



Conditions In Agrarian Branch In Uzbekistan At The End Of The 20th Century

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Аннотация. Мақолада Ўзбекистонда ХХ аср охирида аграр соҳадаги трансформацион жараёнлар хақида сўз юритилади. Шунингдек Ўзбекистон Республикасида озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлашда ижара пудрати, томорка хўжалиги ва фермер хўжалиқларининг ўрни кўрсатиб берилган.

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о трансформационном процессе в аграрном секторе в Узбекистане в конце 20-ого века. Кроме того, в ней показан роль аренды контракта, экономики заговора сада и сельского хозяйства в безопасности пищи в Республике Узбекистана.

Annotation. The article deals with the transformation processes in the agrarian sector in Uzbekistan at the end of the 20th century. In addition, there is shown the role of rental contract, garden plot economy and farming economy in the provision of food security in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Калит сўзлар: фермер, фермер хўжалиги, деҳқон хўжалиги, колхоз, совхоз, ижара пудрати, томорка хўжалиги.

Ключевые слова: фермер, фермерская хозяйства, деханская хазяйства, колхоз, совхоз, арендуемый подряд, приусадебное хозяйство.

Key words: farmer, farming economy, peasant household, collective farm, state farm, rental contract, personal plot economy.

After the establishment of the Soviet power in Uzbekistan, the forms of ownership in agriculture were abolished. Collective farming and state farming forms of land ownership were created. For 74 years, the destiny and provision of Uzbekistan was under the control of USSR. The Soviet Union led the goods and raw materials out of here and provided us with things necessary as water and air according to their own instructions. Simply put, cotton and other resources were taken away and grain, sugar, fuel and other consumer goods needed in our lives, our economy, and national economy were brought. The USSR annually purchased 40 to 50 million tons of grain from Canada and America. It gave a certain share to Uzbekistan from that account. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was a problem of food shortage in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This process, in turn, required some reforms in the agrarian sector. The majority of collective and state farms were based on cotton growing, which did not have any material advantages. Therefore, in the collective and state farms there was given wide opportunities to the form of rental lease of production for the increase of advantage and labor productivity.

The rental contract was introduced in the early 1980s in the Republic of China. In the Soviet Union press, the rental contract was appraised as “retreat from the principles of socialist order” and “return to capitalism”[1]. Rental contract – a civil legal agreement (Russian “подряд” at the same time), according to which the first party – contractor (executor) undertakes to fulfill certain performance and delivery of the results to the customer in accordance with the order of the second party – the employer. The employer undertakes to accept the work result and to pay for it[2]. In the 80s of the last century, the lease forms of land



ownership in collective and state farms began to be resolved. At the same time, the rental contract became the most convenient and useful way for farmers. The right of property ownership was thus restored.

Rental contract is a lease on a contractual basis with the use of land, other natural resources, enterprises (associations) and other property companies, as well as temporary possession and use of land for a fee for the independent exercise of economic activity and other activities.

In the meantime, there were team, family and individual forms of rental contract. Community rent made a contract with brigades, farmers, collective farms or government agencies. The family rental contract was between the collective farm and a separate family.

Working groups leased the property of a state rental contract for a certain period of time and first of all share the ownership of that property and, more and more, became its real owner. One of the peculiarities of the rental relationships is that renters did not act independently of anybody's business but were in any way involved in business activities, such as production planning, preparation and organization of production processes, product sales, make decisions independently and, at the same time, took full responsibility for the final results of economic activity.

In 1988, 84 thousand hectares of land were leased in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and this index reached one million hectares in the 1990. The number of livestock ranged from 14 thousand to 300 thousand, sheep from 20 thousand to 1 million.

In addition, personal lands started to be given to people. The calculations show that productivity of individual farms was 2-3 times higher than in collective and state farms.

At first, each household had 12 acres and at the beginning of 1991, this figure contained 17 acres. By the end of the year, the amount of land for individual farms exceeded 500,000 hectares, i.e. 2.5 times more than in 1988. At present, 26% of agricultural production, 49% of meat, 65% of milk, 66% of wool and 43% of vegetables are grown on personal farms[3].

From year to year, the role of farmland grew in agriculture. In 1991, 25,000 tons of cucumbers were grown on personal assistant farms in only Altirik region of Fergana province[4].

In addition, a special attention was paid to the development of the farming movement. A farmer is a farm owner engaged in agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, rabbit, fur, and so on in his or her own or rented land plot[5].

Creation of farms allowed suspending the degradation in the agricultural sector in a certain way. For instance, if in 1987 the labor productivity in the agrarian sector increased only by 2% and by 1990 it was 10%[6]. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further consolidation of farming economy and the state support of discretion activities in the Republic" dated November 14, 1991 resulted in further increase of farming enterprises in our country.

In 1992 the number of applications for farming was 1733, of which 931 were examined by the commission and 931 agricultural farms were selected and organized on a competitive basis in only Tashkent province[7].

Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further deepening of agricultural reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in January 1993 and "On additional measures to implement economic reforms in agriculture" adopted in February 1994 were of great importance in the occurrence of various forms of ownership in the countryside and in the creation of legal basis for the sphere. By June 1994, 1003 state farms were converted into various non-state forms of ownership, 1224 sociable farms were privatized and 17,780 farmers were organized[8].



As a result of the development of farming agriculture, administrative maneuvers, paperwork, lack of an owner, subsistence in agriculture disappeared. The establishment of farms throughout the country widened. As noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, "In 1994, the number of agricultural farms increased by 1.9 times. The total area of farms grew 2.7 times in 1994 compared to 1993. Here the grain production increased by 3 times, potatoes and melons by 3 times, milk production by 2.1 times, eggs by 1.3 times. This is the practical results achieved at the initial stage of the development of farms"[9].

In September 1995, the number of farms was 21,282 or we can say it increased by 1437 compared to 1994. Of these, 16,209 were independent farms, and 5027 acted in collective farms. If we look through these sectors, 12014 were working on livestock, 8595 in agriculture, and 682 in other branches of agriculture[10].

As a result of the increasing number of farms, the employment of the population increased. In 1995, about 90,000 elderly people were engaged in farming[11].

In conclusion we can say that these three forms of land ownership were of great importance in the early critical years of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in preventing food and grain shortages and solving other social problems.

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