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**THE EVOLUTION OF AGRARIAN RELATIONS OVER A CENTURY AND THEIR
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WAYS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract

This scientific article refers to the historical stages of development of agrarian relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, modernization of agriculture, modernization of the system of irrigation and land reclamation systems on a historical basis, and improvement of land fertility. In addition, the ways to fulfill the key goals outlined in the “Strategy for Actions” in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 were studied. This study would be beneficial for academicians, governmental organizations, investors, as well as the firms interested in agrarian business in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: collectivization, dime (prediales), localization, agrarian reform, farming, agriculture, collective farm, collective farm centre, cotton production, the strategy of actions

抽象的

这篇科学文章涉及乌兹别克斯坦共和国土地关系发展的历史阶段、农业现代化、灌溉系统和土地复垦系统现代化以及土地肥力提高的历史阶段。此外，还研究了在 2017-2021 年乌兹别克斯坦共和国五个优先发展领域中实现“行动战略”中概述的关键目标的方法。这项研究将有益于学者、政府组织、投资者以及对乌兹别克斯坦农业企业感兴趣的公司。

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关键词：集体化、一毛钱 (prediales)、本地化、土地改革、农业、农业、集体农场、集体农场中心、棉花生产、行动战略

Introduction

Today, there is a sharp increase in the level of each change and every aspect of the country. On the other hand, there is also a great deal of work on modernization and accelerated development of agriculture. Therefore, agriculture is one of the most critical sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan [1]. According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, sustainability refers to meeting “the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. At face value, sustainable agriculture ought to be consistent with mainstream economics.

Agriculture that strains the environment risks increasing production costs, which limits the viability of agriculture over time [2]. The achievements in the agrarian sphere have been achieved for centuries by the devotion of rural workers. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, about 17.5 % of the country’s GDP, about 30 % of the employed population accounts for agro-industrial complex, and 52 % of the population lives in rural areas. In the context of deepening economic reforms in the agricultural sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the importance of historical and economic analysis of the stages of agricultural development is laid. The development of a system of measures to generalize the experience of agrarian sector is to be reformed and to increase its efficiency is required [3]. The people, as mentioned above, will be able to find the optimal solutions to the problems in the agricultural economy and to strengthen their influence on the modernization of the national economy through modernization.

These circumstances determine the relevance of the analysis of the history of agrarian relations and the study of separate regions. The purpose of the research is to define the legal framework for the improvement of agrarian relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to develop scientific recommendations and practical recommendations aimed at improving agricultural productivity in the medium term.

Materials And Methods

Agrarian relations in Uzbekistan from 1917 to 2018 were taken as an object of research.

For the first time in this research, the directions for improving agrarian relations were studied. The scientific novelty of the research is reflected in the approaches to address the scientific problems facing agricultural relations. It looks like the following:

1. The complex economic, governance and institutional relations, which are the basis of food security and sustainability of socio-economic development in the agrarian sector, have been systematized;
2. The following stages of development of agrarian relations are defined: the first stage (1917-1924) - land reform; the stage of development within the framework of the community (1925-1958); the stage of strengthening the administrative and command methods of the administration (1959-1990); the stage of reforming agrarian relations (1991-2004); the stage of modernization and sustainable development of agriculture (2005-2016), the stage of approval of the Strategy of Actions in the Republic of Uzbekistan (2017 to the present;)

3. The historical development of the agrarian sector was based on the following criteria and specific features: the type of socio-economic development of agriculture, the influence of historical factors on the network development, changes in quantitative indicators of agricultural production, improvement of the institutional environment;

4. The characteristics of the development of the agrarian sector of the republic are geographical (agricultural production in the irrigated area), organizational and economic (people experience and skills, high reproduction in farmer and peasant lands), structural (high share of cotton and cereal crops), institutional (the faster adaptation of the population to market conditions, the emergence of private owners, the state support of the agrarian sector);

5. The scientific proposals on the application of historical experience of agricultural cooperatives in the modernization of the agrarian sector have been developed that address the challenges facing agricultural producers in addressing the needs of rural producers, new machinery and services, addressing issues of agricultural products sales and competitiveness improvement helps;

6. The proposals for harmonization of state and market management mechanisms have been developed and proved by the adaptation of agricultural producers to market relations;

7. The agrarian sector development trends have been elaborated based on the key objectives outlined in the Actions Strategy to improve agrarian relations.

Results And Discussions

Establishment of the Soviet colonial system in Turkistan, the economic policy of the Soviet government in Uzbekistan, implementation of

national-territorial delimitation, collectivization of agriculture allow us studying stages of development of agrarian relations in Uzbekistan in six stages from 1917 till the present day.

Table 1. Stages of development of agrarian relations

Stages	Features
1917-1924 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The violent implementation of nationalization processes in the agrarian sphere and the deprivation of land from farmers; - The focus of agricultural policy on transforming Turkistan into a raw material base; - Creation of community lands and community property.
1925-1958 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social significance of agricultural reforms; - The beginning of the social-psychological order and the violation of national values formed in Uzbek villages for centuries as a result of reforms; - Completion of the process of collecting peasant farms and the development of cooperative relations
1959-1990 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of non-consensual exchange and economic relations between city and country; - Funding agriculture based on residuals; - The origin of social passiveness based on the principle of equalizing; - Increase the volume of cotton production, which is inadequate to Uzbekistan's resource capacity;

	- Urgent need to end environmental problems associated with cotton production dominance in Uzbekistan.
1991-2004 years	- At the edge of independence, the beginning of the period of development of land relations in the agrarian sphere; - The development of market relations in agricultural policy allowed stopping the crisis in agriculture; - Structural changes in the agricultural sector were focused on ensuring food security; - Establishing companies instead of poorly-used community enterprises began;
2005-2016 years	- The establishment of farms started in the basis of reforming companies and they took the role of the leading producers of agricultural products; - The process of optimization of the land of farms started; - Agriculture - peasant farms became the main form of private property development in the agrarian sector.
From 2017 till the present day	- The strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted, - Wide privileges and opportunities were created for entrepreneurship in countryside; - The access was created for farmers to export their products directly.

The first stage

It includes the 1917-1924 period and we called it the phase of land reforms. The October uprising in 1917 caused severe consequences on the Uzbek people life, and the production of cotton and other agricultural products dropped dramatically. The decline in export volumes of technical crops and other products, the decrease in the output of these products, has led to the reduction in prices, a reduction of the value of peasants' and workers' work, and increase of poverty. The situation is exacerbated by the decrease in supply of food and agricultural equipment.

The second stage

It covers 1925-1958; and, the stage is called the phase of development within the framework of the community. After national-territorial delimitations, a new phase of agrarian changes has begun. In the period from 1924 to 1925, 85 % of the country's healthy population was employed in agriculture. The share of the agrarian sector's products accounted for almost 80 % of the gross national product. 90 % of the industry was engaged in the processing of agricultural raw materials [4].

The rapidly developing cooperative system has become a significant factor in the economic and social change of the country [5]. Through it, private sector activities were arranged, trade turnover was provided, state-owned loans were distributed, farmers engaged in business activities. As a result of the "rapid rates" of collectivization, in March 1930, 47 % of peasant farms were concentrated in the republic, while until October 10, 1929, collective farms were only 3.4 % of peasant farms. If in 1930, the republic had 6,124 collective farms including 27.1 % of the peasant farms, by the end of the

year it reached 37.7 %, in May 1931 - 56.7 %, and in December - 68.2 %. By the end of 1932, the social sector in the republic involved 81.7 % of all peasant households. 9734 collective farms and 94 Soviet farms were set up based on 800 thousand peasant farms. In 1937 the level of collectivization of peasant farms reached 95 %; in 1939, it was 99.2 %. Thus, the process of collectivization in Uzbekistan began in the 1920s of the 20th century and was fully completed by the end of the 1940s. Analyses show that in 1928, 1.2 % of peasant farms were collectivized, and in the summer of 1947, this figure was 100 % (refer, Figure 1).

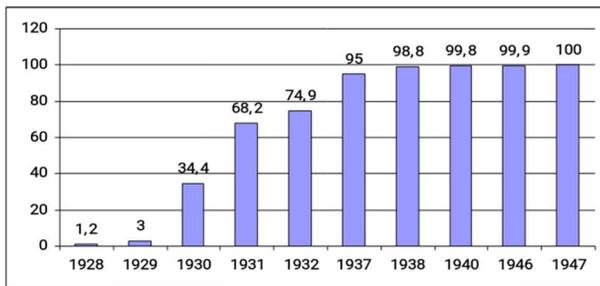


Figure 1. Agricultural collectivization, percentages [6]

This policy of the Soviet state led to the collapse of the market relations in the country, the liquidation of the various forms of ownership, and, ultimately, the erosion of agrarian production. By 1940 the total number of state farms in the republic reached 85 (refer, Table 2).

Table 2. Agricultural enterprises and collective farms (as of the end of the year) [7]

Year	1924	1940
Number of Soviet farms	15	85
Number of collective farms	62	7499

The third stage

It includes 1959-1990, and we call it the phase of increase of administrative methods based on commanding of governance. By 1960, the number of collective farms in Uzbekistan was reduced from 3316 to 978, compared to 1950. The number of Soviet farms, on the contrary, increased from 98 to 192. And they reached 1108 in 1990 (see Table 3).

Table 3. Agricultural enterprises and collective farms (as of the end of the year) [4]

Year	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Number of Soviet farms	98	192	377	888	1108
Number of collective farms	3316	978	1056	854	940

In the early 1959-1960 labour productivity in the state-owned farms was at the level of 1950. Productivity of grain legumes decreased in all categories of farms in 1960-65 and declined from 7.8 c/ ha to 5.0 c/ ha;

A useful tool for developing country's economy was considered as agrarian-industry integration, which meant the creation of large state-cooperative associations and enterprises implemented in mid-1970s.

The experience of "perestroika" reforms in 1980-1990 has demonstrated that the plan for accelerating science and technology development, measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the agrarian sector, the large-scale irrigation and melioration work, and the solution of human resources issues did not ensure sustainable agricultural development. This was because of the industrial and economic relations which was dominant in the agrarian sector.

At the same time, cotton production plans have increased, which is incompatible with Uzbekistan's capacity.

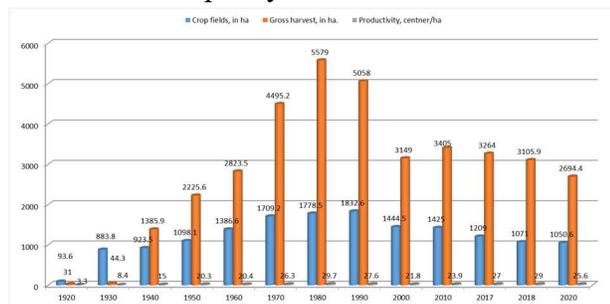


Figure 2. The leading indicators of cotton production in Uzbekistan [4]

As a result of an artificial increase in cotton, melons, and other crops, agro-technology in many farms broke down; excessive amounts of chemical fertilizers were sown. As a result, the environment was polluted, the composition of the soil was damaged, and people's health was affected. Serious shortcomings in job creation and labour rewards deprived country workers.

The sharp agrarian problems in Uzbekistan, especially in the countryside, have begun only after the change of the top leadership of the republic to mitigate the socio-economic situation [9]. The new leadership of the republic has protected the national interests of the peoples of Uzbekistan from the very first day and consistently resolved their decades-old need. It is noteworthy that the new leadership was going to fight against the monopoly of cotton. As a result of measures undertaken by the leadership of the republic (reduction of sowing areas, consolidation of cotton production plan) in 1990, the share of cotton in total crops was reduced to 63.9 %.

The fourth stage

It covers the period from 1991 to 2004, and we call it a phase of changing agrarian relations. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the period

of agricultural development began. For a 70-year-old Soviet-era farmer, the creation of new farms inspired them for the future. That is why this innovation spread widely in the short term. On April 1, 1991, there were 6143 farms in the country. 4666 of them were aimed at dairy products, and 1477 farms were engaged in cattle breeding.

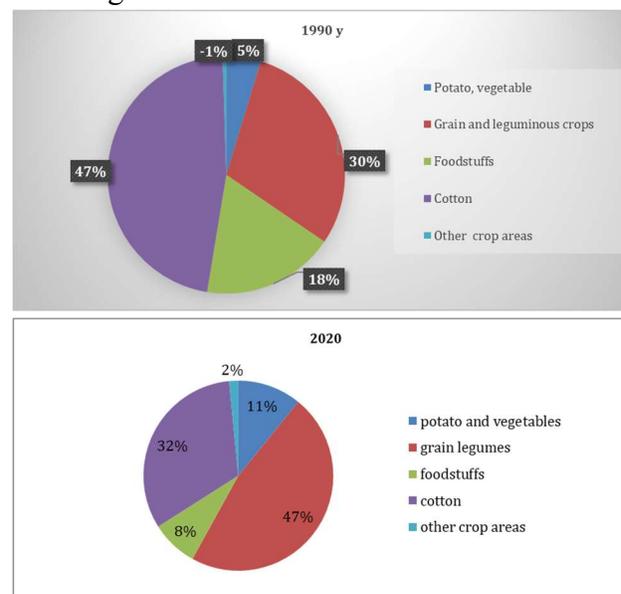


Figure 3. Structure of sown areas in Uzbekistan (in %) [10]

As a result of new approaches to agrarian policy, it has allowed suspending agricultural degradation in a certain sense. In 1992, 224 state-owned enterprises were turned into community farms due to their poor economic condition, and their property was transferred to the community property. Since 1993, the property of the collective and state-owned property has been converted to the ownership of the company (on a per capita basis). In 1998, community and company farms, which had been working for the loss (for three years), was transformed into independent farming enterprises on a competitive basis.

During this period, the economic reforms were mainly aimed at carrying out structural shifts, the tasks of increasing the opportunities of interrelated industries and enterprises, which ensure the rapid development of energy and food products in the republic, as well as the production of competitive resources for mineral and agricultural products. One of the most productive actions in this regard is the development of farming. The movement of farming in Republican Agriculture began at the end of the 90s of the last century. Peasant farms (farm) acting independently were organized, mainly included by ongoing Soviet and collective farms. They grew agricultural products and submitted them to collective and Soviet farms. Since 1991, peasant farms (farm) have been established with the status of independent, legal entity. And since 1998, the farm has been established and developed according to the same law. Improvement of state support and regulation of their activities is inextricably linked to the directions of implementation of the future Agrarian Policy of the state. The prospects for the agrarian policy of government of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide for the comprehensive development of the main subjects - farm enterprises producing agricultural products.

The fifth stage

It includes 2005-2016 years, and we call it the stage of modernization and sustainable development of Agriculture. The establishment of farms in the conditions of transition to market relations in Uzbekistan formed the main content of agrarian reforms.

Organizing farms was carried out on a gradual and consistent basis. In particular, in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in

October 27, 2003 “on the concept of development of farms in 2004-2006”, comprehensive development of farms in the future is demonstrated as the priority direction for the implementation of reforms in agriculture. It is planned to improve the state regulation and support on farms in the republic in the following ways:

1. Creation of reasonable conditions and guarantees that promote the purposeful, rational, and effective use of agricultural long-term lease land resources, and ensure the full economic and financial independence of farms.
2. To form a reliable system that will provide for the improvement of the methods and forms responsible for the market principles of financing the production of agricultural products, the independence of farms in the use of financial funds, compensation of all costs from the sale of Agriculture at the expense of its income.
3. To create a system of the training for the head of farms and professionals with business management skills in market conditions.
4. The rapid development of modern production and market infrastructure, which are able to provide all necessary services, depending on the needs of farms in countryside.
5. To control the observance of contractual relations of the farm with other enterprises and organizations.
6. The comprehensive protection of the freedom of entrepreneurship and human rights of farmers to prevent any disturbance of their rights and avoid any form of interference in their internal activities;
7. To create the necessary conditions as the farmers can have stable income, as well as the proportionality between the prices of agricultural products and industrial ones, that is, to maintain the “purchasing power parity”.

8. To develop the system of providing them with advanced technology and techniques.

9. To introduce the most optimal ways of selling products.

In conclusion, to achieve the elimination of the above-mentioned negative consequences, it is necessary to reconsider the network and the structure of the economy, the composition of the products, the structure of exports and imports. as a result of the resolution of 8th November PQ-215, 2005 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures of transformation of agricultural cooperatives (partnerships) into farms in 2006”, the period of the gradual conversion of the cooperatives to farms began.

The establishment of farms in the conditions of transition to market relations in Uzbekistan formed the main content of agrarian reforms. One trillion sums were allocated for the cultivation of the most important types of agricultural products. 800 billion sums for cotton production, 200 billion soums were contributed for wheat production as an advance payment in 2008. And these indications amounted for 1 trillion and 200 billion sums in 2009. At the expense of a specially created fund for the purchase of agricultural equipment based on leasing, over 43 billion sums were allocated for these products in 2009. Due to such attention and practical assistance provided by the state, in 2009, the share of farms in the production of the main types of agricultural products increased significantly.

Today in Uzbekistan, over 220 thousand farms have been established, in which more than 2 million people are working. Over 14 % of agricultural products grown in Uzbekistan are moving towards the disposal of farms. 99 % of the cotton production and 97 % of wheat

production are the farmers` share. Now farmers have become the leading producers of agricultural products. The farms are focused on the production of goods based on private ownership, developing day by day as a positive form of production adapted to market demands [11].

The sixth stage

It is the beginning of the new phase from the 2017 to the present day. At this stage, the followings are applied:

- The strategy of actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted.
- A wide range of entrepreneurship conditions and opportunities have been created for the population living in countries.
- Large opportunities were created for farmers to export their production directly.

Based on the strategy of actions for 2017-2021 on the five priority directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan [8], a large reform was carried out in the agrarian sphere of the country, and a new period began. Within the framework of the strategy of actions in Uzbekistan, it was planned to plant crops with high potential productivity by reducing cotton fields of 270 thousand ha. The reduction of cotton crop fields by 63 thousand ha. for 2017, 134.9 thousand ha. for 2018, 37.5 thousand ha. for 2019, 33 thousand ha. for 2020 and 30.5 thousand ha. for 2021 is determined as an important task of the strategy of actions. On the recommendation of the head of state, more profitable and suitable crops for export will be cultured in vacated fields. For example, the rice and melons in the northern regions of Uzbekistan, potato and cabbage in the south and

Samarkand region of Uzbekistan, and tomato, cucumber, beets and greens are for the regions of the Valley.

Here is the original essence of the issue that has been put forward, the ultimate goal of the reforms! The calculation of agricultural activities and material and technical resources, labour costs, taxes, and other expenses are fully covered in 1 hectare of crop cultivation. According to it, the cost of the full process of the growing vegetables in 1 hectare is 12.8 million sums, and if the average harvest is 220 c, then the cost price of 1 ton product accounts for 583 thousand sums. The total income is 17.6 million sums, if the product is sold, on average, for 800 thousand sums. Profit reaches 4.8 million sums, while the profitability is maintained by 37 %. The optimization of low-yield cotton fields is also beneficial in saving material and natural resources [10]. Because of the introduction of drip irrigation system to the intensive gardens, 2.5-3.5 cubic meters of water per hectare is saved, and it amounts for 1.2-1.8 cubic meters of water on the vineyards. Besides, instead of 130 thousand tons of cotton, over 430 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables, more than 350 thousand tons of oil products and food, about 60 thousand tons of rice and legumes are produced, and about 20 thousand vacancies are created.

CONCLUSION

During the research, the following scientific and practical recommendations have been developed: the reforming of agricultural management system, introducing advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, ensuring food security, the creation of 48 cotton-textile clusters, expansion of production of ecologically clean products, a considerable increase of the export potential of

the agrarian sector. It is necessary to diversify the activity of grain and fruit and vegetable clusters. Considering that this sector is relatively new, the government needs to be supported, including the simplification of the loan system, subsidizing expenditures and allocating land allotment. To improve the material and technical basis of the seed breeding and selection institutions in cooperation with the developed countries to create experimental and breeding work in the seeds, to create seed clusters based on public-private partnerships, development of new agricultural and livestock industries; introduction of water-saving irrigation technologies; a radical revision of the land use system for agricultural purposes; multiple farming enterprises, which use crops efficiently and are rich in productivity, should be further allocated to expand their activities. The biggest problem in the agrarian sector is that farmers have lack of important knowledge in agriculture. Farmers who are well educated of modern agricultural and farming technologies are vital in Uzbekistan.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS AND CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS

The authors declare the absence of obvious and potential conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article and report on the contribution of each author.

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