



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF THE POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE ON LAND AND WATER RELATIONS IN TURKESTAN (Example of researches during the years of independence of Uzbekistan)

Submission Date: May 07, 2022, Accepted Date: May 17, 2022,

Published Date: May 28, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume02Issue05-06>

Umidjon A. Usarov

Senior Lecturer, Doctor of Philosophy in History (PhD) Department of History of Uzbekistan, National University of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes information about the policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan in the field of land and water relations, including literature, studies, brochures and articles published in Uzbekistan during the years of independence. The works published during this period reveal the state of land ownership, property relations, water resources and irrigation in the country. The analysis of these works provides important information on land and water relations in Turkestan.

KEYWORDS

Russian Empire, Turkestan region, agrarian policy, agriculture, land ownership, irrigation system.

INTRODUCTION

The study and analysis of the processes related to the policy of the Russian Empire on land and water relations in the Turkestan has been one of the issues of interest to local and foreign researchers at different times. This topic has been the subject of scientific

research not only by historians, but also by a number of professionals (economists, geographers, irrigators, naturalists, etc.). During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, a lot of research has been conducted on the history of our country, in particular, during the

colonial period of the Russian Empire, but the policy of land and water relations in this period has not been studied as a separate subject.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A systematic analysis of the research on the subject shows that to date, the issue of the historiography of the land and water policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan has not been comprehensively studied. In general, research on the history of land and water relations in the Turkestan area of the Russian Empire can be divided into three groups: The first group - the works published during the years of independence of Uzbekistan [1]; the second group - scientific research works [2]; the third group consists of scientific articles and theses [3].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article uses periodic problem-based, comparative-analytical and retrospective methods of historiography. Systematic analysis methods were also applied.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the issues of land and water policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan were discussed in the literature, scientific research, scientific articles and theses published during this period. data were analyzed. Particularly, in a monograph on the history of irrigation in Karakalpakstan, K. Saribaev on the basis of sources analyzes irrigation networks of Karakalpakstan, in irrigation works digging ariks, restore and repair them and ploughing. It noted that there were problems with the distribution and use of water in the upper and lower volosts. For example, while the Kegeyli and Chimbay volosts tried to reduce the inflow of water

from time to time to prevent flooding of crops due to high water levels, the residents of Navpir and Kokkol volosts suffered from water shortages [4]. It can be seen that the local population overcame the vagaries of nature and worked to develop irrigated agriculture.

The peoples of Turkestan have long created an excellent system of tillage on the basis of irrigated agriculture and used it effectively in the cultivation of agricultural products. Cotton growing has also played an important role in this area, and the importance of the struggle for cotton monopoly in Uzbekistan and its transformation into a source of raw materials for Russia has been perfectly revealed on the basis of sources and well-founded factual materials. The study proves that the ruling circles and capitalists of the Russian Empire have conditioned American cotton varieties in the country, laid the foundations of cotton monopoly, and developed cotton growing from the point of view of colonialism and their interests [5].

N.U. Musaev's monograph covers the work of our ancestors over the years in the development of the agricultural sector, management systems and the lifestyle of the population. The author also gives detailed information about the Russian Empire's special attention to agrarian relations in Turkestan in order to grow raw materials in Turkestan and supply Russian textile enterprises with raw cotton [6].

H.H. Aminov's monograph which analyzes the transformation of Turkestan to a source of raw materials after the occupation by the Russian Empire and issues of its role as a favorable market for the sale of Russian industrial goods, reveals the consequences of the imperial policy of growing cotton in Turkestan.

Researcher N. Kurbanova analyzes the structure of the Fergana region after the conquest of the Kokand

Khanate by the Russian Empire and the formation of a system of colonial rule there, land and water relations in the region, as well as agrarian policy [8].

N. Mirzaeva's monograph "Past History of Mirzachul" provides interesting information on land and water relations in the Mirzachul region of the country. In particular, the establishment of positions in Turkestan to conduct land and water relations, information on the irrigation of Mirzachul with artesian water and a number of other facts are significant [9].

M.R. Jabborov and R.A. Arslanzoda's study "Fergana during the reign of the Russian Empire (based on the materials of the Turkestansky Sbornik)" provides intriguing information about the agricultural policy of the Russian Empire in the Fergana Valley. Specifically, it was noted that due to the actions taken by the metropolis on cotton policy, the shortage of arable land and the expansion of cotton fields in Fergana region resulted in enlarging the area of non-irrigated lands. In 1904, the area of non-irrigated land in the region uezds was 122,584 desiatsins, while in 1913 their area was estimated at 202,177 desiatsins.

Historian D.J. Urakov's research is significant as the following issues analyzed: the political and strategic purposes in the official reports of the Turkestan administration, reflection of the governance system, and country's agricultural data in the reports, taxes, trade, and industry. According to the researcher, the largest number of reports was in Fergana and Syrdarya regions. In the reports of the commission headed by Major-General A.I. Gomzin, the government was initially cautious in the agricultural sector and seriously studied the situation in the country. At the same time, in the process, he also pursued a policy of settling the dispute of land and water in the interests of the empire. General A.K. Abramov's reports revealed the

results of the study of the villages and projects on "land structure" [11].

Kurbanova's research which analyzed the struggles of the peasants of the country, especially in the Fergana Valley, against the imperial policy focuses on the role of the Fergana Valley in the colonial agrarian policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, the essence of this policy and its socio-economic consequences. The author describes the water problem in the country as "the issue of water use has been closely monitored by the colonial administration in the cotton-growing areas, and serious attention has been paid to the water supply of Russian investors and resettled lands.." Moreover, water ownership is not clearly defined, too many contradictions in water use and injustices resulted in the growing dissatisfaction of the indigenous population. Instead of solving these problems, The Russian Empire tried to develop new laws on water in the cotton-growing regions of the country, including the Fergana Valley, in order to manage water resources, irrigation systems and water use in the interests of the metropolis [12].

N. Mahmudova's research analyzes issues such as the activities of the inspection commission conducted by senator K.K. Palen in the early twentieth century, the internal life of the country, land and water relations, the state of agriculture, the impact of Europeans on the local lifestyle and spiritual life. The author notes that "another important problem in the development of cotton is the supply and use of water in the country." He writes that the inspectors identified a number of problematic issues in the legal relations of water use and the organization of irrigation works, and it was important to adopt a law on water to regulate them. "Therefore, - says the author, - one of K.K. Palen's demands was to adopt a law on water use in Turkestan.

” However, the study notes that this proposal was ignored by the government[13].

K.K. Pardaev who studied the socio-political, economic and cultural life of Samarkand region of the Governorship-General of Turkestan in the XIX-early XX centuries, analyzed the traditional land ownership relations in the districts of the region and the impact of the colonial system of government on it, the specifics of agriculture and irrigated agriculture in the region [14].

On the basis new and important information about the Russian empire policy on agriculture and its land-water relations in Turkestan given by the Uzbek historians team, the first book prepared under the heading “O‘zbekistonning yangi tarixi” (“New history of Uzbekistan”) belongs to the category of works that provide a lot of factual information directly on the subject and the monograph “ Tarix shohidligi va saboqlari” (“Testimony and lessons of history”) prepared by the team of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan which are considered as very valuable [15].

It should also be noted that there are works of agricultural specialists and geographers [16] on this or that aspect of the subject under this study. For example, A. Kadyrov analyzes Uzbekistan's irrigation past, particularly its situation in the mid-19th century. Author's comments corresponding to Saribaev, emphasize that publicly constructed waterworks in the country were very simple in structure and use, they were built quickly and cheaply from local materials, but they were not resistant to water pressure and flow, so they needed to be repaired or rebuilt every year. Peasants who used water had to solve this problem every year at the expense of their own physical labor

and materials, regardless of which region of Central Asia they lived in.”[17]

Ethnological research on economic issues of the country written during the years of independence,, including research based on problem-territorial approaches in historical-ethnographic, ethno sociological directions [18] also served to enrich the content of the issue from a historical point of view.

For example, in his research work, B. Adilov also comments that commissioned Senator K.K. Palen who visited Turkestan with a special mission from the Russian Empire, had carried out inspections in many spheres of the life of the country. In particular, it was noted that he wrote a number of works about land and water relations of the country and other materials regarding to the state property, public economy, governance of the country, the characteristics of the national economy on basis of the results of inspections of the People's Court of Turkestan, regional governance [19].

In her research, F. Rakhmonova covered agriculture in the oasis and many of the customs and rituals associated with it. V. Haqliev studies the traditional rural communities of the Northern Fergana Valley from a historical and ethnographic point of view. Z. Isakov described the historical roots, development processes and stages of agriculture in the Fergana Valley on the basis of archeological research and rich ethnographic materials [20].

Isakov's monograph which included information about the fact that the agricultural culture has been formed and developed over many years and a unique school has been created in the Fergana Valley, one of the ancient centers of human civilization, is based on a chronological and problem-territorial approach and

studies the issues of historical roots of agriculture, types of crops, tillage and harvesting. Using Russian sources, the study reveals the interests of imperial officials in the economic life of the country [21].

CONCLUSION. To sum up, although the researches of the years of independence covers some aspects of the life of the peoples of Turkestan, their attitude to land, types of land ownership, economic life and irrigation systems, there are no works or studies that fully analyze the relationship between land and water in the whole country that studied in a separate complex way. Furthermore, analysis of the Russian Empire's policy on land and water relations in Turkestan by a number of historians and other scholars during this period shows that they included, at least in part, the country's land and water relations, the imperial government's policy in Turkestan, changes in land ownership and property relations and their impact on the local economy. Although the research on this topic carried out in the historiography of the independence period covers the historical roots of agrarian issues on the basis of various sources and archival documents, in this research there is a diversity of views and verity of approaches. This, in turn, requires a comprehensive study of the issue of land and water relations in the history of our country during the colonial period of the Russian Empire and draw objective conclusions.

REFERENCES

1. Сарыбаев К. История орошения Каракалпакстана (с конца XIX века до наших дней). – Нукус, Каракалпакстан, 1995. – 352 с.; Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистонда пахта яккахокимлиги учун кураш ва унинг Россия хомашёси манбаига айлантирилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1995. – 96 б.; Ўша муаллиф. Тарих – ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси: (тарихнинг долзарб

масалалари). – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом, 2000. – 288 б.; Мусаев Н.У. Ўрта Осиёда деҳқончилик маданияти ва аграр муносабатлар тарихидан (Тош даври охиридан – XX аср бошларига қадар). – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 234 б.; Ўзбекистоннинг энг янги тарихи. Туркистон чор Россияси мустамлакачилиги даври. Биринчи китоб. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – 464 б.; Тарих шохидлиги ва сабоқлари. Чоризм ва совет мустамлакачилиги даврида Ўзбекистон миллий бойликларининг ўзлаштирилиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – 464 б.; Болтабоев С. Туркистондаги вақф мулклар тарихи. – Наманган: Наманган, 2005. – 58 б.; Аминов Ҳ.Ҳ. Ўзбекистон пахтачилик тарихидан. – Тошкент: Меҳридарё, 2007. – 184 б.; Исоқов З. Фарғона водийси анъанавий деҳқончилик маданияти (хўжалик-маданий анъаналар тавсифи ва таҳлили). – Тошкент: Yangi nashr, 2011. – 142 б.; Топилдиев С. Ўзбекистонда аграр муносабатлар ривожланишининг тарихий жиҳатлари. – Тошкент: Mumtoz so'z, 2012. – 152 б.; Мирзаева Н. Мирзачўлнинг ўтмиш тарихи. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учқунлари, 2016. – 136 б.; Жабборов М.Р., Арслонзода Р.А. Фарғона Россия империяси ҳукмронлиги даврида (“Туркестанский сборник” материаллари асосида). – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2019. – 182 б.; Мухамедов Ш.Б. Россия и Средняя Азия: страницы истории, личности, мнения. – Ташкент: Baktaria press, 2020. – 372 с.

2. Болтабоев С.Д. Вакуфное имущество в Туркестанском крае во второй половине XIX и в начале XX в.: автореф. дисс ... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1995. – 28 с.; Сарыбаев М.К. История хлопководства Каракалпакстана (1873-1941 гг.): Автореферат дис. ... канд. ист.

наук. – Нукус, 1998. – 22 с.; Жабборов М. Р. Фарғона вилояти тарихининг “Туркестанский сборник”да ёритилиши (XIX аср охири–XX аср бошлари): тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 159 б.; Курахмедов А.Э. XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми–XX аср бошларида Самарқанд вилоятида иқтисодий ва маданий ҳаёт (“Туркестанский сборник” маълумотлари асосида): тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 2001. – 157 б.; Пардаев К. Ўрта Зарафшон (Миёнкал) воҳасининг XIX–XX аср бошларида ижтимоий-сиёсий, иқтисодий ва маданий ҳаёти: тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2003. – 166 б.; Уроков Д.Ж. Туркистонда Россия империяси маъмуриятининг расмий ҳисоботлари (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари): тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2006.; Қурбонова Н. Чоризмнинг Туркистондаги аграр сиёсати ва унга қарши кураш: Тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 20 б.; Жумаев У. Россия империясининг Туркистондаги солиқ сиёсатининг шаклланиши: асосий босқичлари ва тараққиёти: тарих фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011.; Алимджанов Б.А. Экономическая политика Российской империи в Туркестанском генерал-губернаторстве (вторая половина XIX-начало XX вв.): Дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – СПб. 2016. – 375 с.; Махмудова Н. XX аср бошида Туркистонда маъмурий бошқарув тизими ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий аҳвол (сенатор К.К. Паленнинг тафтиш материаллари асосида): тарих фанл. бўй. фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – 24 б.; Базарбаев А.М. XIX аср охири – XX аср бошларида Мирзачўлда аграр муносабатлардаги ўзгаришлар: тарих фанл.

бўй. фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 170 б.; Ҳайитов Ж.Ш. Туркистонда янги экин навларининг тарқалиши ва улардаги ўзгаришлар (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари): тарих фанл. бўй. фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2020. – 24 б.; Исакова Ф.Р. Фарғона водийси қишлоқларидаги ижтимоий-иқтисодий муносабатлар ва маданий ҳаёт (XIX аср охири – XX аср биринчи чораги): тарих фанл. бўй. фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. автореф. – Андижон, 2021. – 24 б. ва б.

3. Сугуралиева Ф. «Отчет по ревизии Туркестанского края графа К.К.Палена» как исторический источник. // Тарихий манбашунослик муаммолари. Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2003. – Б. 166–170; Акимниязова Г. «Журнал поземельной комиссии» как исторические источник. // Тарихий манбашунослик муаммолари. Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2003. – С. 166–170; Абдурахимова Н. Аграрная система Туркестана в статистических источниках второй половине XIX в. // Тарихий манбашунослик муаммолари. Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент, 2008. – С. 184–193; Тухтабеков К.А. Чор Россияси мустамлакачилиги шароитида Туркистонда ер эгалиги ва унинг ўрганилиш тарихи // Тарихий манбашунослик муаммолари. Республика илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 154–157; Базарбаев А.М. Туркистонда мустамлака маъмуриятининг ерга доир сиёсати (1867–1900 йиллар) / Ўтмишга назар. № 7, 3 жилд. – Тошкент, 2020. – Б. 33–39. ва б.

4. Сарыбаев К. История орошения Каракалпакстана (с конца XIX века до наших дней). – Нукус: Каракалпакстан, 1995. – С. 85.
5. Зиёев Ҳ. Ўзбекистонда пахта яккаҳоқимлиги учун кураш ва унинг Россия хомашёси манбаига айлантирилиши. – Тошкент: Фан, 1995. – 96 б.; Ўша муаллиф. Тарих – ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси: (тарихнинг долзарб масалалари). – Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000. – 238 б.
6. Мусаев Н.У. Ўрта Осиёда деҳқончилик маданияти ва аграр муносабатлар тарихидан (Тош даври охиридан – XX аср бошларига қадар). – Тошкент: Фан, 2005. – 192 б.
7. Аминов Ҳ.Ҳ. Ўзбекистон пахтачилиқ тарихидан. – Тошкент: Меҳридарё, 2007. – 184 б.
8. Қурбонова Н. Чоризмнинг Туркистондаги аграр сиёсати ва унга қарши кураш (Фарғона водийси мисолида). – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2014. – 164 б.
9. Мирзаева Н. Мирзачўлнинг ўтмиш тарихи. – Тошкент: Адабиёт учқунлари, 2016. – 19-20 б.
10. Жабборов М.Р., Арслонзода Р.А. Фарғона Россия империяси ҳукмронлиги даврида (“Туркестанский сборник” материаллари асосида). – Тошкент: Наврўз, 2019. – 29 б.
11. Уроков Д.Ж. Туркистонда Россия империяси маъмуриятининг расмий ҳисоботлари – тарихий манба сифатида (XIX аср охири – XX аср бошлари): Тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2006. – 94 б.
12. Қурбонова Н. Чоризмнинг Туркистондаги аграр сиёсати ва унга қарши кураш: Тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2011. – 20 б.
13. Махмудова Н. XX аср бошида Туркистонда маъмурий бошқарув тизими ва ижтимоий-иқтисодий аҳвол (сенатор К.К. Паленнинг тафтиш материаллари асосида): Тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018. – 18 б.
14. Пардаев К.К. Ўрта Зарафшон (Миёнкол) воҳасининг XIX–XX аср бошларида ижтимоий-сиёсий, иқтисодий ва маданий ҳаёти: Тарих фанл. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2003. – 80–94 б.
15. Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Биринчи китоб. Туркистон чор Россияси мутамлакачилиги даврида. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – 215-221 б.; Тарих шоҳидлиги ва сабоқлари: Чоризм ва совет мутамлакачилиги шароитида Ўзбекистон миллий бойликларининг таланиши. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2001. – 464 б.
16. Қодиров А. Ўзбекистон ирригацияси тарихидан лавҳалар (XIX аср ўрталаридан 1920 йилларгача). – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 1998. – 144 б.; Мухамедов А.К., Бегматов И.А. Сув ҳўжалиги ва мелиорацияга кириш. Ўқув қўлланма. – Тошкент: ТИМИ, 2014. – 160 б.
17. Қодиров А. Ўзбекистон ирригацияси тарихидан лавҳалар (XIX аср ўрталаридан 1920 йилларгача). – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий номидаги Халқ мероси нашриёти, 1998. – 24 б.
18. Губаева С.С. Этнический состав населения Ферганы в конце XIX – начале XX в. (По данным топонимии). – Ташкент: Фан, 1983. – 105 с.; Исоқов З. Характерные особенности традиционного земледельческого хозяйства Ферганской долины в конце XIX – начала XX века (характеристика и анализ хозяйственно-культурных традиций): автореф. дис. ... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент,

2011. – С. 29.; Одилов Б. XIX аср иккинчи ярми – XXI аср бошлари тадқиқотларида ўзбек халқининг анъанавий хўжалиги масалалари: тарих фанл. бўй. фалс. докт. (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – 199 б.; Аширов А. Фарғона водийси аҳолисининг сув билан боғлиқ қарашлари // Ўзбекистон этнологиясининг долзарб муаммолари. Илмий тўплам. – Тошкент: Adabiyot uchqunlari, 2017. – 213–224 б.; Ўша муаллиф. Фарғона водийси аҳолисининг сув билан боғлиқ мифологик қарашлари ва урф-одатлари // O'zbekiston tarixi. – Тошкент, 2018. №1. – 22-23 б.
19. Khudoyberdiyevich, D. A., & Ugli, O. B. A. (2019). Ethnographic researches on irrigated agriculture and collective land cultivation of the Uzbek people (In the example of 20-30s of XX th century). *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*, 9(1), 3645-3649.
 20. Odilov, B. (2020). Ўзбекларнинг анъанавий хўжалик фаолияти ҳақида айрим маълумотлар. Республика XII илмий-назарий конференцияси материаллари, 2(12), 121-125.
 21. Одилов, Б., & Буваков, Н. М. (2016). Особенности хозяйственной деятельности населения Ферганской долины в XIX-начале XX в. *Міжнародний науковий журнал*, (6 (3)), 35-38.
 22. Хаклиев В.Б. Сельская община Северной Ферганы в конце XIX – начале XX вв. (историко-этнографическое исследование): автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 1998.; Рахмонова Ф. Қишлоқ жамоасида хотин-қизларнинг ҳашар удумлари (XIX асрнинг охири – XX асрнинг бошлари) // Замонавий бадий маданиятда фольклор ва халқ ижодиёти. – Бойсун, 2002. – Б. 12–14; Исоқов З. Характерные особенности традиционного земледельческого хозяйства Ферганской долины в конце XIX – начала XX века (характеристика и анализ хозяйственно-культурных традиций): автореф. дисс. ... канд. ист. наук. – Ташкент, 2011. – С. 26.
 23. Исоқов З. Фарғона водийси анъанавий деҳқончилик маданияти (хўжалик-маданий анъаналар тавсифи ва таҳлили). – Тошкент: YANGI NASHR, 2011. – 156 б.