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TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES IN TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE OF SURKHAN OASIS**Eshkurbonov Sirojiddin Bozorovich****PhD student,****Termez State University****Email: eshkurbanovs@tersu.uz**

Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada mustaqillikning dastlabki yillarida o'zbek xalqi an'anaviy dehqonchilik xo'jaligining bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitiga moslashish jarayoni Surxon vohasi misolida ko'rib chiqildi. Xususan, mustaqillikkacha yerga egalik shaklining ahvoli, salbiy oqibatlari, mustaqillikdan keyin yangicha ijtimoiy iqtisodiy jarayonlar ta'sirida bozor iqtisodiyotiga mos sohadagi o'zgarishlar, ekin turlari, ekish usullari va dehqonchilik mehnat qurollarining transformasiyaga uchrashi o'rganildi. Mamlakatimiz qishloq xo'jaligida xo'jalik yuritishning uch shakli, ya'ni qishloq xo'jaligi shirkatlari, fermer xo'jaliklar va dehqon xo'jaliklar vujudga kelishining Surxon vohasi dehqonlari ijtimoiy va xo'jalik turmushiga ta'siri tarixiy va etnologik tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Transformasiya, islohat, an'analar, zamonaviylik, daromad, bozor munosabatlari, mulkdor, tomorqa, shirkat, fermer.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается процесс адаптации традиционного земледелия узбекского народа к условиям рыночной экономики в первые годы независимости на примере Сурхандарьинского оазиса. В частности, изучались состояние формы собственности на землю до обретения независимости, его негативные последствия, изменения в рыночной экономике после обретения независимости, виды сельскохозяйственных культур, методы посадки и трансформация сельскохозяйственных орудий под влиянием новых социально-экономических процессов. Историко-этнологический анализ влияния формирования трех форм хозяйствования в сельском хозяйстве страны, а именно сельскохозяйственных предприятий, фермерских и дехканских хозяйств, на социально-экономическую жизнь фермеров Сурхандарьинского оазиса.

Ключевые слова: трансформация, реформа, традиции, современность, доход, рыночные отношения, собственник, компания, фермер.

Abstract. This article is aimed at examining the process of adaptation of the traditional farming of the Uzbek people to the conditions of a market economy in the early years of independence on the example of the Surkhan oasis. In particular, the state of the form of land ownership before independence, its negative consequences, changes in the market economy, types of crops, planting methods and the transformation of agricultural tools under the influence of new socio-economic processes after independence were studied. In addition, it analyzes the historical and ethnological aspects of the impact of the emergence of three forms of farming - that is, agricultural companies, farms, and peasant farming, in agriculture on the social and economic life of farmers in the Surkhan oasis.



Keywords: Transformation, reform, traditions, modernity, income, market relations, owner, land, company, farmer.

Introduction. The formation of new agrarian relations and the process of integration into the world economic life led to significant changes in the socio-economic, economic and cultural life of the rural population during the years of independence in Uzbekistan. The ethnological analysis of the changes in the attitude to land, natural resources and the means of production in general in the worldview and in the psyche of the people, the processes of formation of the property class is not only of scientific but also practical significance. As a result of the intensification of ethno-cultural relations with other nations of the world, along with the preservation of traditional cultures, modernity began to appear.

The nature, climate, soil, water, and conditions of the Surkhan oasis have long been very conducive to farming here. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "The Surkhan oasis has long been famous for its fertile soil, professional, tactical farmers who harvest two or three times a year. They are hard-working farmers of Surkhandarya, who supply cabbage and vegetables, herbs, melons, fruits, grapes and citrus fruits to the markets of our country in both winter and summer". [1, 280].

Literature review and research methods. There are a number of studies on the history, culture, traditional economy, agricultural development of the population of the Surkhan oasis, which provide some information about the specific agriculture of the oasis. A number of historical and ethnographic works of such scientists as A.A.Askarov, A.Ashirov, B.Karmysheva, H.Berdiyev, S.N.Tursunov, E.O.Kobilov, were used as main sources of the article. In addition, the article studied a number of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, archival materials of normative legal acts and data included in the statistical collection.

Research Methodology: Scientific research methods such as structural and functional analysis, statistical comparison, analysis and synthesis were widely used in writing the article.

Analysis and results: According to archeologists, the first irrigated agriculture in our country was formed at the beginning of the second millennium BC in ancient Bactria, ie in the Surkhan oasis [2, 9-16; 3, 8-32]. This region belongs to the hot and dry climate zone. It is suitable for growing cotton and subtropical crops under artificial irrigation [4, 117].

The peoples of Central Asia had a form of inheritance of land ownership in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The introduction of valuable crops into agriculture had an impact on the further development of inherited land tenure and the development of agriculture. [5, 274].

Under the reign of the former Soviet regime, depriving a farmer of land, the reward of his labor, had far-reaching negative consequences. The sense of ownership, land ownership had diminished, and as a result peasant working for the common good had emerged. Under these conditions, which lasted almost seventy years "... the unique ability of the farmer to combine the qualities of both a laborer and a master has been completely lost ..." and eventually he "... was eventually turned into a hired



worker who benefited more from his monthly salary than from his monthly results of his job". [6, 23-24].

“Almost the majority of the population of Soviet villages was unaware of life in private ownership and did not not aspire to what they were unaware of, nor considered its advantages”

After the independence of Uzbekistan, a new era in the development of agriculture began, and it was very important to adapt agriculture to the requirements of a market economy.

From the first years of independence, Uzbekistan began to pave the way for the formation of a class of property owners. At that time, it was necessary to give land to farmers as a private property. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that “The economy of Uzbekistan, evolving towards market relations, is based on various forms of ownership” [7, 18]. The same case was also stated in the Law on Property of the Republic of Uzbekistan [8, 30].

In 1989, 240,000 families in the republic’s villages were homeless, and more than 1.8 million houses were in need of expansion to build and grow agricultural products. [9, 57]. Therefore, on the eve of independence and from the first years of independence, the government started to allocate lands to the local people as a private property for farming purposes.

After the adoption of the decree of the President of the Uzbek SSR "On the provision of fodder for livestock and poultry in private farms of the Republic and increase the production of livestock products" in May 1990, many rural families who had not owned land and property until then were provided with land and purchased livestock. Although, in 1990, 4,900 families were allocated 7,100 hectares of land for farming purposes this decree on the basis of this decree, almost 14,260 families in the oasis were in need of land in Surkhan oasis [10, 103].

The most important result of the agricultural reforms in Uzbekistan was the distribution of land to the population through the expansion of private farms, i.e. the allocation of irrigated land to private farms and orchards.

On January 21, 1991, the President of the Uzbek SSR I.Karimov made a decision to allocate 108.5 thousand hectares of irrigated lands from cotton fields to the population for private plots. On the basis of this decision, until May 12, 1991, 13233 hectares of land were allocated to 111849 families in Surkhandarya region. [11, 68]. Such measures led to a certain improvement in the living conditions of the rural population and an increase in the income of the population from private farms. By the end of 1991, the area used by private farms in the country increased to about 500,000 hectares. The Republican Association of Personal Assistant Farms were established to help private landowners and protect their interests.

Between 1992 and 1995, another 22,000 hectares of land in the Surkhan oasis were set aside for private plots and given to landless and low-income farmers. Most of the land allotted for this private plot was allocated to young families to form a private farm. The former Soviet regime in the oasis allocated 8,000 hectares of state farm land to farmers as private plots [12, 11]. The allocation of these lands for private plots changed the attitude of farmers to the land in a positive way. Families who received plots of land not only met their needs for potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and



livestock products, but also sold them at farmers' markets and contributed to the provision of food to the population. The process – giving away people extra irrigated land was really important and was a right decision. The ones who got the land began to earn money, felt free and independent as a landlord. [13, 65-66]. Since then, there were some changes in the social and domestic life of the population of the Surkhan oasis. These changes were primarily reflected in the improvement of living standards of farmers in the oasis from year to year.

During the years of independence, three promising forms of agricultural management in the country, namely, agricultural cooperatives (companies), farms and dehkan farms have been selected, the laws “On agricultural cooperatives (companies)”, “On farms”, “On dehkan farms” were adopted. At present, these forms of management and ownership of property have been enshrined in law. A mechanism has been developed to implement these laws. Now it is possible to choose the form of management depending on the conditions of the regions, population density and the type of main crops. In particular, it was found useful to establish agricultural companies in areas with large populations and limited land resources, growing cotton and grain on large areas.

First of all, it should be noted that land, which is the main means of production in all three types of management, cannot be private property. The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that land is state property [14, 19].

Agricultural lands are given to the permanent ownership of an agricultural company to carry out commercial agricultural production for the specified purpose [15, 89-93].

The Law on Farms has created great opportunities for the development of independent farms. Under this law, land is leased to a farm for a period of up to fifty years, but not less than thirty years. This means that the farm owns the land on a lease basis. The status of farms is defined as an independent business entity with the right of a legal entity, based on the joint activities of members of the farm who were engaged in the production of marketable agricultural products using land plots leased to him on a long-term basis.

The state protects the property rights of the farm to its own property. Unlike a member of a corporation, a farm owner also had full ownership of the produce he grew and could sell it wherever he wanted.

Ownership, use and disposal of property on farms is carried out by members of the farm by mutual agreement [16, 169-170].

New benefits had been established for dehkan farms, which were one of the forms of management. Because the main purpose, interest and importance of farming was that farming brought great benefits to the state and society, whether by bringing its products to market or by providing food for its family..

Dehkan farms were entitled to inherit land on a lifetime basis with the right to inherit in accordance with this law. Initially, the law limited the amount of land that could be owned by farmers, with the upper limit set at 0.35 hectares on irrigated land and 0.50 hectare on non-irrigated land, and up to 1 hectare in the desert and semi-desert regions.



Own houses, agricultural crops and saplings, trees, productive livestock, poultry, agricultural machinery, equipment, vehicles, intellectual property, as well as other property, crops, income (profit) in the law other unrestricted property may be the property of the dehkan farm. The state protects the property rights of the dehkan farm to its own property. [17, 182-187].

The territory of Surkhandarya region consists of plains, lowlands, river valleys, hills and hills, mountain slopes and mountains, which has a significant impact on the diversity of settlements of different ethnic groups, their specialization and the formation of infrastructure. [18, 31-34]. Therefore, taking into account the land structure and economic specialization of the region, they can be divided into two large regions, which differ sharply from each other.

The first region occupies a very large area in the Surkhan-Sherabad valley in the southern and central part of the region. Mainly plain and plain-mountainous areas in the region are engaged in irrigated agriculture, more precisely, in cotton, grain, vegetables, horticulture, beekeeping, silkworm breeding and dairy farming, sheep breeding for different purposes. The area of these districts is 51.0% of the region's territory, where 71.6% of the rural population lives and therefore 10 out of 14 districts belong to this zone.

The second zone includes Boysun, Sariosiya, Uzun and Altynsay districts specializing in mountain-pasture horticulture and cattle-breeding, sheep breeding for meat, wool and dairy purposes as well as horticulture and viticulture in river valleys. Of these districts, Boysun district corresponds to a typical mountain zone. Due to the fact that some villages in other districts are located on mountain slopes, streams and valleys, they can also be included in the mountain pasture zone. [19, 220].

From the past, agriculture has been practiced in these regions, taking into account the geographical and climatic conditions. Over the centuries, different types of crops have been localized. Especially in the early days of independence in the Surkhan oasis, crops were transformed and new features of agriculture developed. Many types of crops have been grown in the oasis, and a number of new crops have been developed. These types of crops were adapted to different geographical areas of the oasis depending on how they were cared for. For example, if new sorts of rice and melons used to be grown near the river, where water of the oasis was abundant, new types of oats and drought-resistant wheat varieties were localized in its mountainous and hilly areas [20, 415-421].

Although many new crops have been introduced into the Surkhan oasis, the locals have retained the basic features of ancient farming in their traditional farming. In other words, such a tradition ensures the preservation of many ethnographic features in the oasis-specific way of life and culture.

From ancient times, the people of the Surkhan oasis have used a variety of tools to facilitate and increase the efficiency of their labor in the process of farming. Farmers of the oasis paid special attention to the preparation of labor tools used in the cultivation of land among the tools of agricultural labor [21, 18-26].

A variety of labor tools such as hoes and shovels were widely used by local farmers to cultivate the land. The tools of agricultural labor are made by blacksmiths taking into account natural and local conditions. As a result of the transformational



processes that took place during this period, the tools of agricultural labor were also improving. Improvement of tools used in agriculture, in turn, had a positive impact on the development of agricultural production.

Conclusion / Recommendations: After analyzing the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn, as well as a number of suggestions and recommendations have been made.

During the years of independence, a large-scale work has been done to develop agricultural activities in Uzbekistan. The social status of the farmer increased. The legal basis for agricultural activities has been created. The impact of this on the economic culture of the oasis population needs to be studied more ethnologically.

1. The remnants of the totalitarian system of land ownership have long had a negative impact on the oasis. It took a long time for a new-minded farmer to emerge in line with the market economy. This, of course, was the result of reforms in the field. These processes also need to be analyzed on the basis of many field studies.

2. An important economic, social, political and spiritual basis has been created for the development and prosperity of agriculture. In a market economy condition, modernization of agriculture has manifested itself in the form of entrepreneurship. Along with the development of agriculture, the development of organic agriculture, which has been a leader for centuries, involves the use of traditional methods of farming and modern scientific and technological advances.

Local crop types, planting methods, and agricultural labor tools have been transformed. As a result, agricultural productivity has increased significantly. This in turn has led to an economic improvement in the living standards of the population.

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