



Cotton Solidarity Policy In The Country Of Turkey During The Period Of Strong Soviet Rule

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Abstract: This research investigates the Soviet-era cotton policy in Turkey, focusing on land reforms, water management, and agricultural development under Soviet influence. The study employs a historical-documentary analysis method, reviewing legislative acts, economic reports, and archival materials. Findings indicate that Soviet policies significantly transformed agricultural production, introducing state-controlled cotton industries and centralized irrigation projects. The research provides insights into economic restructuring and its long-term effects on regional agriculture.

Keywords: Independence, Spiritual Renewal, Authoritarian Regime, Khanates, Empire, Vassal, Bourgeois-Democratic, Industry, Transport, Violence, Cotton Farming.

Introduction

Three thousand years of state history, rich culture and priceless spirituality, made a great contribution to the development of human civilization, independence in the life of the Uzbek people, who brought up great scholars started the front of spiritual renewal.

The reality of the past, history in our country with the honor of independence the attitude towards science has risen to the level of state policy. Mustabid historical justice regarding the reality of the past falsified during the regime a decision was made, there was an opportunity to study history scientifically and objectively.

It is known that the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century during the colonial period of the Russian Empire, the foundations of independent Uzbek statehood in Central Asia were put an end to, and the khanates were turned into vassals of the empire.

Methodology

It is worth noting that the colonial policy of the Russian Empire was manifested to a certain extent during the rule of the Soviet government in different patterns and models. The period of Soviet rule, which was rich in conflict and complex processes, also had its complications in Uzbekistan left the consequences.

In February 1917, as a result of the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Petrograd, Nicholas II abdicated. Power passed to the provisional government. The overthrow of the monarchy created an opportunity for the country to move to the path of democratic development.

This period, that is, the 20s of the 20th century, is very complicated and contradictory in our history. It was a period of political confrontation between different social groups and forces, the strengthening of the Soviet system, hunger, economic stress, the restoration of destroyed industry, transport, and agriculture, that is, the transition of the Soviets to the path of peaceful socialist construction.

The Bolsheviks, who came to power through a coup d'état, are brutally trying to destroy any force that opposes them. At first, the Shura practitioners, who went to mass massacres and made a profession of robbery, did not spare the civilians in the national lands.

By the end of 1919, the situation in Turkestan became extremely tense. Conflicts between the representatives of the center and local leaders are escalating. The local leaders demand the recognition of the national and political rights of their people, peaceful discussions with the population fighting against the Soviet power, and an end to the violent actions of the Bolsheviks and the Red Army.

During this period, cotton cultivation was restored and grain brought to the country. In order to accelerate the supply, OXXK Yettisuv railway decided to finish his journey as soon as possible.

The development of cotton cultivation in the Republic of Turkestan could not be carried out without the restoration of irrigation facilities. In February 1921, in order to speed up the restoration of irrigation works, provide water to agricultural land and develop agriculture, primarily cotton, a law on water was adopted in February 1921, which declared all waters in the TASSR to be the property of the republic.

Result and Discussion

In the law, it was said that the distribution of water should be done primarily for the benefit of farmers, not according to custom (privileges given to the rich and priests). In November 1921, a water tax was introduced in order to mobilize the population's income for the restoration of irrigation works.

In this year, the irrigated land area of TASSR increased by 300,000 decimeters compared to the figure in 1920. Cotton cultivation areas have increased by almost 100 thousand decimeters.

At this point, let's talk briefly about national leaders during the Soviet regime. Of course, it is necessary to dwell on the activities of the state and political figure Akmal Ikramov (1898-1938). A. Ikramov to the Soviet authorities served faithfully.

His views on land and water reform and collectivization are a clear proof of this. When asked what the purpose of the land and water reform was, Akmal Ikramov said: "The land has been concentrated in the hands of a group of rich people, ... cotton cultivation cannot be developed without eliminating rich farms".

He also speaks out against the "Group of 18", "nepotism", accuses them of nationalism and calls to fight against them.

Akmal Ikramov is also responsible for a number of repressions in the late 1920s and mid-1930s. But Akmal Ikramov, who was a loyal servant of the authoritarian regime, was also shot in 1938 as an "enemy of the people".

In 1921, 40 cotton gins and 2 oil factories were restored. The construction of a factory that supplies 120,000 pounds of sesame per year has been completed in Tashkent. By 1923, 23 cotton ginning factories, and 95 in 1924, were put into operation in the Republic of Turkestan. Their production amounted to 57.8 million rubles. Restoration work also went on at a high pace in the oil industry. In 1923, these industries produced 61,000 pounds of refined oil, and by 1924, this amount was 201,000 pounds.

However, it should be emphasized that the policy of cotton monopoly in Turkestan, which started during the Russian Empire, was developed on a new scale during the Soviet period. The continuous formation of the cotton monopoly in the territory of Uzbekistan coincides with the era of new economic policy.

Pursuant to the resolution No. 121 of the Central Committee of the Turkestan ASSR dated June 8, 1922, all cotton processing enterprises, oil and soap factories, and cotton industry products and cotton receiving points in the Republic of Turkestan were transferred to the Turkestan Cotton Committee. According to the decision, the cotton committee was given great powers. According to him, it was determined that no body of local authorities in the republic, even the authorized bodies of the Center, should not interfere with the economic work of the cotton committee and should follow its instructions.

In general, as a result of the establishment of the Cotton General Committee and its local committees, the leadership and management of cotton production was centralized within a single organization. In the course of its activity, this department was involved in the implementation and development of the state cotton monopoly, as well as the protection of the interests of the Center. At the same time, he had to take into account the conditions of the new economic policy.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that during the new economic policy, the destroyed economy of the Turkestan region was restored. There was a revival in industry and agriculture. In the Turkestan ASSR, industrial enterprises were also revived during this period. New plants and factories were built, completely new branches of industry were created.

However, even during the new economic policy, the Soviet government did not abandon its ultimate goals. He led the policy of economic centralization. Industrial enterprises in Turkestan should serve the interests of the Center.

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