

## THE ROLE OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY IN AGRICULTURE OF TURKESTAN

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**Annotation:** The article is devoted to the history of the activities of agricultural cooperatives, which played an important role in the restoration of agriculture in the Turkestan ASSR in 1920-1924 within the framework of the New Economic Policy (NEP).

**Key words:** New Economic Policy, cooperation, peasant farms, Turkestan MIK, Turkhlopsyuz, Turkselsoyuz, Selkhozbank,

During the period of the New Economic Policy, certain elements of market relations appeared in society, and peasant farms were given the opportunity to sell certain surpluses of their agricultural products on the market. By joining the newly created cooperatives, it became possible to expand the sown areas and produce more products. However, as a result of the formation of a bureaucratic society and the aggressive policy of the Bolshevik government towards private property, important issues related to the restoration of agriculture were still unresolved. Since the lands in the Turkestan region had always been divided into small and scattered plots, the extreme simplicity of agricultural technology, the extremely poor condition of the irrigation networks and the lack of funds did not allow for the rapid development of new lands and the expansion of sown areas.

The New Economic Policy (NEP), introduced in the Soviet state in the spring of 1921 to replace the policy of "war communism", created the opportunity to restore the national economy on a national scale and put the economy on a certain path of development. The introduction of the new economic policy led to certain changes in all sectors of the national economy of the Turkestan ASSR, which was then part of the RSFSR. During this period, the national economy of the Turkestan ASSR was very different in its characteristics from the economic situation and conditions in the former Soviet Union. For this reason, contradictory situations began to develop in the country during the implementation of the new economic policy. The replacement of the rationing policy of "war communism", which was in effect in socio-political life in 1918-1920, with the New Economic Policy (NEP) (food tax) from the summer of 1921 had a significant impact on public life.

Another unique feature of Uzbek farms is that they use 40 percent of their produce for their own consumption, and sell the remaining 60 percent (mostly cotton, fruits, and melons) on the market. In addition, poor farmers borrowed from rich farmers at high interest rates to grow their crops and spent most of their agricultural income on paying off the debts. In addition, more than 30 percent of irrigated land belonged to "rich and kulak farms," which owned 39 percent of the arable land in the Fergana region and 32.7 percent in the Samarkand region, although this was true to no lesser extent elsewhere. That is why, from 1920, agricultural cooperatives began to be established in Turkestan as credit organizations. 1. The introduction of the New Economic Policy led to major changes in industry, especially in the textile industry, which consequently increased the demand for raw materials and led to the restoration and development of cotton growing in Turkestan. The growth of cotton production also necessitated paying attention to sectors dependent on this sector. Considering that the restoration of cotton growing in the country was directly dependent on the state of the irrigation system, the Soviet government allocated 6 million rubles. sums for the repair of irrigation networks in 1923, and in 1924 it allocated 6.5 million sums (in gold) from the budget. Along with the increase in funding, farmers' participation in cleaning and repairing irrigation networks also increased. Dehkan farms exceeded the daily labor service established in 1923 and produced 3.5 million. If in 1924 they performed work worth 3.8 million sums, then they would have spent 3.8 million sums on their daily duties. They did a job worthy of [3. Central Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fund 215, op. 1, vol. 473, B. 46-47]. In 1918-1920, there were 958 subordinate branches of credit cooperation throughout Turkestan, of which more than 700 were in the Syrdarya, Fergana and Samarkand regions. Agricultural cooperatives were mainly created in the cotton sector. In 1919, 70 thousand cotton growers were members of 49 cotton cooperatives in Turkestan, and in 1921 the number of members increased to 56, reaching 98 thousand people. The main tasks of carrying out agrarian reforms were set by the V Congress of the TKP (September 12-20, 1920) and the IX Congress of Soviets of Turkestan (September 19-25, 1920). By the end of 1923, out of 339 agricultural cooperatives created in the Fergana region, 302 were mainly in cotton-growing areas. The need for broad state assistance to peasant farms for the further restoration and development of agriculture required the reorganization of former cotton cooperatives and the creation of universal agricultural cooperatives in their place.

Resolution of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee No. 102 "On the Organization of Agricultural Cooperation" dated September 21, 1921 and the resolution of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee dated March 13, 1922 on the approval of the Central

Administration of Temporary Agricultural Cooperation as part of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee of the Koshi Union [5. B. 531] was an important step in the development of this industry. It became possible to transform agricultural cooperatives into agricultural companies on a voluntary basis, producing cotton and other crops necessary for textile production. The agrarian reforms of 1920-1922 transformed agricultural cooperatives from simple suppliers into producers and sellers of products. One of the main reasons for the creation of agricultural cooperatives is that cotton farmers are interested in agricultural cooperatives, since they have the opportunity to receive advances or loans from the cotton committee through an agricultural company.

The second reason is that the cooperatives were opened not on the initiative of the peasants, but on the initiative of the cotton committee and the agricultural bank. During the New Economic Policy, cooperative relations with the state developed on a comprehensive economic basis. The state, acting in its own interests, supported rural cooperatives with loans on preferential terms. State representatives of cooperative associations were more developed. In April-September 1922, agricultural cooperatives of 8 districts of the Fergana region (Isfara, Kainar, Aravan, Kanibadam, Kushnak, Andijan, Jalal-Abad and Margilan) received 450 poods of rice, and the Turkestan Agricultural Association received 3 million. On February 3, 1923, through the Association for Assistance to Agriculture under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, 1.5 million gold rubles were allocated to the Turkestan region for the development of agriculture. In February 1923, the Turkestan Cotton Cooperative (Turkhlopsyuz) was dissolved, and its subordinate enterprises were united into the Turkestan Agricultural Cooperative Association (Turkselsoyuz). It also included all agricultural credit organizations, which, according to the charter, were obliged to provide their members with good seeds, agricultural equipment, breeding cattle, process and sell agricultural products, and collectively perform agricultural work in order to increase labor productivity and income. It was supposed to organize the use of agricultural equipment, provide its members with loans in cash and in kind, accept savings from the local population, and disseminate knowledge about agriculture and cooperation among the local population. In order to provide loans to peasant farms, in May 1923, the government of the RSFSR created the State Agricultural Bank. Its branches were also opened in the Turkestan ASSR and were called the Central Asian Agricultural Bank (Selkhozbank) with an initial capital of 3 million in gold. made up the sums. The bank carried out its activities through credit unions and agricultural cooperatives. As a result, by the end of

1923, the number of such companies increased to 1,169, and their turnover reached 58.8 million sums in gold.

In short, as a result of the new economic policy and agrarian reforms carried out in the Turkestan ASSR in the period under review, many poor farms became active commodity producers through cooperation and began to move from subsistence forms of management to market forms. As a result, this led to an increase in agricultural production in the country and, at least partially, to the development of its productive forces. Agricultural cooperatives began to play an important role in the restoration of market relations and the development of economic life in rural areas. However, later the rejection of the new economic policy by the Soviet government, the implementation of industrialization in industry and collectivization in agriculture, the movement to transform peasant farms into collective and state farms, and the liquidation of individual peasant farms led to the emergence of the cooperative movement. choose a politicized path alien to the market economy, limiting their economic and social independence, and subsequently leading to its complete liquidation.

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