

The Historical Trend of the Initial Accumulation of Capital in Turkestan

Khadjimuratov Abdukakhkhor Abdumutalovich

Doctor of Economics, Fergana Public Health Medical Institute, Associate Professor of "Social Sciences",
Fergana Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION: This article examines the history of Uzbekistan, the second half of the XIX century - early XX century, the process of initial capital accumulation in the formation of capitalist market relations. The study found that the initial capital accumulation processes took place mainly in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, handicrafts, industry, construction and mortgage lending. As a result, private entrepreneurial structures have been formed and capitalist market relations have developed.

KEYWORD: capital accumulation, private property, entrepreneurship, mortgage lending, handicrafts, manufacturing, contracting, private capital, industrial capital, usurious capital.

Introduction. We all know that today in New Uzbekistan we are creating a national "Uzbek model" of market economy. Of course, in this strategic process, it is very important to comprehensively develop entrepreneurial activity in the economy. As the President of our country Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "Accelerated development of entrepreneurial activity is the most important guarantee for the development of our society and a prosperous life, the most stable guarantee of sustainable growth of our economy" [1].

Therefore, it would be expedient for an entrepreneur operating in Central Asia to have a comprehensive knowledge of his past in economic development. This will help the entrepreneur of today to equip himself not only with the necessary theoretical and practical skills that are the basis of social development. Therefore, we consider it necessary to mention the lessons of the second half of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century on the history of Uzbekistan, the "waves" of entrepreneurship in agriculture, industry and other spheres due to the achievements of the peoples of former Turkestan.

Consequently, during this colonial period, capitalist market relations developed in our country, but the questions that interest us are - in the process of formation of private entrepreneurship, how did the initial capital accumulation take place at that time, and what were its directions and characteristics? Also, what is the significance of these historical processes for the development of the modern economy of our country? In order to find answers to these questions, in this article we have set ourselves the goal of studying the historical processes of socio-economic life at that time. However, given that today the economic reforms in our country are being accelerated in various directions, we think that the results of our research would be expedient if they were less important. In this regard, the results of scientific research show that the evolutionary roots of modern business structures in the territory of Uzbekistan date back to the first historical sources in the late XIX - early XX centuries in agriculture, as well as irrigation and industry. In particular, it is no coincidence that the formation and development of capitalist market relations in this period is based on

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the agricultural sector. In addition, these historical sources have been little studied in recent years, ie during the independence of Uzbekistan, or more precisely, have not been studied. All this indicates the relevance of the chosen topic today.

Analysis of the relevant literature. The development of business structures and the mechanism of state support are being improved in our country. The purpose of our study of this topic is to determine the strategy of agriculture of our country: It follows from the study of the historical decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2019 "On approval of the Strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" [2]. Accordingly, the primary product of the agricultural sector is a full cluster of cotton in the modernization and diversification of the sector, the introduction of market economy principles in the industry, based on the development of other sectors of the AEC, the full processing of raw materials in the country, ie the creation of value chains. system.

As for the essence of early capital accumulation, one of the founders of classical political economy, the German economist K. In Volume 1 (Chapter 24) of Marx's Capital [3], we relied on the theoretical, research methodology of initial capital accumulation, which was an integral part of the theory of value added, developed in the analysis of classical capitalism in England. Accordingly, we have identified the starting point of the initial capital accumulation process.

At the same time, there are a number of scientific sources on the history of the country, including the former Turkestan region, which was first converted into a raw material base for cotton, the development of capitalist market relations, as well as the formation and development of private entrepreneurship. the real reality of the process and its characteristics can be determined. Among them, in the scientific work of our compatriot AM Aminov "Economic development of Central Asia (colonial period) - (T.: Gosizdat, 1959) [4], the essence of colonial policy in the socio-economic life of former Turkestan in the late XIX - early XX centuries. , that is, capitalist market relations have been established as a result of the unilateral development of the country's economy and the transformation of cotton into a raw material base. Consequently, the author did not explicitly state that the capitalist system prevailed in the history of Central Asia, despite the fact that the data of that period were consistent with the policy of the Soviet regime, nor did he describe the process of capital accumulation, which was its starting point.

One of the Russian scholars, P.G. Galuzo's Turkestan-Colony (M.1929) [5]: describes the colonization of Central Asia and the policy pursued by the Russian Empire, although the source of the initial capital accumulation has not been studied separately. Also in V. Lavrentev's work "Capitalism in Turkestan" (L.1930) [6]: In stark contrast to these sources, the process of formation and establishment of capitalism in the country under colonial rule is studied, mainly the formation of private business structures, which are inextricably linked to bank capital, but the process of initial capital accumulation is not given separate and sufficient attention. In addition, V.V.Zaorskaya V.V., K.A. Alexander's Promyshlennoe zavedenie Turkestanskogo Kraya (Petrograd, 1915) [7], which included statistics on the influx of industry and the development of productive forces during the colonial period, did not study the process of initial capital accumulation. .

Based on the analysis of these studied scientific literatures, they can be divided into two major areas: One group of scholars elaborated on the characteristics of the colonial system in the former Turkestan, while the other group elaborated on capitalist market relations, that is, the spread of private capital in other areas based on the country's agricultural sector. Consequently, in our research, based on this historical data, we have studied and made as much as possible a number of factors that influenced the formation, development and initial capital accumulation of private entrepreneurship at that time, which has been almost unexplored so far.

Research methodology. In our study of the sources of primary capital accumulation, research methods such as the unity of historical and logical methods, scientific abstraction, systematic analysis, statistical grouping and comparison, analysis and synthesis were used. These are: - According to the unity of historical and logical methods, the second half of the XIX century - the economic events of the early XX century were considered as a historical process, the process of initial capital accumulation, studied as an internal necessary law in the formation and decision of capitalist market relations; - According to the method of scientific abstraction, during the analysis we excluded the second level of events and happenings from the whole capitalist relations of production, focusing only on the methodologically determined subject matter, ie the facts and figures of the initial capital accumulation process; - According to the method of systematic analysis, we first studied the process of capital accumulation, starting with agriculture, and then focused on irrigation, handicrafts, industry, construction and other areas; - According to the method of statistical grouping, we identified industrial enterprises built and operating in the territory of modern Uzbekistan, divided them into groups by industry and business structure and concluded; - According to the method of analysis and synthesis, we first identified in which areas the initial capital accumulation took place, and each sector was studied separately. As a result, we identified the historical trend of initial capital accumulation and concluded that the country had a capitalist system.

Research results. We believe that the methodological basis for the study of initial capital accumulation in isolated regions is to determine the starting point of the process. Consequently, there are two sides to this process. The first is the forced confiscation of the means of production by farmers and artisans; the other side is the formation of industrial entrepreneurs. Consequently, the process of initial capital accumulation indicates the formation of capitalist market relations.

The fundamental basis of capitalist accumulation is a process called "initial" accumulation, which is the starting point, not the result of capitalist production. In other words, initial capital accumulation is the first starting point of the capitalist mode of production.

Many periods in the history of early capital accumulation have undergone radical changes. This is the support of the market in the emergence of the capitalist class. First of all, there are moments when a large number of people are suddenly separated from their sources of livelihood and sent to the labor market. **Deprivation of land to farmers and agricultural producers is at the heart of the process.** It has happened in different ways in history, at different times, in different countries. This process, in the classical form, took place only in England. In fact, the first methods of capital accumulation - anything can happen, but pleasure - is not a pastime. As noted here, these accumulations are the key moments in the emergence of capitalism, the deprivation of peasants of their lands, the emergence of manufactories from shop masters, trade capital, usurious capital, colonial plunder, public debt systems, public treasury plunder and protectionism. **Separation and deprivation of direct producers from the means of production are the key moments in the process of initial capital accumulation.**

Based on this theory, the studied sources indicate that in the economic history of the former Turkestan, there were distinctive features of the initial capital accumulation in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, textiles, silk, construction and handicrafts.

The first capital accumulation in the former Turkestan marked the introduction of bourgeois land ownership. This is primarily due to the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire in the late 19th century. The main purpose of this invasion was to turn the former Turkestan region into a raw material base and market for the Russian industrial bourgeoisie. In turn, it was the abolition of feudal property relations and the restriction of the freedom of land users. The Russian government invaded and colonized Turkestan. He did so as if it were the usual path taken by all bourgeois invaders over any Muslim country. For example, the colonization of Algeria by France.

Land loss in Turkestan occurred in two variants: Kyrgyz-Kazakh and Uzbek. Kyrgyz lands are divided into winter pastures, spring and autumn pastures, and summer pastures. The right to own these lands was historically created for the settled peoples due to the occupation of pasture lands by their ancestors, some past generations, due to cattle breeding.

According to the "Regulations on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory" established by the Russian Empire in 1886, [8] from the 1970s onwards, all lands occupied by Turkestan nomads were declared the property of the new state. The rule that the lands of all the settlers in Semirechi were recognized as state property followed, and that all the lands confiscated by the government were without any resistance

At the same time, the new government pursued a policy of relocating the local population. The nomadic population was relocated to other places for permanent residence and farming. If they were formalized by the Russian government, in such a case they were given property rights. By the beginning of the twentieth century, this event had intensified.

In the process, the Tsarist government was not concerned about solving the problem of providing permanent settlements in Turkestan. Consequently, the main goal was to settle the newly immigrated Russian people by any means, on lands with good living conditions. Therefore, first and foremost, the best, most fertile crop areas are those that are suitable for irrigation. In short, the new government has "legally" appropriated the best Kyrgyz land left over from previous generations in the formation of state property. For example, in 1906, 496.8 thousand hectares of land belonged to 136 settlements in five regions of the country, but by 1913, the land ownership of 116 new settlements fell to 53.4 thousand hectares. In Semirechi, irrigated arable land accounts for 62.5% of the total land area [5].

It is not difficult to understand from this that this "resettlement policy" has taken away from the local population, mainly fertile lands, which have been worked and adjusted for centuries by past generations. It should not be overlooked that the lands taken from the Kyrgyz descendants by Russian nomads have become a tool for the exploitation of the Kyrgyz by usury. Hulas, the Kyrgyz appealed to Russian immigrants as tenants for the purpose of subsistence, for the re-use of lands and pastures that had been forcibly confiscated.

At that time, the Russian colonizers took possession of private land ownership in the agricultural areas of the territory of present-day Uzbekistan. In this variant, the introduction of private ownership of land took place in a different tone than in the Kyrgyz and Kazakh deserts.

Reconstruction of lands in the agricultural areas of the former Turkestan, as well as tribute (tax) reform, was carried out by the Russian government with a lot of changes, corrections and delays. The fact is that since the 1970s, the Russian government has shifted all taxpayers working on property and real estate from the obsolete natural form of the khanate to the form of tribute money. According to the "Regulations on the Administration of Turkestan", from 1886, the tax was completely transferred to the monetary form, and a new term "state land tax" was introduced. Accordingly, rents and taxes in kind were converted into cash.

Also, the tax policy introduced by the Tsarist government during 1895-1910 accelerated class stratification in the villages. The introduction of cadastre during this period also led to an increase in the tax rate. For example, in some districts of Tashkent district, the increase was up to 30%. In Samarkand region, this has increased from 70% to 600% [p. 9.114]. All this has accelerated the process of separating farmers from the land in the cotton-growing areas.

In Provard, under the influence of these factors, commodity-money relations developed, that is, the general and sudden transition of taxation to the monetary form led to the expansion of domestic markets by the end of the nineteenth century. At the same time, Turkestan became an object of colonization of the Russian bourgeoisie, the former natural farms were reduced and the direct production of goods became more popular, that is, there was a tendency in the organization of production to move directly to commodity production.

At the same time, in the process, the Russian government has consistently legalized the transfer of land owned by landowners to private ownership. The attitude here was to "nationalize" Muslim relations with him in favor of the Russians through rebellion.

Consequently, under the influence of the above factors, ie the acceleration of the process of separation of farmers from their lands in fertile, irrigated areas, leads to a sudden increase in land prices. This trend, first of all, covered the cities, and in the provard soon spread to the villages as well. This process ensured the growth of private property economically.

Alternatively, the development of land-related transactions can be observed to be more prevalent in cities. Speculation over urban lands was so developed that even in Turkestan, by the end of the 19th century, urban land banks had sprung up. This, in turn, accelerated the overall expansion of land sales. For example, in the 1990s, branches of the Nizhny Novgorod-Samara Land Bank and later the Poltava Bank were opened in Tashkent to deal with land transactions.

This introduced bourgeois land ownership directly led to the aggravation of the economic situation of commodity producers. They suffered from problems, i.e. working in difficult complex conditions, forcing them to give 40% to 70% of their internal resources to new landowners. The widespread development of land-based trade took place in the cotton-growing regions, where Russian capital was heavily infiltrated, primarily in the Fergana Valley. It is estimated that this process covered almost 40% of all farms at that time [6].

Consequently, in these ways, someone has, on the one hand, owned real estate and, on the other hand, someone has lost their land. In such a situation, one can observe the tendency of economic relations, under the influence of the growth of capitalist property, that is, in the "warm" - comfortable "yeast" of the Russian bourgeoisie, to emerge from the local population its brightest representatives. For example, in 1851, Ermatboy Subonkulov from the village of Avval, Fergana region, inherited 9 plots of land from his father. He began buying land in 1869, and by 1908 owned 68 plots of land, which was 200 acres of land.

Another example is Jora Paysot in the Asaka district of Andijan, who owned 400 hectares of land. Of this, 36 acres were left to him by his father and he bought the rest for 40 years. Of this, 40 hectares date back to the 1917 revolution. He had 100 working horses, 80 oxen, 100 cows, a thousand sheep, 70 hammers, forks, and more. Along with these, he had 10 workers and many laborers, along with rice growers, as well as a cotton gin, a flour mill, and caravanserais.

Of course, this is the source of initial capital accumulation in the farms of the local rich, we think, not only the income from agricultural production, but also the income from trade and usury in economic activities.

Undoubtedly, usury relations were involved in the initial capital accumulation process. In Turkestan, such land-based usury relations are formed on the basis of mortgage loans. This usury was practiced despite being banned in Islam. Many such usury loans are a "covert" form of land grabbing, using land as collateral. As a result, every year the number of proletarians who separated from their husbands and joined the ranks of the proletariat increased dramatically. For example, in the Fergana region alone, about 265,000 documents are signed each year, pledging land, and 40,000 of them are for sale. As a result, up to 25% of farms were separated from their land, and 50% of them owned only land [6].

Apparently, usurious capital in the form of mortgages has accelerated the influx of private land ownership into the villages of the former Turkestan. As a result, the number of peasants separated from arable lands increased, the private ownership of land increased, and a large number of trade and usurious capital accumulated in their own hands, enabling the expansion of property.

From the above, it is known that Russian colonization invaded Turkestan and caused the emergence of a layer of many "landless" classes. As a result, farmers were forced to sell their land and were massively separated from the land. For example, in the Fergana region during 1900-1904, the sale of land averaged 19,000 rubles a year. In 1905-1907 it increased to 90.5 thousand rubles, and in 1909-1912, the turnover of land sales rose to an average of 372.6 thousand rubles a year. From this it can be observed that over the years the number of divorced and low-income farmers has increased, and the number of middle-class farmers has decreased accordingly. On the eve of the First World War, the share of landless peasants was 20% in Margilan district, 15% in Andijan and 11% in Namangan, and up to 30% in some villages of Kattakurgan district [10.160p.].

In short, the layer of "landless" classes was formed under the strong influence of trade and usurious capital, as a result of the collapse and disintegration of small natural farms.

Consequently, the abomination of usurpation resulted in a quarrel. However, the economic activity, by its economic nature, is a direct continuation of usury relations. This can be described as the fact that the peasant, under the influence of usurious capital, separated from his small, one-eared (living subsistence of his family) husband and transferred it entirely to the will of the rich. As a result, the quartermaster became a shareholder, as a result of which he was forced to constantly transfer his labor and the bulk of his income to the owner, and the working class was almost indistinguishable from the economically "free" agricultural workers.

Describing the sources and methods of early capital accumulation, Marx said that the emergence of industrial capitalists is different from relatively slow-growing farming, in which capitalist relations in industry are formed much faster. In fact, some shop masters and petty artisans became the "embryos of capitalism," i.e., the buds, and then expanded the exploitation of hired labor. "The historical form of initial capital accumulation is that capital first appears, occasionally, invisibly, or in isolated places, along with the previous method of production, gradually everywhere, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the process of manufacturing takes place. but this is no longer a factory.

While the additional activity of small handicrafts in rural areas formed the basis of manufacturing, it is possible to organize its factory production at a high level of demand for handicraft production in urban areas "[11]. In manufacturing, as in ordinary co-operation (based on the division of labor together), the participation of the worker is a form of capital action.

Prior to the colonial period, the development of handicrafts and the emergence of industrial centers in the country led to the formation of a common Central Asian market in Turkestan by the middle of the 19th century. Traders have expanded their activities and intermediation is widespread. All this, in turn, led to the acceleration of initial capital accumulation.

The new attitudes of the colonial era also affected the state of the artisans and the state of the handicraft industry. Many artisans, unable to compete in factories and mills, ceased their activities and eventually became laborers or paid laborers. Nevertheless, many shops in the form of cooperatives operated continuously. This production was organized by a craftsman (halfa) and his apprentices. If a student left the job in moba, he had to agree with his teacher for a special fee for his profession.

In addition, there is information in historical sources that most of the large enterprises, as well as artisans in Bukhara, who had a good income in the past, were based on capital inherited from their ancestors. The condition for this layer to fall into the path of capital accumulation is that there are several skilled craftsmen in their family. In such a situation, very hard work and hard austerity allowed these families to stand on their own two feet. They hired and employed skilled artisans in their time to increase their ranks and create opportunities for them to join the ranks of entrepreneurship.

In Central Asia, as in Russia, "family cooperation" has created the "bud" of capitalist exploitation. The use of hired labor has gone hand in hand with an increase in the number of family workers [12]. However, the opposite may also be the case. The change in the method of production led to a change in the relationship between the participants in it. If, in the future, the hired master has the opportunity to become the owner of the property, the owner, on the contrary, he may be forced to work with his children in the entrepreneur for life. This is expressed in the fact that the lone craftsman, who bought his goods (zakazchik-skupchik) from the trader, took the necessary funds for the need to organize production in advance, that is, the bay money, lost his independence and became dependent on it. In this situation, the artisans were forced to sell all their products to them at a low price, as they received "risky" funds from traders in advance. It is precisely this situation that has turned master craftsmen into obvious, hired manufacturers. Hence, such an approach to production means the beginning of capitalist market relations. In such a situation, there is a tendency for hired workers in these and similar enterprises, over time, with their knowledge and experience in the craft, to become hired workers who are deprived of the means of production for life.

Consequently, the use of hired craftsmen in pottery has long been a custom. Here the potter is the one who arranges the production with several of his disciples, himself or one of his disciples, in most cases the master himself. In such centers of pottery and handicrafts, for example, in Rishtan of the Fergana Valley, a number of skilled craftsmen organized and organized large enough workshops in accordance with the purpose.

It should be noted that large enterprises of their own appeared in the early nineteenth century, and they even served a group of nobles. The gold-and-gold handicraft workshop was established only during the reign of the Bukhara Khanate.

At this time, new signs of market relations have emerged in Uzbek handicraft production, according to which its more developed branches have moved to the level of capitalist manufacturing, ie production is already organized in accordance with the law of supply and demand.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the "embryo" of textile factory production in Turkestan, the source of buds, appeared in the form of scattered, weak manufactory. A type of manufacturing related to the processing of cotton fiber operated in Tashkent. In these periods, private, large workshops were the primary form of capitalist enterprise. However, in addition to the large workshops in the more developed trade and industrial centers, there were also workshops with feudal relations, which survived until much later. At the same time, in some underdeveloped industries, as well as in cities, there were cases when not only the capitalist form of production, but also the large manufacturing enterprises of the feudal system did not emerge.

In addition, the process of initial capital accumulation was common in other handicraft workshops, such as textile, silk, shoemaking, embroidery, etc., by hiring artisans in their areas of residence. In other similar workshops, such as jewelry and bronze casting, the time it took students to learn was very long. Although the student had learned the chosen trade in his master's house, he was forced to work for many years for the trade he had learned and the bread he had given to his master, the salt.

With the formation of capitalist relations, one can observe a tendency for the size of enterprises to increase and for enterprises in industrial centers to become much larger. Consequently, in the hands of the owner of these enterprises, sometimes hundreds of hired craftsmen worked. For example, a huge increase in the production of enterprises was in the Bukhara spinning and handicraft enterprise. In the early twentieth century, about 30 wealthy industrialists were known here, and in each of them, about a hundred workers with dozens of different specialties worked [10-185b]. In addition, for centuries, in the city of Margilan, one of the centers of production and sale of high-grade silk fiber in Central Asia, the silk textile industry has developed in a different way. In the early twentieth century, 3,350 textile looms operated here. Margilan's artisans and

artisans were surrounded by intermediaries and extortionists, who separated the artisans and producers from the consumers for their own benefit.

It is obvious that the peculiarity of such production was that the rich people of Margilan did not have their own production enterprises. However, the essence of the subjugation and exploitation of the rich artisans was that the intermediaries, for their own benefit, pre-financed the producers and, as a result, managed to use the main income of the producers on a "preferential" basis. Nevertheless, Margilan's silk weaving industry also fell into capitalist production, even though it did not have large workshops. In short, the first capitalist entrepreneurs emerged from those usurers who provided loans to artisans. At the heart of this, however, lies the process of initial capital accumulation.

We can also give another example. For example, in the city of Karshi, the Karshi alachasi, which is popular in Central Asia, is a semi-silk woven fabric. These, too, created new capitalist enterprises. There were about 25 industrial rich people, the largest of whom was the famous Axun Alachi, who operated 40 spinning machines in five of his buildings [p. 10.185]. It is obvious that all such national "customs" have been passed down from generation to generation to the time of modern independent Uzbekistan.

The process of initial capital accumulation in the capitalist relations formed in the former Turkestan did not bypass the construction industry either. In the early twentieth century, a separate type of production appeared, and the first contract appeared. The contract is a pre-emptive strike, which at one time proved to be one of the first methods of capital accumulation in Turkestan.

However, construction work took place during the feudal era. conducted according to organizational methods. In this shortcoming, it is possible to distinguish two types of production relations. The first was the emergence in the cities of Turkestan of large enterprises, private enterprises consisting of the Russian government, the Russian and the local population - capitalist contractors. They (the owner of the building) are only responsible for providing them with construction materials and paying the workers. The owner who was building the building was not involved in anything else. It can even be said of building design work. Becoming a contractor is usually achieved by skilled, resourceful craftsmen who know construction and have a construction specialty. The organization and implementation of construction work through contracting is widespread, initially in the construction of administrative, military and other buildings necessary for the new government, in the cities of the region, in particular in Tashkent and Fergana. The second, after them, emerged from the Russians and the locals, the builders of factories and mills, according to historical terms, the "owners" - the rich owners of factories. After the first factory in Tashkent, Ilin, 3 rich local masters - Sodiqboy, Umarboy and Tajiboylar - built and operated brick factories. They, in the process of initial capital accumulation, started the work in construction, collected funds, that is, accumulated capital, and eventually became large capitalists - entrepreneurs.

It can be seen that capitalist relations in the country, initially penetrating agriculture, gradually spread to other sectors as well.

Conclusions and suggestions.

1. In conclusion, the process of the first methods of capital accumulation, which we have considered, served as the basis for the emergence of capitalism in Turkestan. Of course, due to this ground-source, private entrepreneurial structures have emerged in the region in various fields. In particular, this activity is widely developed in agriculture, irrigation, cotton weaving, silk weaving, various handicrafts, construction and astrakhan, banking and finance. In addition, it is advisable to review the types of activities of business firms discussed above. Sources of entrepreneurship - the existence of individual, private, collective and state entrepreneurial activities. Here: sole proprietorship - operated in the form of trade, handicrafts and handicrafts. Private - small landowners were involved in agriculture, animal husbandry, and workshops,

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manufacturing and construction, as well as irrigation construction, land irrigation, factory construction, and contracting.

Collective entrepreneurship operated in the form of various associations and joint-stock companies - in manufacturing, trade, railway construction and banking and finance. It is also possible to recall the activities of the joint-stock company in the field of irrigation. At the same time, private capital was in the form of rent and concessions in irrigation construction. Consequently, it can be observed that the influence of bank capital on the development of business firms has increased, ie almost half of the shares of many large business firms belonged to banks. From this it is possible to know the formation of industrial-financial groups. However, capitalist relations are sufficiently developed.

2. A special feature of private entrepreneurship in the former Turkestan is the preservation of the "spirit" of entrepreneurship during the initial capital accumulation in the irrigation of arable land. In the late 19th and early 19th centuries, despite the Tsarist government's treatment of Turkestan's lands as a colonial fund, cotton growing flourished.

Consequently, due to the influx of cotton-related industries into the country, it is possible to observe an increasing trend in the supply of cotton fiber from Central Asia to the European part of Russia. According to historical scientific analysis, between 1886 and 1914, the supply of cotton fiber from Central Asia to the Russian textile industry increased 42 times. If in 1888 cotton was planted on 13.2 thousand hectares of irrigated land in the region, by 1914 the total area under cotton reached a maximum point before the October Revolution of 1917 - 748 thousand hectares, the highest, ie 301 thousand tons of cotton fiber. prepared [13]. At the same time, the Fergana Valley was the main cotton-growing region of Central Asia before the revolution, and 65% of the cotton area was in the valley.

In return for these changes, in accordance with the colonial policy of the government, first of all, the processing of agricultural products, ie raw cotton, and the supply of raw materials to Russian industry developed. For example, by 1914, 609 factories were built and operated in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan (according to our calculations). Among them were 220 cotton gins, 27 oil mills, 12 soap factories, 58 flour mills, 22 brick factories, 13 distilleries and other plants.

3. It is clear from this historical evidence that private enterprises in irrigation and industry, formed and operating in the country, were a major impetus for the development of the Russian textile industry. As V. Lavrentev said: "The occupation of Turkestan has created enormous unlimited opportunities for Russia's growing young capital, especially in the textile industry, and led to the expansion of sales markets. Through this opportunity, Russian trade capital not only gave impetus to the "economic basis of Asian production," but also developed itself on this basis. "[6]

4. From the above it is clear that the fate of the socio-economic development of the former Turkestan depended on the colonial policy pursued. The development of business and market relations is not part of the government's plan. Consequently, whether or not the government develops these relations, its original goal was to turn the country into an economically demanding, raw material base, and it achieved its goal.

It is obvious that the government has not been able to create a mechanism for its effective use, given the huge potential of private capital. On the contrary, market relations could have been further developed, leading to the comprehensive development of private entrepreneurship in this area.

5. Due to the inflow of large amounts of entrepreneurial capital into the lands of Turkestan, the fragmented, unorganized, unsustainable activities of many small farms in the country have been eliminated. More specifically, it has affected the country's stagnant agriculture, putting it in the direction of a capitalist market economy with progressive changes.

We believe that the historical and economic role of these sources of entrepreneurial activity is important for the present. Consequently, investing capital in such a direction in the former Turkestan region has proved that it is possible to build large productive farms for the first time in agriculture through private entrepreneurship. As a result, commercial and industrial capital, bank capital, and even usury capital have developed. In fact, the bank's capital went directly into the production process.

6. As a lesson, yes, "former Turkestan was a colony." No matter how bitter history may be, we must recognize the new changes, that is, there were, of course, positive aspects of this "history." For example, industry entered the country for the first time. Railways were built. International economic relations have been formed. It is possible to export goods and sell them abroad. In short, capitalist market relations have led to the formation of private entrepreneurship in various sectors of the country. Thus, the considered trend of initial capital accumulation led to the establishment of capitalist market relations, more precisely, to the existence of a capitalist system in the country. However, as a socio-economic history of Uzbekistan, this reality could not be stated openly according to the policy of the Soviet regime [4]. Consequently, according to this policy, Uzbekistan, along with other Central Asian republics, was interpreted as having bypassed the capitalist system in its socio-economic life.

7. In conclusion, modern entrepreneurial activity in the market economy of Uzbekistan has its long-standing roots. Therefore, the current mentality of the people of Uzbekistan, the sense of entrepreneurship - according to market relations and sources of entrepreneurship, has been passed down from generation to generation. Undoubtedly, this mentality plays a key role in building a national "Uzbek model" of market economy in our country. At the same time, if we look at the stages of development of entrepreneurship, in this case, the most notable change is that in our country it is necessary to remember the cotton industry, which has been a direct object of entrepreneurship. If the economy of Uzbekistan was the main raw material base before independence, both in the era of capitalism and socialism, the situation has changed radically at a new stage. The economy of independent Uzbekistan has gradually got rid of its raw material base. However, with the independence of Uzbekistan, it was not easy to get out of this situation. Therefore, recently, thanks to the main entrepreneurship of the government, the "Action Strategy" was adopted, a system of clusters was established in the country, and due to their complex activities, a value chain mechanism was established, and the production of finished products began. Therefore, the export potential of our country is growing.

Based on the above conclusions, we believe that these studied historical sources of capitalist market relations, in turn, play a special role in the creation of a national "Uzbek model" of market economy in New Uzbekistan today.

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