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**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

LEARNING LAND-WATER REFORMS IN FERGHANA VALLEY BY HISTORICAL SOURCES (1925-1926)

Abstract: In this article has been analyzed some issues and processes of the land-water reform and its consequences in the period of Soviet government in Fergana valley.

Key words: agriculture, land-water reform, Soviet government, peasant, Fergana valley, Zarafshan province, kulak.

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Introduction

National independence opened a wide perspective way to reset and enrich the morality of the Uzbek people. On this matter it is important to re-create fairly the history of homeland. Therefore history gives power to the morality of the nation, and raises national pride. The president of the republic of Uzbekistan, I.A.Karimov has emphasized the following: "We are going to lead our country to a new level, a new great triumph, and we need a bright idea in this way. There is the self-consciousness of our nation in the essence of this idea. It is impossible to understand self-consciousness without knowing the real history." [1]

Materials and Methods

Analyzing the history of Uzbekistan in 1925-1929, particularly, specific features of the issues concerned with land-water use reform, studying historical experiences, understanding the causes of conflicts in the process of the Uzbek village development have an important significance. Particularly, it is important to take into consideration the terrible policy of the Soviet government banning and destroying lots of propertied farms by pretending land-water use reform, and critical situation that occurred in consequence of it.

"It is obvious, in the period of former system the economy of our Republic developed one sided, directed at rearing only raw material, and cotton monopoly which caused terrible critical consequences was in full swing. Uzbekistan was in

the lowest level in the former Union with its primary production and social infrastructure according to per capita. Within the development years of Independence-in a short period, our country achieved new and great success, and at the result the appearance of our country has changed completely and the authority of the country is increasing in the world community." [2]

Explaining the essence of the reforms held by former system to the young, helping them understand historical truth and make an appropriate conclusion, calling them for estimating present prosperous days are an important task of history.

Considering these social tasks, it is important to appraise once more the pages concerned with difficult colonial past of the history of our country from the viewpoint of present day. The great social necessity of appealing to them and scientific significance of them are contemplated with that history in the period of the Soviet government was presented artificially and badly because of the dictator policy held in the period of the Soviet government. The legend of the communist system about "civilization task" in Central Asia and achievements of "undeveloped" people of the country at the result of the management of the center was propagated hard during many years. But nothing was told about critical essence of the policy carried out by the Soviet government, lots of critical situations were presented artificially.

It is obvious that land-water use reform held in 1925-1929 was positively appraised in the scientific



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works created in Uzbekistan, particularly, in Fergana Valley in the period of the Soviets. But, after the independence of our country there occurred great changes in political, economic and moral life and began newly observing, appraising, critically studying, and fairly exposing the events in our history in 1925-1930. The interest and necessity are increasing to the study of these issues.

There began enmity among social classes of people in the Uzbek villages in consequence of the land-water use reform of 1925-1926 in Fergana Valley. Resetting the sense of landownership formed in villages for centuries, applying it in broadening agrarian reforms being run in our country by the study of the Uzbek village esteems and the history of the skilled, prudent classes which were abolished by the Soviet system at present have a particular significance.

In Uzbek history there are a number of scientific works concerned with some issues of the land-water use reform held in Fergana Valley in 1925-1926. These works can be divided into two groups: researches done in the period of the Soviet government and in the independence period.

The land-water use reform in Uzbekistan was held in three stages because of various conditions in different parts of the Republic. Land-water reform was held in Fergana, Samarkand, Tashkent provinces in 1925-1926. It was held in Zarafshan province in 1926-1927, and in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm provinces in 1928-1929.

Theoretical analyses on the land-water reform issues in Uzbekistan began to appear on the press in 1925. One of those research works is "Land reform in Uzbekistan" by an outstanding statesman, E.Zelkina published in 1925. Mainly, the opinions on the peculiarity and economic future of the land-water reform were stated in the book which had been written on the grounds of economic plans.

After the land-water reform a book dedicated to the agrarian issues in Central Asia by E.Zelkina was published.[3] One of the chapters of this book was dedicated to the results of the reform held in Samarkand, Tashkent, Ferghana and Zarafshan provinces.

The brochure dedicated to the results of the land-water use reform by A.Ikramov, the prime secretary of the Central Committee of UzComParty, is also one of the initial works in exposing this issue.[4] There is the speech of A.Ikramov read in the II congress of the UzCP (b) (November, 1925) in the brochure and it exposed the aim of the reform and primary economic plans. These works of the Uzbek Soviet state scientists were not the research works analyzed from the viewpoint of history, they were summarizing materials of land-water reform experiences and its general plans.

Exploring the theme of land-water use reform from the viewpoint of history began in 1947 after

publishing a scientific brochure dedicated to this issue by G.Rizayev[5].

In the book "Public-party works in village" by R.B.Babajanova published in 1957 the reform issues in Fergana province in 1925-1926 were also partially exposed.

From 1960 the land-water use reform issue began to be investigated as an important object of history. In many scientific works done in 1950-1960[6] the land-water use reform issues in Uzbekistan, particularly in Fergana Valley, were exposed. Among these works R.H.Aminova's works have a peculiar significance.[7] Because the scientist had deeply analyzed the history of agrarian changes in Uzbekistan as a peculiar theme. In 1950-1960 the land-water use reform issues were also exposed in the materials of various scientific conferences and congresses.

Land-water use reform and its results in Uzbekistan, particularly in Fergana Valley, were thoroughly investigated on grounds of the Soviet measures in the works by L.Z.Kunakova.[9] The investigator analyzed the land-water use reform in Fergana Valley and its specific features and creative results in her first book. And in the second book the issues of the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan in 1925-1929 were studied generally. Studying the sources concerned with the theme in both books I.A.Alimov defended a candidate dissertation on the theme "Land-water use reform in Tashkent province". In the synopsis of the thesis the abolishment of feudal farms and relations at the result of the reform, and participation of farmers in the reform was noted [10] and introduced to the scientific usage.

The issues of land-water use reform in Uzbekistan were not only researched by historians, but also by economists. For instance, in the monograph by O.B.Jamolov[11], an investigator the economic situation of agriculture in the Republic on the eve of the general collectivization was investigated. In two chapters of the monograph economic changes occurred in the Uzbek village during the land-water use reform in 1925-1929 were analyzed and lots of generalized factual information were stated.

A number of fundamental works on the history of Uzbekistan were also published in 1960-1970.[12] In these publications and all sources written in the Soviet period the land-water use reform and its results were interpreted on grounds of the communist ideology.

The analysis of sources shows that majority of the publications belong to the first group. A lot of scientific works were done on the land-water use reform in Uzbekistan during the Soviet ruling. As it was told, all these works had been done on grounds of the Soviet period measures, in other words, in the spirit of communist ideology. That's why the

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