

Formation of Trade Relations in the Fergana Valley (1920-1925)

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The Fergana Valley was the largest, most populous and economically developed part of the Turkestan ASSR, consisting of Kokand, Andijan, Namangan, Margilan and Osh districts. Irrigated agriculture was developed in the Fergana region, and the industry of the region also specialized in the processing of agricultural products [1.1. 41-45 b.]. However, the Fergana Valley did not have ample opportunities for entrepreneurs active in the development of trade.

On May 17, 1921, in connection with the adoption of a decree on the development of industrial enterprises and handicraft workshops, state enterprises in the Fergana Valley were transferred to economic accounting. In the process, commodity-money relations were restored and the people's entrepreneurs became active. The Soviet government used private entrepreneurs to bring trade and industry out of the crisis. The state leased to commercial and industrial enterprises. There, local entrepreneurs opened their own shops and stores and played an important role in revitalizing economic activity. This can be seen from the fact that since 1921, state-owned enterprises have been merged into cooperatives.

The above process was also carried out rapidly in Fergana. In 1921, the Fergana cocoon factory was established and at the same time 48 silk-spinning looms were installed by the state. [P. 2.1.303] The procedure for renting to an entrepreneur who wants to use it has been established. In general, the rental policy was a mask of the Soviet government. Because the main task of the New Economic Policy was to serve the interests of socialism, to strengthen the Soviet communist system, but the communist ideology, first of all, denied the diversity of forms of ownership, private entrepreneurship, freedom of economic and political thought. This is because the important links of the new economic policy (NEP) are the replacement of food distribution with food tax, the liberalization of trade, industry, permitting private entrepreneurship in the service and small crafts sectors, partial use of market regulation mechanisms, and the abolition of restrictions on rent and hired labor. The process of achieving the goal of this policy did not correspond to the ideas of the ruling ideology.

The rental policy has also begun to be implemented in the markets of the Fergana Valley. In the early years of Soviet rule, cities also had traditional markets. In 1920, there were 17 markets in Kokand district, 9 of which were located in the city [3. 2.165-v.]. By order of the Soviet government, the markets in the valley were leased to private entrepreneurs and various organizations. These organizations have deliberately increased prices in the rental markets.

The enterprises established in the cities of the Fergana Valley were mainly specialized in the light and food industries, and the workers involved in them seemed to be employed, and the state seemed to provide them with a source of livelihood. In fact, these workers used to make handicrafts in the markets or in their homes and sell them in the domestic and foreign markets, many of whom had a high economic position. Enterprises established in 1921 in the Fergana Valley to unite local artisans later became the basis of the valley industry. After that, textile mills, oil mills, canneries, beverage factories, breweries were built in the cities of the Fergana Valley.

A new thermal power plant, TETs, was built in 1923 to supply electricity to new enterprises and factories in Fergana. [P. 4.1.25] The construction of TETs began in Andijan and Namangan cities of the valley, and later in the districts of the regions with the advent of industry. According to UzMA documents, 24 trade and rental companies were registered in Fergana region during this period. [5.1. 3, 19-v.]

In M. Abdullaev's research, the data of the Fergana regional trade inspection for the first half of the economic year 1924-1925 separately analyzed economic organizations and small and medium-sized private trade and cooperatives. According to him, business organizations (with Xlopkom) - 24 mln. 045 thousand 917 rubles; Medium and small private trade and cooperation - 16 mln. 650,000 rubles were received. According to Abdullaev, 13 million rubles of this amount belonged to Xlopkom, which was not an

industrial turnover, but an industrial asset. Accordingly, in the first half of the year, trade turnover in the region amounted to 27 million. 795 thousand rubles [p. 1.2.43].

According to the documents kept in the state archives of Fergana region, the same year there was a stagnation in trade, and trade relations in the second half of the year decreased by 30% compared to the first half of the year or 18 million. It is reported that trade transactions amounted to 795 thousand rubles. [6.1.72-v.] Total trade in the region amounted to 4 5 mln. 690 thousand rubles.

In conclusion, although the new economic policy pursued by the Soviet government in the country affected the existing representatives of the local population, the development of trade and industry in a new form led to the development of other underdeveloped sectors such as energy.

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