses at Samarkand and Gorchakovo railway stations, brick factories in Samarkand and Jizzakh, silkworm seed factories in Kokan and Skobelev, all wineries, wool processing, irrigation enterprises and transport companies in Turkestan were nationalized in the second half of 1918 - the first half of 1919. In general, about 400 large, medium and small enterprises were nationalized in Turkestan in 1918-1921 [8. P. 391-392].

In the spring of 1918, the government of the Republic of Turkestan fully nationalized the industrial enterprises that play an important role in the economic life of the Turkestan country. During this period, first of all, the cotton ginning industry and related enterprises such as oil production and soap production were taken over by the state. In the first half of 1918-1919, 288 of the 326 nationalized industrial enterprises were cotton ginning factories, 252 of which belonged to Russian and foreign investors, and 36 to local investors. The total production capacity of these factories was equal to 1.5 billion gold soums [7. P. 72-74].

On March 3, 1918, workers' control over the Kyzylqiya coal mine was established, which caused the Bolshevik leadership to take necessary measures to establish state control over the mining industry in Turkestan. On March 16, 1918, the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR adopted a decree on the nationalization of oil and coal industry enterprises. In accordance with this decree, 11 mining enterprises, including 6 coal mines, 2 oil refineries, 3 oil production wells, along with all equipment and raw material reserves, were seized from private owners and joint-stock companies [9. P. 4]. Among them, the largest were "Kyzil-Kiya", "Sulyukta" coal mines, "Chimyon" and "Santo" oil refineries in Fergana region.

It is known that oil production in the Fergana Valley was started during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia, and in the 80s of the 19th century, the Russian investor D. Several oil fields were opened in Petrov. In 1884, 6,000 pounds of oil were produced in these mines. In 1913-1916, two of the 6 oil fields operating in Ferghana were given to Russian investors ("Chimyon" society -- "Nobel Brothers" society and "Santo" society - Russian-Asian Bank) and one society - "Mayli-Soy" - belonged to English investment. In the first two oil fields, in 1916, 97 percent of the oil produced in the Fergana region was extracted [10. P. 93]. The nationalization of the oil industry

weakened the economic influence of the private companies such as "Fergana oil" and "Nobel" under the control of foreign capital.

On March 26, 1918, according to another decree of the government of the Republic of Turkestan, the fishing industry and the "Khiva" shipbuilding cooperative society were nationalized [11. P. 77]. On the basis of this decree, a special commissioner of Turkestan ASSR SSC was appointed for the control of coastal fisheries and fish industry. According to the decree of March 29, 1918, typography and lithography in the country, and in August of the same year, tanneries were taken over by the state [12. P. 51].

Thus, in the middle of 1918, a state monopoly was established over most of the industrial enterprises in the Republic of Turkestan. It was at the end of this year that the railways and means of transport in the republic were also nationalized, most of these roads were built with private capital and were managed by them until that time.

In general, in the first year of Soviet power in Turkestan, 330 large industrial enterprises were nationalized, and in 1919, 770 private enterprises were nationalized.

During this period, the national economy of Turkestan was on the brink of collapse, and the production in industrial enterprises with a state monopoly was in a desperate situation. According to statistics, in 1920, the total volume of the gross product of the country's industry decreased by 80 percent compared to 1914 [13. P. 35]. The cotton gin industry was particularly hard hit. In 1921, only 16 of the 249 cotton ginning factories in the Turkestan ASSR were operating, the number of workers in these factories did not exceed a thousand people [5. P. 341].

Due to the lack of necessary equipment and materials, as well as financial resources, the extraction of coal from the Kyzylqiya, Sulukta, Sho'rob and other coal mines in the Ferghana Valley decreased, from 12 million pounds in 1916 to 7 million pounds in 1921. At the same time, the volume of oil production in the "Santo", "Chalakon", and "Chimyon" fields was also greatly reduced [14. P. 84].

The Soviet government did not limit itself to the nationalization of large enterprises, starting from the middle of 1918, it began to nationalize medium and small enterprises, the owners of these enterprises began to fulfill only state orders. In the fulfillment of state orders, leather processing enterprises became especially important, and they began to serve mainly for the needs of the army. Starting from 1919, wool spinning, tanning, textile, winemaking and tobacco industry enterprises in the Republic of Turkestan were also nationalized and they also began to work only for the needs of the army [15. P. 7].

The nationalization policy of the Soviet state in the field of agriculture, industrial production, financial-banking system and trade was essentially aimed at the destruction of private property and the establishment of a state monopoly over all forms of production. This policy ultimately led to a sharp deterioration of the economic situation in the republic. As a result of this wrong policy, more than half of the industrial enterprises in Turkestan stopped their activities. In 1920, the volume of industrial production in the republic decreased by 80% compared to 1914.

The introduction of food privatization, the establishment of a state monopoly on grain and other agricultural products, the restriction of private trade led to a shortage of the most necessary food products for life, and a deep crisis in agricultural and industrial production. This situation worsened and eventually led to a general famine in Turkestan in 1920.

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