



Agricultural Cooperatives from Uzbekistan and Their Activities (1917-1929 Years)

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the new economic policy imposed by the Bolsheviks in Uzbekistan in 1917-1929 after the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917, its role and consequences in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres of our country.

Keywords:

New economic policy, military communism, cooperation, collectivization, nationalization, water and land reform, food research.

1917-1991 left a significantly complicated mark on the history of Uzbekistan. The Mustafa regime also established rule in the Turkestan territory as a result of the October coup of 1917. It was from this period that the Bolshevik authorities decided even in our country, and for 70 years their violent-based regime continued.

In the period after the October coup, the Turkestan economy was very disadvantaged. The national economy was completely out of order, greatly undermining agriculture. The complications of the first World War were also a devastating blow to the economy of the Turkestan territory. On top of this, the coming to power of the Bolsheviks, the increasing popular protest against their violent policy, anti-Bolshevik independence movements had further increased the existing complexity.

Since 1917, a number of "socialist" transformations began to be carried out in the agrarian sphere even in the Turkestan territory. Land-water was declared state property, privateness to property was abolished. Land plots, industrial enterprises were nationalized. From this period, efforts also began to restore local agriculture. Funds were allocated for the purpose of processing

neglected lands, improving irrigation systems. To a certain extent, the confiscated lands were also allocated check lands to landless peasants.

In the early years of Soviet power, agriculture was extremely backward. There was a lack of ground handling equipment, and there was almost no technical equipment. That is why the originality was extremely low, and the grown product did not cover the need. During this period, the supply of food to the townspeople became a sharp problem.

In 1917, agricultural cooperatives specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products and its sale began to be established. The cooperatives entered into an agreement with agricultural artels, providing loans to peasant farms on agricultural products grown. Because, peasant farms were tormented by a lack of horse-breeding, seed and agricultural equipment. Agricultural cooperatives allocate debts and loans to farmers in advance, they are difficult began to add a certain massively to the easing.

But during this period, the exact strategy and direction of the cooperative movement was not determined. There was no single opinion on this matter. On top of this, the forced withdrawal of food from the peasants

during the period of "military communism" in 1918-1920 negated the true essence of cooperation.

In the Soviet country, with the transition to a new economic policy in 1921, the cooperative movement began to develop only after certain conditions were created for free trade, entrepreneurship. In the conditions of the NEP, the number of agricultural cooperatives in Turkestan, and later in Uzbekistan, increased. Cooperatives negotiated in advance the products grown with peasant farms and provided them with funds for this. The grown product began to be delivered to the city at free prices through cooperatives. Agricultural cooperatives have become active intermediaries in establishing economic relations with the city in the rural environment.

During the New Economic Policy, special attention was paid to the development of the network of agricultural cooperation. In addition to ensuring the further cultivation and strengthening of cotton cooperation, which should play a leading role in the development of Agriculture, attention was paid to the need to expand special types of agricultural cooperation: grain growing, rice farming, horticulture, viticulture, silkworm breeding, livestock breeding and other specialized industries. The activities of agricultural cooperation were mainly aimed at organizing the sale, processing of agricultural products, providing peasant farms with credit, production goods for agricultural purposes, a working animal, seed production. Serious tasks were also set for Matlubot, melioration and agricultural credit cooperations.

During the years of the new economic policy, the credit system of cooperation was somewhat well established. The state has developed a number of activities aimed at this goal in order to gain the confidence of the peasants. Increased the percentage of payment on Bank funds, gave strict guarantees on the preservation of savings, keeping the secret of savings, giving relief to depositors of money on lending and hokazos.

In general, the activities of the system of agricultural cooperation had a positive effect on the economic recovery and development of

Agriculture, the cultivation of agricultural products grew significantly. At the same time, the cooperative system could not fully solve the problems of the proper and rational development of the national economy. The main reason for this was the escalation of the statehood movement of the cooperative system and the fact that its activities were subject to party control.

For the further development of the cooperative system in the conditions of a new economic policy, it was necessary to ensure the preservation of all commodity producers, first of all, its property, and the right of entrepreneurship for the developer, a subject of the economic system. This work was not done. On top of that, the private owner was regularly repressed by both the local and central state apparatus.

The Soviet government, through the cooperative system, also pursued a differentiated policy to various social strata of the rural population. In this, an economic restriction was carried out in relation to the relatively energetic farms of the village – "rich-ears". Such farms did not become members of cooperatives, using its benefits in limited quantities.

The Soviet state, through cooperations, pursued a separatist policy towards the rural population, creating a mood of enmity between the social strata of the village.

Having gained independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan began to create a kind of path for the development of market economy relations. Large opportunities are being created for the free activities of private property, entrepreneurship and peasant farms. In a word, the market relations that settled in the country in 1921-1929 are in effect again today. However, such a "return" to the past is theoretically well thought out, since it is important to substantiate economic constructions and points of view in independent states that were formed on the site of the former allied republics during the period of destruction of the "totalitarian" system.¹

Today, taking into account the effective implementation of agrarian reforms in the

conditions in which our republic has acquired the right to independently determine its development, the following proposals and recommendations are put forward based on the results of the topic studied in this master's thesis.

Taking into account the fact that during the years of independence, significant work was carried out on the objective and truthful study of the history of Agrarian transformations carried out in Uzbekistan during Soviet power, it is necessary to study and study the history of agricultural cooperatives operating in the Republic, its controversial issues in more depth, wider, in all respects.

It is advisable to research archival documents that have not yet been used on the topic, are not included in scientific circulation, to publish collections of documents at the level of the requirements of today.

Having fully understood the essence of agricultural cooperatives operating during the Soviet rule, it is advisable to apply its positive aspects to today's agrarian reform process, eliminating its existing shortcomings and shortcomings, and thereby use them to increase the efficiency of peasant farms.

It is necessary to prepare monographs summarizing the history of Agricultural Cooperatives of Uzbekistan, to organize scientific and theoretical conferences on this topic.

Based on the fact that no separate research work has been carried out on the topic studied in this master's thesis, it is advisable to study it at the level of the candidate's dissertation.

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