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**THE INCLUSION OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE CENTRALIZED NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF 1925-1940).**

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Abstract. One of the topics that need to be studied in history today is the reasons for the economic dependence of Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, the structures, methods and forms of work formed by the Communist Party, the economic interconnectedness of all republics, the problems and contradictions of this period. and takes a special responsible approach to the study of the difficulties of socio-economic development, the perfect coverage of events, the adherence to historical, succession and membership, which is free from one-sidedness. In particular, the fact that the state of the industry is completely dependent on the center and the economic situation of Uzbekistan in the early stages of its transformation into an agrarian republic, that is from the early days of the Uzbek SSR is still relevant today.

Keywords: Inclusion of Uzbekistan, charity, sponsorship, society, Jadids, new method schools, "Charity Society".

抽象的。 当今历史上需要研究的课题之一是苏联时期乌兹别克斯坦经济依赖的原因，共产党形成的结构、方法和形式，各加盟共和国的经济联系，存在的问题和这一时期的矛盾。并以特殊负责的态度研究经济社会发展的困难，对事件的完美报道，坚持历史、继承和会员制，不片面。特别是，在乌兹别克斯坦转型为农业共和国的早期阶段，即乌兹别克斯坦苏维埃社会主义共和国的早期，该行业的状态完全依赖于中心和经济状况这一事实在今天仍然具有相关性。

关键词：纳入乌兹别克斯坦，慈善，赞助，社会，Jadids，新方法学校，“慈善协会”。

Introduction

At the same time, in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan, on the one hand, there are important tasks to overcome the long-standing complications of the dictatorial regime, and on the other, to implement socio-economic, political, cultural and spiritual problems of educational reforms to solve existing problems in all areas.

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perfect coverage of events, the adherence to historical, succession and membership, which is free from one-sidedness. In particular, the fact that the state of the industry is completely dependent on the center and the economic situation of Uzbekistan in the early stages of its transformation into an agrarian republic, that is, from the early days of the Uzbek SSR - is still relevant today.

By this time, in the administrative departments of the center, mainly in the "historic" congresses and plenums of the Communist Party, the perspective and current plans were high and unrealistic, their specific features, opportunities, conditions, interests, as well as labor resources and demographic that it was done without taking into account the situation - all of which eventually led to many negative situations. In particular, the First Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (b) in Bukhara (February 1925) set out a major program for the restoration of the national economy of the republic. The main task of the congress was to expand the network of ginning and oil refineries.

This period was not resolved in the life of society and the party, on the one hand, by the centralized administrative command, party leadership and the centralized policy of the center, the hard work of the people due to Stalinist repressions against certain nations, in the interests of the state, the nation, the international was in a situation where problems were accumulating. These processes are also one of the factors determining the urgency of the issue, which will be the basis for a fair and objective coverage of this issue in the spirit of the idea of national independence.

Methods of research

Covering the years 1925-1940, during which time Uzbekistan as one of the components of the

USSR was transformed into a base for the supply of raw cotton. On the eve of World War II, Uzbekistan had a special place in the centralized economic complex of the USSR.

It is expedient to study the research and studies on the topic in the following groups. 1. Literature published during the Soviet era. 2. Literature created during the independence period, researches carried out.

An analysis of the literature of the first group shows that most of the literature and articles published under the Soviet rule show only positive aspects of the country's socio-economic life, and although the essence of the problem is explained in terms of communist ideology, these literatures play an important role. .

Published literature includes their direct participants and party and economic leaders who lived in Uzbekistan in the early years of Soviet rule, public figures of the Soviet government T. Risqulov², S. Segizboev, N. Turakulov, O.Lepa³, F. Xo'jaev⁴, A. Ikromov⁵, C. The speeches, reports and pamphlets of Ayni, Y.Okhun-boboiev⁶ and others contain a number of comments on the history of industrialization and socio-economic development in Uzbekistan. A series of literature on the subject consists of articles and pamphlets written by leaders who were ignorant of the national traditions and history of the peoples of Central Asia and came to the country to implement Bolshevik ideas⁷. It should be noted that the policy of the newly formed Soviet state was to promote political ideas in order to put the peoples in the appropriate system. In such literature, it is often argued that the use of the term "backward" in reference to the peoples of the periphery of the Union is one of the foundations of the Communist Party's idea of explaining to them the foundations of the "new" socialist state.

In the years following the Second World War, a number of scientific publications on the friendship and cooperation of Uzbekistan with the "sister" republics began to be published in the centralized economic system.

The analysis of the research shows that the industrialization of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, has been based on a large number of facts and figures that can only be further developed economically in cooperation with other regions of the Union, with the help and support of industrialized central regions.

By the mid-1980s, the crisis of socialism, both as an ideological and historical experiment, was intensifying. As a result, the so-called "reconstruction and renewal" period began in Soviet society. As a result of the beginning of the process of openness in the Union, freedom of information, political freedom, the publication of archival documents - has increased interest in the historical past. It should be noted that the published articles and pamphlets cover a wide range of literature with a critical approach to the measures taken in the implementation of industrialization policy.

The second group of literature consists of a series of publications published during the independence period. The disintegration of the Union by the last decade of the twentieth century, the economic crisis in the allied republics, especially in Uzbekistan, the aggravation of the ecological situation, the negative consequences of cotton monopoly on the socio-economic life, as well as scientific, objective research, monographs, etc.

These literatures reflect the spirit of independent thinking, the negative effects of the "single economic space" in the Soviet state on the industrial and social life of Uzbekistan. It is also important to systematize the evidence and

statistics in the available literature in the study of the problem.

Also, in the textbooks created during the years of independence, the materials of the scientific-practical conference³ tried to objectively cover various aspects of cooperation between all republics in various fields, including industry.

The problem under study is also reflected in the foreign literature², which in the economic policy of the Soviet period, based on the command-and-control system, directly links the industry of the republic, adheres to the principles of one-sidedness in personnel matters, neglected social problems. The authors of these publications are distinguished by their critical approach to the essence of the issue. It should be noted that the escalation of the "cold war" between the two opposing systems has led to the writing of such articles. Including, A. In her article entitled "Soviet Development Policy in Central Asia," Merli sees the Central Asian region as one of the main economic regions of the USSR. Analyzing the policy of industrialization of Uzbekistan in 1926-1927, the author analyzes the economic potential of Central Asia and distinguishes it from other regions.

Results

Industrialization has been identified as one of the main tasks of the programmatic plan for the construction of socialism in the former USSR. The XIV Congress of the CPSU (b) (December 1925) and the special plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) (April 1926) outlined the main strategic task of the party in the industrialization of the Union¹. In its implementation, it was necessary to put an end to the reforms of the New Economic Policy (NEP) and to establish a policy of planned management of the economy.

In carrying out these tasks, the political leadership of the Union carried out the management of the national economy in three directions - through the Union, republican and local ministries. These ministries are directly managed through the relevant branches of government in the republic. In particular, the industries subordinated to the Union - electrochemical industries, hydroelectric power plants, mining of non-ferrous and rare metals, coal industry, cotton, oil, flour milling; Sectors subordinated to the Ministry of the Republic - meat and dairy products, food, light industry, land reclamation and water management, installation and special construction works, construction materials, agriculture and cotton ginning industry, energy and electrification, internal affairs, health, foreign affairs, culture, communication, trade and industry, finance, justice; Ministries in the local sector include road transport, road construction, construction and operation of highways, public services, utilities, local industry (food and wine, beer and sugar production), social security and others.

The specialization of the Uzbek economy in the production of raw materials is of great importance for the Union, so the main focus is on the cotton-related industries. Almost all of the funds were allocated for cotton growing, on the basis of which new industrial enterprises were created. As a result, Uzbekistan has become the main center for the production of all necessary machinery for cotton growing - cultivators, seeders, cotton pickers, pickers and threshers, shovels, tractors for cotton fields, mineral fertilizers, equipment for ginneries, textile machines. converted. They were mainly to meet the needs of the Union at a high level with agricultural and industrial products. According to the Center's guidelines, these had to be met in

two ways, taking into account economic and natural, historical conditions. As a result of the first adaptation to the supply of raw materials to the Union (primarily cotton fiber and silk), and the second to the supply of export products (astrakhan skins and dried fruits), the center began to turn Uzbekistan into an increasingly agrarian republic.

Naturally, according to the principle of mutual distribution, Uzbekistan also received various products from other republics. In particular, equipment for factories and plants, agricultural machinery, wood, grain, oil, textiles were imported from the RSFSR. Grain and sugar were imported from Ukraine. These republics also played an important role in providing new enterprises with technical equipment. It should be noted that in 1932 alone, 90% of the technical equipment was imported from the RSFSR, Ukraine and Belarus¹.

No separate enterprise in the Union could produce an independent product, that is, it was inextricably linked. For example, equipment from many plants has been delivered to the Toshkishloqmash plant for full production. In particular, for the foundry from Krasnaya Presnya plant - a blade and a machine; From the Leningrad plant "Electric" - electric welding equipment; Engine from Rostov-on-Don Catloturbina plant; From Stalsbyt plant in Tashkent - thick sheet steel; From the Chelyabinsk and Ryazan plants - various lathes; From the Lyuberts plant - mechanical mixer for paints; Bulldozer for blacksmith shop from Serp i Molot plant; Iron from the Krasny Metallist plant in Pskov; From hlopsnab - rubberoid, the battery is one of them. The above-mentioned equipment was obtained with difficulty, as a result of repeated appeals from the plant management. When the Khilkovo plant crashed,

cement was delivered to Toshkishloqmash from the Volyk plant. In general, everything, even nails, nuts, that is, products that can be produced in any factory, of course, had to be brought from everywhere. Although it is possible to produce many products and equipment in Uzbekistan, the center was denied permission due to lack of funds.

In addition to the industrialized regions of the Union, Uzbekistan has close economic ties with the Central Asian republics, including many raw materials and agricultural products from Kazakhstan, including coal, sulfur pyrite, phosphorite, cast iron, cement, grain, flour, meat, lard and other products shipped.

During the 15 years before the Second World War, 515 industrial enterprises were built and put into operation in the republic. Importantly, these enterprises are in the chemical, electrical, non-ferrous metallurgy, and machine-building industries belonged to. If we take into account that these industries have never existed in Uzbekistan before, it becomes clear how important they are. However, almost all of the above areas served the interests of the center, not the interests of Uzbekistan.

The planned path of economic development, adopted by the Soviet government and embedded in the communist ideology, was undoubtedly one-sided and carried out on the basis of violent, command-and-control methods. Such a policy, of course, has a negative impact on the economy of Uzbekistan. caused the output.

Conclusion

The restoration and some strengthening of the industrial potential of the republic has had a positive impact on the economic situation in the region, the solution of existing social problems. All the measures taken by the leadership of the

Union were subordinated to the interests of the Union and the ruling circles.

All the industrial equipment sent, as well as the measures taken to build ginneries and other industrial enterprises, were in fact intended to send raw materials to the central regions.

The Uzbek economy, which specializes in the supply of raw materials, will also be based on a single process for the Union. The unique leadership role of the Communist Party in the development and implementation of this policy was increased. In Uzbekistan, over the years, it differed from other republics in terms of socio-economic development. However, these features were not taken into account by the Union Government. The economic policy of the center was carried out in such a way as "coinage", "stakhanovism".

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