



Economic Life in Khorezm in 1921-1924. And Processes in Cotton Growing

Mamadaminova Bakhtigul Abdupattayevna

Acting Assistant Professor of the Department of Humanities, PhD of Historical Sciences in "Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers "National Research University

Abstract: *This article deals with the main aspects of economic processes in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic in 1921-1924, as well as the activities of the Khorezm Economic Council and the situation in cotton growing. Since the article was prepared mainly on the basis of archival documents, it shows a high scientific level.*

Key words: *Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, Khorezm Economic Council, Cotton Growing Committee, national economy, state budget, economic year, Constitution, national-territorial division in Central Asia.*

Date of Submission: 29-02-2022

Date of Acceptance: 31-3-2022

The Khorezm Economic Council plays an important role in the implementation of economic reforms in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. The Khorezm Economic Council was officially formed on May 15-23, 1921 at the II Congress of All Khorezm People's Representatives. He had three supervisors in his composition: 1) supervision of land and water affairs; 2) supervision of production and supply; 3) supervision of finance.

The policy of centralized management also had an impact on the cotton growing of Khorezm, and by the decision of the Khorezm Economic Council on June 15, 1921, a Committee on Cotton Growing was established under it. In 1921, the Cotton Growing Committee opened its cotton reception points in Khanka, Mangit, Gurlan, Tashkhovuz, Khojeyli, Gozabad (Gazavat) and Novy Urgench [1]. In September 1921, based on the tasks of the committee, the cotton gin plant owned by Manuilov in Novy Urgench was repaired and put into operation [2].

In general, cotton growing is one of the main branches of the national economy of Khorezm and differs in the purity and fineness of the fiber from cotton grown in the Fergana Valley.

As a result of the policy pursued by the center at the III All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives held in July 1922, the Khorezm Economic Council was unreasonably liquidated. In its place, the People's Departments of Land Management, Finance, Trade and Production of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) were established. However, shortly after that- on February 10, 1923, by the decision of the Central Committee of the Khorezm Soviet Republic, the Khorezm Economic Council was reorganized again. Through economic delicacies, especially folk delicacies of trade and production, karakul skins, carpets, cotton, wool, alfalfa, nets,

carbonated drinks, tobacco, paper and other goods were exported to the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic [3].

The essence of the policy pursued by the Bolsheviks was that the central regions of the Soviet Union of the Socialist Republic were the region of procurement of industrial products, and the Central Asian republics were the supplier of raw materials. In this sense, their economy has been adapted and taken under control. In order to develop cotton growing in the KHSSR and supply a large amount of raw materials, on February 13, 1923, the Russian-Khorezm State Cotton Company was established under the Khorezm Economic Council and the Main Cotton Committee of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic [4].

The partnership had a legal right and had a special seal with a reflection of its name. The main capital of the partnership was 1,500,000 gold rubles, the capital in equal shares belonged to the Khorezm Economic Council and Russia of the Soviet Federative Socialist Republic [5].

It should be noted that cotton growing had not only economic, but also political significance in Khorezm. However, the increase in acreage also contributed to the development of agriculture. Therefore, in order not to frighten the Khorezm peasants, at first it was necessary to act cautiously. Because the increase in cotton areas has actually led to a shortage of food. Many did not immediately understand the essence of this case. To this end, the peasants engaged in cotton farming received benefits, which, firstly, were exempted from various taxes, and secondly, were supplied with tools and inventory. Thanks to this, the peasants restored their farms.

On March 25, 1922, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Khorezm, in which it pointed out the need to unite such important branches of the Central Asian republics as foreign trade, water management, railway communication, and the need to create a separate economic organization. These issues were considered from February 5 to April 27, 1922 by the economic commissions of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) for Central Asia.

As a result of pressure from the Central Asian Economic Council in the summer of 1923, the national currency in Khorezm was replaced by the ruble Russia of the Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (10 Khorezm soums at the rate of 1 ruble of Russia). Since 1924, the Khorezm Republic, like the Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic, has been completely drawn into the unified banking and financial system of the Soviet Union Socialist Republic. The Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) was also deprived of the national currency, which became an important symbol of state independence after the army [6].

Professor G.N.Cherdantsev, a representative of the Center, was appointed to the post of the first chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic in April 1923. He led the development of the first annual plan of the national economy of the Khorezm Republic. This plan was discussed and approved in August 1923 at the presidium of the Supreme Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic.

In the State Budget of the Khorezm Republic from August 1923 to September 1924, the revenue part was determined at 1129211 soums, and the expenditure part - at 1312320 soums [7].

Thus, the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, both economically and politically, became more and more subordinate to the center and lost its independence. This aspect has been especially evident since the autumn of 1923.

The IV All-Khorezm Congress of People's Representatives, held on October 17-20, 1923, decided to transform the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic into the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic (KHSSR) [8]. On October 20, the new Constitution of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic was

adopted, consisting of 5 sections and 12 chapters. Unfortunately, this Constitution only legislated the country's transition to the path of socialist construction. In accordance with it, it was abolished that the Land is private property, and the property of the foundation was placed at the disposal of the supervisor of education. The activity of pharmacies was banned, Soviet courts were created.

Democratic transformations in the Khorezm Republic have been stopped since October 1923. The process of Sovietization of Khorezm has reached its apogee. All those dissatisfied with the sharply new government policy joined the ranks of the rebels. The armed movement that began in the Turkestan region against the Soviet government spread to the Khorezm oasis. In the central and southern parts of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic, the movements of numerous captains and gendarmes became even more aggravated. In late 1923 - early 1924, a major popular uprising broke out in Khorezm against the Soviet government. The rebels liquidated Soviet organizations on the ground and began a march on the capital of the country, the city of Khiva. Junaid Khan's troops, who were stationed in Karakum at that time, also began to move westward, simultaneously to the city, supporting the popular uprising.

Despite the suppression of this uprising by the Red troops in the spring of 1924, the political and military situation in the country remained tense.

The V Congress of Representatives of the entire Khorezm people (October 29, November 2, 1924) proclaimed the liquidation of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic in connection with the national-territorial demarcation in Central Asia. The congress was attended by a specially sent from Moscow responsible employee Uvarov [9]. 23 districts of the KHSR inhabited by Uzbeks were formed again. The Khorezm region was included in the Uzbek SSR. The remaining territories of the USSR became part of the Turkmen SSR and the Karakalpak Autonomous Region (as part of the Kazakh ASSR). November 23, 1924 The Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic and the Council of People's Commissars ceased to exist on November 30.

Thus, with the liquidation at the end of 1924 of the Bukhara Soviet Socialist Republic and the Khorezm Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the historical spaces where statehood was first formed in the region - the Republics of Bukhara and Khorezm, the last successor in the XX century of the Bukhara and Khorezm states with a three-thousand-year history of statehood, collapsed. The Bolsheviks further consolidated their dominance by dividing the Turkestan region.

Summing up, we can say that in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic in 1921-1924, economic life significantly revived. The situation in cotton growing has also improved, during the period of the republic, the volume of production and harvesting of cotton increased compared to the Khan's times. Economic transformations have led to an improvement in the living conditions of the population of Khorezm, including the Uzbek people.

REFERENCES

1. Ўзбекистон МА, 73-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 1-иш, 24-варақ.
2. Пардаев А. Бухоро ва Хоразмдаги Иқтисодий Кенгашлар фаолияти (1920-1924 й.)....-Б. 93. Т.ф.д. диссертация автореферати. Т., 2011. Mamadaminova Bakhtigul Abdupattaevna. The State of Waqf Property in the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication (JEDIC). Volume:1 Issue: 7, 2021.-Pp.42-43. E-ISSN: 2792- 4017. www.openaccessjournals.eu
3. Ўзбекистон МА, 2027-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 4-иш, 16-варақ.
4. Ўзбекистон МА, 73-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 81-иш, 4-8-варақлар.
5. Ўзбекистон МА, 73-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 34-иш, 1-варақнинг орқаси.

6. Ўзбекистон МА, 2077-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 45-иш, 1-5-варақлар.
7. Ўзбекистон МА, 71-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 37-иш, 116-117-варақлар; 45-иш, 25-29-варақлар.
8. *Полвонийёз Ҳожи Юсунов*. Ёш хиваликлар тарихи (Хотиралар). –Урганч: Хоразм, 2000. Bakhtigul Abdupattaevna Mamadaminova. Some Considerations about the Socio-Political Movements of Young Khivans / International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD), Special Issue –IDMR 2021 April 2021. -P 50-52. @ www.ijtsrd.com
9. ShohistahonUljaeva, KhakimovaMakhruya, Mamadaminova Bakhtigul. The Place of Kurultai in Government Perfection in the Empire of Amir Temur// International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Special Issue 1, 2020 ISSN: 1475-7192. Pp-409-416
10. Khakimova M. A.Khudayev I. J. Public organizations in Uzbekistan – in the interests of the state and people. Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education Vol.12 No.9 (2021), P3402-3406.
11. Mamadaminova Baxtigul The october revolution of 1917 and the establishment of soviet power in the Turkestan territory// ERPA International Journal of Research and Development, (IJRD) Volume: 5 | Issue: 7 | July 2020 Pp-194-196. www.eprajournals.com
12. Khakimova M. A The Legal Status of PublicOrganizations andtheir Role in Community Development inUzbekistan. // International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and TechnologyVol. 6, Issue 9 , September 2019.
13. Mamadaminova Bakhtigul Abdupattaevna The situation of education and its changes in KHPSR // REMIE, Multidisciplinari Journal of Educational Research 2022. Pp-1-7
14. Botirova Halima Eshmamatovna. (2021) Creation of Farms in the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan and its Results // INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON HUMAN COMPUTING STUDIES – pp. 295-298.
15. NO Maxamatjonovich. The Role of Mass Media in Improving the Spirit of Youth. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication (JEDIC), Volume: 1 Issue: 6, November - 2021., –Pp.51-54. www.openaccessjournals.eu
16. Botirova Halima Eshmamatovna. Establishment of Qualified Medical Care for the Population in the Health Care System of the Southern Regions during the Years of Independence//Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication e-ISSN: 2792-4017 Volume: 2 Issue: 2 (2022): www.openaccessjournals.eu
17. NO Maxamatjonovich. ZONING POLITICS AND CONSEQUENCES IN UZBEKISTAN. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication (JEDIC), Volume:1Issue: 5, October -2021.-Pp.62-66. www.openaccessjournals.eu
18. Botirova Khalima Eshmamatovna. THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE OF AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN // EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume: 6 Issue: 10 October 2020 Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 SJIF Impact Factor: 7.032 ISI Value: 1.188