



CONSEQUENCES OF THE POLICY OF TSARIST RUSSIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE KARAKALPAKS

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Abstract:

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The colonial agrarian policy of tsarist Russia in Karakalpakstan largely led to the development of a commodity economy, but as a result of the colonial policy of tsarism, Karakalpakstan was turned into a raw material base of the Russian Empire.

Keywords: history, culture, heritage, trade, economy, science, intellectuals, topographic, meteorological, tsarist, commodity, society, colonial, life

The study of the history of the economic development of Karakalpakstan is based on the topical issues of the current era and its specific characteristics of each development. I was closely connected with the problem of the colonial policy of Russia tsar in irrigation and water use, which was against the economy of Kara kalpaks. In Karakalpakstan, there were a large number of canals and dykes, which could be irrigated only from Ami-Darya. There were 145 large and small canals from the river to the estuary in the Amiudarya department alone. The reason is that there was neither life nor farming without water in Karakalpakstan. In 1877, the Governor-General of Turkestan in his letter to the Minister of War pointed out: "I learned the problems of land and taxation in the Ami-Darya region, and the irrigation problem is of great importance, not to mention the results of the settlements" [1,125].

According to the information of V. Kaulbars, which is different from other regions of Turkestan, only the main Kegeyli canal in the Shymbay area received more than 350 tons of water. The number of all streams in the Amiudarya department was more than 630, and their length was more than 2700 kilometers. [2,19] Since ancient times, when digging irrigation canals, farmers paid a lot of attention to their mouths, to arrange their banks and to build ditches. People paid special attention to the place where the muraps were taken, and to its empty space. This is because if it is not planted in a suitable place, the water will not be suitable for the plant, and if it is taken from the soil, the river flow will damage it, and the irrigation networks will fail quickly. These differences in the Karakalpak irrigation system caused great difficulties for farmers. The royal government did not take these differences into account and could not

make any significant regulations on water use. On June 19, 1877, approved by the rulers of the Russian tsar, the "Special Provisional Regulation on Irrigation" for the Greater Turkestan approved the previous rules of water use.[3, 237]

It was said about this rule, "The temporary rule was unnecessary and did not change the irrigation procedure in any way, but only took several thousand manats from the pockets of the local population to satisfy the demands of the irrigation officials." In order to realize the colonial goal of irrigation and water use, the tsar's government took care of the irrigation problem, and the princes worked on it. Elderly people and poor people were worried about the use of water. Arik aksakhals managed the main irrigation canals, and the muraps directly subordinated to them managed the secondary canals and irrigation works. At the end of the 19th century, the number of such muraps increased to more than 79 in the Amiudarya region [4, 231], they were responsible for monitoring the condition of irrigation canals, digging them, cleaning them, improving the work on them, supplying water to the land of each farmer's farm at a certain rate, and marking the interests of the farms to use water. was.

In times of water scarcity, the elder and the muraps introduced the "aspek" method of water use and specified the time and place to water each plot of land. A number of irrigator engineers and hydraulic technicians worked in the Karakalpakstan region, especially on the protection of the Amu Darya water, its banks, and other irrigation problems. Engineers G. Valuev, Bonch-Osmolovsky, S. Abramov, A. Gelman, K. Pisarev, V. Pamshiev and others were involved in their work, however, these works were not completed and did not give proper results.



Therefore, farmers experienced irrigation problems and water shortages in difficult conditions. For example, as a result of the cold attitude of the tsarist government to irrigation works, the banks of Kokuzek, Shomanai and other canals, which have been important agricultural oases for many years, turned into desert at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Farmers were forced to leave these lands and move to the shores of the Aral Sea, Karateren and other places.

As a result of the unusability of the irrigation facilities, the arable lands, which were cultivated earlier, continued to be unusable. The front of grain crops began to shorten. This led to a lack of food for the people and fuel for livestock. Thus, the kingdom's land and water policy in the region of Karakalpakstan acquired a colonial character. As a result of the tsarist leadership of the people and the work, the national economy began to turn into a raw material area of the Russian Empire.

Due to the colonial agrarian policy of the royal government, the orientation of the Karakalpakstan region to the raw material region of Russia, this in turn led to the development of commercial agriculture, and the five economic regions of the Amudarya department, Davkara, Shymbay, Tallik, Shorakhan, and Kyzylkum, were molded, and they are the same in terms of economic types and comparative relations. - was different from one another. Among the above-mentioned economic regions, livestock farming was carried out in Kyzylkum, Mynbulak and Tamdy sub-districts of Shorakhan district, and south of Daukara district [5, 21]. In other economic regions, there were almost no nomadic farms and they were engaged in deaconship as a sedentary one. Khiva Khanate owned three economic regions (present-day Khorezm, Tashaviz regions and Karakalpak region on the left bank) depending on the type of Khojaly. In the Kardkalpakstan area on the left bank of it, the people from Tiikar engaged in agriculture and farming. There, especially, the Uzbeks and Karakalpaks farmed cotton.

In 1909, the arable land in the Amudarya region was 52,698 decytas, of which 41.8 percent (23,698 decytas) was in the Shorakhan district, and 52.8 percent (29,004 decytas) was in the Shimbay district. Starting from the end of the 19th century, in view of this prospect, the Transcaspian railway began to raise crops in many areas, and cotton growers were given loans and all kinds of incentives. This caused interest in cotton planting. Cotton cultivation areas in Karakalpakstan increased from 3 thousand desiatins in 1898 to 6438 desiatins in 1910.

In recent years, it has increased by 10,000 desiatinas, and the production from it is 591,000

poods. The areas for cotton cultivation occupy the places that are not available among other crops. [6,24] For example, in 1914, compared to other crops, the area of cotton was the fourth (13.6 percent) in the Shimbay section of the Amudarya department, and the first (28.3 percent) in the Shorakhan section. takes place. At the beginning of the 20th century, the cotton industry began to expand in the lands of the Karakalpaks on the left bank of the Khanate of Hiyoa. If at the end of the 19th century, the areas where cotton was planted in the Khiva Khanate covered only 9.1 percent of the entire agricultural area, by 1907 it had increased to 15.8 percent. It should also be said that the development of cotton cultivation in the Karakalpakstan region was not due to the increase of land area for irrigated cultivation, but due to the reduction of the land area for crops and crops. Even the Shimbay district, which was growing cotton and safflower, started to become a cotton growing district, but this did not improve the living conditions of the people. On the contrary, the welfare of the workers decreased, because almost all the profits fell into the pockets of the Russian capitalists, and on top of that, the prices of the most necessary things for life increased.

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