



IMPLEMENTATION OF "MILITARY COMMUNISM POLICY" IN TURKESTAN REGION.

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Abstract. This article shows that the "Military Communism" policy introduced by Soviet Russia in 1918-1921 emerged as a unique system of country management during the civil war. This policy was also implemented in the Turkestan region and had a profound impact on the socio-economic life of the region.

Its essence was as follows. All industrial production was concentrated in the hands of the state and managed on the basis of strict centralization; farmers handed over the surplus of their own produce to the state (food distribution, i.e. distribution); and the state took over the distribution of food and industrial products; the market disappeared and money circulation was replaced by kind (products); all able-bodied population was recruited into forced labor (militarization of labor).

Key words. military communism, food rationing, commodity, militarization of labor, decree, nationalization, famine, echelon.

The main goal of Military communism was to collect all resources in the hands of the state and mobilize them for military needs. The policy of military communism was implemented on the basis of the following principles:

1. Compulsory food distribution - in which the state forcibly took grain and other food products from the peasants.
2. Prohibition of free trade - the market economy was destroyed and a centralized distribution system was introduced by the state.
3. Nationalization of industry - industrial enterprises, transport and other large properties were transferred to the state.
4. Support of the working and military strata - in this case, all resources were focused mainly on the provision of the Red Army.

The region of Turkestan differed from other regions of Russia with its economic and cultural characteristics. The main part of the population was engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Nevertheless, the policy of military communism was forcibly introduced in Turkestan.

In Turkestan, too, the Soviet regime issued a number of decrees and introduced food *razvyorstka* (distribution). In fact, almost all of the produce he grew was taken from the farmer. Markets were closed, trade was prohibited. Compulsory labor was introduced for all men and women aged 16 to 55.

Grain and food products were confiscated from local farmers, which caused protests and riots among the population.

The Soviet government in Turkestan proceeded to nationalize entire branches of industry. In the first half of 1918, enterprises in the leading sectors of the country's industry, cotton gins and oil factories, all existing cotton raw materials reserves, as well as printing houses, banks, railways, coal mines, part of oil fields, some enterprises in other industries, in short, more than 330 industrial enterprises in Turkestan were nationalized, that is, they were transferred to the



state.

Due to the prohibition of free trade, economic ties were severed in the region. The breakdown of the transportation system made the distribution of raw materials and food even more complicated.

The severe economic situation in Turkestan greatly intensified the famine that started in the country. Peasants left without bread and land in the villages, artisans and intellectuals living in the city, and hundreds of thousands of people belonging to the local population became victims of the terrible famine. At a time when the people were starving, the Bolshevik regime in the country did not limit itself to sending grain and other food products to Central Russia in hundreds of echelons, but also used vegetable oil, dried fish and grain as fuel for running steam locomotives, and used them for military purposes at the front.

The people of Turkestan, especially the Muslims, strongly opposed the policy of Military communism. This resistance was connected with violation of economic interests and neglect of national and religious values.

The policy of Military communism led to a serious economic and social crisis in the Turkestan region. The production of agricultural products decreased sharply, the standard of living of the population decreased, and famine occurred. As a result, the prestige of the Soviet government in the region decreased, and discontent among the population grew.

The "Military communism" policy of the Bolsheviks showed that it was inappropriate to manage the economy. In particular, after Soviet Russia moved to the path of peaceful construction from the beginning of 1921, a part of the leadership of the Bolshevik Party began to recognize that this policy was invalid. To achieve the main goal, the leader of the Soviet state and the Communist Party V.I. who was a "master of tactical concessions" Lenin thought that a new model of "socialist construction" should be introduced. As a result, in 1921, the New Economic Policy (NEP) was introduced.

Conclusion. Although the policy of military communism had a negative impact in the Turkestan region, this period was a necessary stage for the Soviet regime to strengthen its rule in Turkestan. This policy derailed the economic and social life of the region, but this experience set the stage for the Soviets to introduce a new economic policy, but the negative effects of the policy of military communism lasted for a long time.

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Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science

Volume 3, Issue 03, March, 2025

<https://westerneuropianstudies.com/index.php/4>

ISSN (E): 2942-1926

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