

## Analysis of the Impact of the New Economic Policy on the Life of Entrepreneurial Farms in Uzbekistan

**Makhmudkhan Makhmudov**

Andijan State Medical Institute, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Social and Humanitarian Sciences

**Abstract:** In this article, the issue of the evolution of entrepreneurial, business-oriented peasant farms in Uzbek villages during the years of the New Economic Policy (1921-1929) is covered. On the eve of the new economic policy, the general condition of the agriculture of the Turkestan ASSR, the introduction of the new economic policy in the Uzbek villages and its conflicting features, the consequences of the class policy of the Soviet government towards different social classes in the Uzbek villages are analyzed.

**Keywords:** history of Uzbekistan, economic policy, peasant farms, rural social environment.



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

Many decisions and decrees of the state and government have been adopted regarding the teaching of the history of Uzbekistan at all levels and stages of the educational system. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As Mirziyoev noted, "Nothing in great history goes without a trace." It is preserved in the blood and historical memory of peoples and is manifested in their practical work. That is why he is powerful. "Preserving, studying and passing down the historical heritage from generation to generation is one of the most important priorities of our state's policy."

National independence was the age-old dream of the Uzbek people. Its acquisition is a huge historical victory. It is the civic and national duty of every child of the country to appreciate, strengthen, and protect this victory. The power of any country, its independence, and the inviolability of state borders depend on the fact that the citizens of that country are brought up with love for their country and have high moral qualities such as being ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary in the struggle for national independence. The role and possibilities of the history of Uzbekistan in the formation of such qualities in our people, first of all in the young and mature generations, are limitless.

There is no national idea and national ideology without national history. Therefore, it is impossible to imagine a national idea and a national ideology without creating the way our

national history has been. At the same time, knowing the history of the Motherland is also an understanding of identity. National history is what makes a nation a nation and a nation a nation.

As a result of the policy pursued by the communist party during the years of the former Soviet power, the issue of teaching the history of Uzbekistan in general schools, special secondary and higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan was not paid attention to at all. During this period, the real, literal history of our country was not created objectively. Our history was falsified in textbooks and literature taught in schools and educational institutions. As a result, the spiritual life of the Uzbek people was damaged, the political consciousness of the people was dulled, and the feeling of indifference and indifference to social and political events increased.

During their almost 130 years of rule, the Russian Empire and the former Soviet colonizers carried out a policy of Russification among the peoples of our country, took the path of separating our people from their history, their mother tongue, and their religion, under the slogan of national in form and socialist culture in content, our national traditions, morals and values they made an attack. They turned Uzbekistan into the center's raw material supplier base.

The role of the history of Uzbekistan in the realization of national identity, formation of national unity, assessment of the place of our wise people among the nations of the world, wider use of their rich life experiences, consistent study of the noble, liberal and man-loving traditions of our people and their further enrichment, in short, in the formation of a well-rounded, true human personality. *benihoya* is great. To raise a generation that can actively participate in the social life of our historically independent country of Uzbekistan, is perceptive and capable, is able to understand its historical roots, is full of feelings of love for the country, the Motherland, and the motherland, to form in their minds national independence thinking and patriotism. is a weapon.

This study guide, intended for social and humanities education courses of higher educational institutions, social sciences and educational courses of all educational courses, is devoted to the issues of the history of the evolution of entrepreneurial farms in Uzbek villages during the New Economic Policy (NEP), which has an important place in the history of the Soviet period of Uzbekistan.

The period of the former Soviet power (1917-1991) occupies a special place in the history of our country. This period, although historically short, is distinguished by its complexity and contradictions. In October 1917, the Bolsheviks carried out a coup d'état by force in the former Soviet Union. In addition, it started a new page of colonialism in the history of the people of Uzbekistan, which lasted for about 75 years. As a result, the tsarist colonial empire was replaced by the "red empire". The peoples of the country, who lived under the oppression of the new colonialism, experienced all the terrible hardships of the Bolshevik "socialist experiment". The saddest thing is that the extremely complex and conflicting course of the socio-political historical process in the republic led to many victims and cultural and spiritual losses.

After the October coup, a large part of Uzbekistan, which was in the territory of Turkestan, was incorporated into the RSFSR as the Turkestan Autonomous Republic. In 1924, as a result of the forced national-territorial delimitation, the Uzbek SSR was established and included in the USSR. By its essence, the USSR was a unitary (joint) state. As a result, Uzbekistan became completely dependent on Moscow. The Uzbek SSR was independent only in name. The leading bodies of the republic were appointed by the Union government and fully subordinated to it.

The Mustabid regime sought to permanently preserve Uzbekistan as a colony within the Center and further strengthen its status as a raw material base of the metropolis. As a result of such a policy, the economic development of the republic was one-sided, its agriculture became more and more focused on cotton production, thus the cotton monopoly was established. Uzbekistan's industry was mainly directed to serve the needs of agriculture. In the industry, the primary processing sectors of agricultural products occupied the main place.

The colonial policy of the Soviet state in Uzbekistan found its clear expression in the cultural development of the republic. Although some positive developments have been achieved in this area, the spiritual life of the peoples of the republic was completely influenced by the prevailing ideology and politics of the time, and under the guise of internationalism, there was an aspiration to russify the republic. The national cultural values, rich spiritual heritage and traditions of the Uzbek people were forgotten. The Uzbek language was made a secondary language, and the Russian language became the state and main language of communication.

### References:

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Volume 1. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2017. - B. 29.
2. Sovremennyy kishlak Sredney Azii. Vyp. III. - Tashkent: 1926. - S. 214.
3. Rajabov Q., Khaidarov M. History of Turkestan (1917-1924). - Tashkent: University, 2002. - B. 101.
4. Vsesoyuznaya perepis naseleniya 1926 g. Volume XV. - Moscow: 1928. - S. 8-9.
5. Goyibnazarov Sh. Lessons of social development. Analysis of the 20s. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1994. - B. 99.
6. Abduraxmonovna, K. D. (2022). Methods of Improving the Reflective Abilities of Preschool Children. European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630), 17, 148-153.
7. Abdurakhmonovna, K. D. (2021). Role of Innovative Activities in Formation of Creative Thinking of Children in Organization of Preschool Education. Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT, 1(12), 118-122.
8. Voxobjonovna, X. S., & Abduraxmonovna, X. D. Formation of Skills of Artistic Creativity in Preschool Children. International Journal on Integrated Education, 3(12), 484-486.
9. Zokirovna, X. D. (2021). A Modern Approach to the Organization of Art Activities for Preschool Children. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 11, 331-336.
10. Худайкулова, Д. З. (2019). МЕТОДЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕТСКОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ. Экономика и социум, (11 (66)), 739-742.
11. Zokirovna, H. D. (2019). PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE MANIFESTATION OF CREATIVE ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol, 7(12).
12. Khudoyqulova, D. (2022). THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE THINKING IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(4), 736-742.
13. Xudaykulova, D. (2024). BOLALARNING MUSTAQIL BADIY FOALIYATLARIGA RAHBARLIK QILISH METODLARI. Farg'ona davlat universiteti, (3), 194-194.