

AGRICULTURE OF KARAKALPAKSTAN IN CONDITIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PLANNED DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM IN 1960-1980 YEARS

A.A.Abdukarimov - *basic doctoral student*

Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz

Tayanch soʻzlar: partiya apparati, sun'iy sug'orish, ijtimoiy soha, paxtani kimyolash, qishloq xo'jaligi siyosati, paxta xom ashyosi, kollektor, paxta tozalash sanoati, monokultura, bioiqlim, ekologik, pestitsidlar, defoliatsiya.

Ключевые слова: партийный аппарат, искусственное орошение, социальная сфера, химизация хлопчатника, аграрная политика, хлопок-сырец, коллатор, хлопкоочистительная промышленность, монокультура, биоклимат, экологический, пестициды, дефолиация.

Key words: party leadership, artificial irrigation, social sphere, chemicalization cotton, agricultural policy, raw cotton, collector, cotton ginning industry, monoculture, bioclimat, ecological, pesticides, defoliation.

In the early 1960s, new faces appeared in the highest echelon of power in Karakalpakstan: Kallibek Kamalov, Erezhep Aitmuratov, Rakhima Kalbaeva, Zhiembai Bekbergenov, Said Bukharov, Viktor Mlinsky, Kucherbay Seytimbetov, Reipnazar Babanazarov and others [1:12].

A characteristic feature of the activities of the leadership of Karakalpakstan at that time: all members of the government and party workers were for months during the sowing and processing and picking of raw cotton on a business trip to the collective and state farms assigned to them.

Experiments were carried out for the management of economic industries on the territory of Karakalpakstan: 5 collective farm and state farm production administrations were formed - Turtkul, Chimbay, Khodjeili, Amu Darya, Kegeili [2:32]. In 1962, the Ministry for the production and procurement of agricultural products was formed, on December 25, 1965; the Amudarya delta administration of irrigation systems was formed.

The real levers of power were concentrated in the hands of the party leadership: it expanded its command functions, took upon itself the solution of day-to-day management issues, replacing Soviet and economic bodies.

1975-1980 about one and a half million square meters of housing were built, many farmsteads were liquidated, and the residents who previously lived in them moved to comfortable villages. There were 147 km of water pipelines and 132 rural water supply networks in the Republic [3:11].

It should be emphasized that in 1975-1980 hundreds of secondary schools and children's institutions, healthcare institutions, culture, enterprises, trade, public catering and consumer services were built in the republic over the past 8 years. Capital investments for the construction of public utility facilities amounted to more than 18 million rubles for the improvement of cities, regional centers and other settlements was spent 25 million rubles [4:105].

Fresh forces came to the leadership of the agriculture of Karakalpakstan in the 1980s: A. Bekmanov, M. Kinbaev, E. Gayupov, I. Kurbanov, D. Zhumabaev, I. Doschanov, S. Zhamangaraev, S. Turemuratov and others [5:67].

The agriculture of Karakalpakstan specialized in the production of cotton, rice, alfalfa seeds, karakul skins, wool, and silkworm cocoons. The agriculture of our republic was based on artificial irrigation. The structure and effectiveness of the agricultural management system largely depended on the administrative-territorial division of Karakalpakstan. Of course, here it was necessary to take into account the most important factors that determine the nature of the economy and social sphere of each of the 15 districts of Karakalpakstan, but in practice, the originality of many of these regions was not taken into account.

It should be noted that Karakalpakstan was the northernmost border of cotton growing in the world cotton growing. If the yield of cotton in 1963 was 15.8 centners per hectare, then in 1970 the yield increased to 27.7 centners, and by 1975 it was already 31.0 centners per hectare, i.e. the increase against 1963 was almost 2 times higher [6:6]. This tremendous leap was made "thanks", firstly, to a sharp expansion of the front of reclamation work. And, secondly, due to the chemicalization of cotton, which later affected

the soil and human health. Although the damage of excessive chemicalization of agriculture was obvious, it remained one of the constituent parts of agricultural policy until the early 90s.

In accordance with the instructions of the center, the party and state bodies of Karakalpakstan in 1973 set the task of bringing the production of raw cotton to at least 450-500 thousand tons by the end of the decade, and increasing the production of other crop and livestock products. For these purposes, it was planned:

For 7 years (1974-1980) to comprehensively develop and enter into agricultural circulation at least 150 thousand hectares of new lands, including: in the Turtkul, Beruniy regions, cotton lands of ancient irrigation on the Ellikkala massif - 20 thousand hectares and the Zhanbaskala massif - 40 thousand hectares. In the northern regions for rice - 40 thousand hectares, for potatoes, garden melons and fodder crops in all areas - 10 thousand hectares.

By the mid of 70s, the water industry of Karakalpakstan had turned into a complex diversified system. Irrigation works have made significant changes in the development of agriculture in the republic. The sown area expanded by more than 67 thousand hectares, for the first time an engineering rice system was built on 50 thousand hectares. The production of raw cotton has increased significantly. Cotton growers of Karakalpakstan in the ninth five-year plan handed over 1.7 million tons of cotton, 283 thousand tons more than in the eighth five-year plan.

The authorities coordinated the work of several teams to create cotton-growing equipment, which made it possible to expand the scale and increase the pace of cotton-growing mechanization. So, if in 1949, at the dawn of the use of cotton-picking equipment, the share of machine picking of raw cotton was only 0.2% of the total volume of harvested cotton, then in 1974 in Karakalpakstan, 196 thousand tons of raw cotton were harvested by machines, or 53% of the total crop. In the business of picking raw cotton, the machine operators of the Nukus, Chimbay and Leninabad (modern Kanlikol) districts particularly distinguished themselves, collecting over 60% of them by machines. The mechanization of agricultural production significantly changes the nature and content of agricultural labour.

At the same time, significant importance was attached to the development of the cotton ginning industry - the largest industry in our region. In the 70s, 10 cotton factories, 32 procurement points, several dozen drying and refining shops equipped with high-performance equipment were built in Karakalpakstan.

Cotton, which was turning into an agricultural monoculture not only of Karakalpakstan, but of the Central Asian republics as a whole, blocked the processes of diversification of its agrarian-industrial structure. To put it simply, the region, which is fertile in bioclimatic terms, is doomed to remain in a narrow niche of all-Union cotton specialization. In the total mass of all sown areas in 1970, 50% of the land in Uzbekistan was occupied by cotton, while only 3.6% of the area was allotted for spring wheat.

The monoculture orientation of the region's agricultural sector led to the fact that it turned from an agrarian produc-

ing to a consuming one. New lands were allocated for cotton. Sowing of food crops was rapidly declining, and the size of the villagers' personal plots was limited. Extension of the cotton crop, the crops of which fit literally under the windows of a collective farmer's house, narrowed the possibilities of developing a personal subsidiary farm to the limit. As a result, from year to year, the possibilities of food self-sufficiency in the republic became scarce. Not only cereals, but even potatoes and some types of vegetables began to be imported into the republic. It came to paradoxes when they bought apples in stores imported from distant Moldova.

During the ninth five-year plan, the development of new lands for the rice complex of Karakalpakstan continued at an accelerated pace. The plan for the development of the national economy for 1971-1975 provided for the production of 402.6 thousand tons and the delivery of 320 thousand tons of rice to the state. In 1975, the cultivated area for rice was increased to 30 thousand hectares, and the production of rice to 105 thousand tons, or 2.2 times more than in 1970.

Rice in the 70s became another virgin land for the Central Asian republics. In 1974, the farms of Karakalpakstan sold 120 thousand tons of raw rice to the state, or more than 7 times more than in 1966. Such high rates of development of rice growing in our region can be seen from the data of the expansion of sown areas, increase in yield and increase in the gross harvest of this food crop. For example, in 1965, the sown area of rice was 13.6 thousand hectares, and then by 1974 it was 35.6 thousand hectares.

This food crop has received special attention. It was emphasized that work on the construction of rice systems in the Kyzylorda, Syrdarya, Chirchik, Astrakhan, Rostov

regions, Primorskiy region and the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic will continue.

In the national economic division of labor, the role of Karakalpakstan is determined, first of all, by irrigated agriculture and animal husbandry. And most of the republic's industrial enterprises are called upon to process agricultural raw materials.

The ecological consequences of the cotton priority were also severe. The uncontrolled use of the waters of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, the average annual flow of the latter into the Aral Sea from 42.9 cubic kilometers in 1961-1970 decreased to 4.2 cubic kilometers in 1981-1984. This became one of the main reasons for the Aral Sea tragedy. The Amu Darya in its lower reaches completely dried up, and its delta turned into a saline desert. In an extensive non-market economy, water, precious in the conditions of an arid natural environment, has turned into an almost free resource. Thousands of cubic meters of it spread over numerous irrigation structures, flooding cotton and rice fields, not so much irrigating them as covering them with a crust of evaporated salt.

Chemicalization of agriculture was carried out on a large scale in Karakalpakstan. In pursuit of the cotton rampart, the earth was saturated with chemicals in huge quantities. Along with the use of a large group of pesticides, chemical defoliation was widely carried out - pre-harvest removal of leaves from cotton to facilitate its mechanized harvesting. Penetrating deep into the soil, defoliants seeped into the groundwater, infecting them.

The "white gold" fever claimed the lives of people, turned them into doomed hostages of the Soviet extensive economy.

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Maqolada 1960-1980 yillarda Qoraqalpog'istonda qishloq xo'jaligini rejalashtirish jarayoni va uning oqibatlarini, yangi yerlarning o'zlashtirilishi va bu agrar islohotlar natijasida bioklimatik o'zgarishlar va ekologik muammolarning kelib chiqishi haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматривается состояние сельского хозяйства Каракалпакстана 1960-1980 годов, планомерно-распределительная система и её последствия, расширение орошаемых земель под хлопчатник биоклиматические изменения и экологические последствия возникшие в результате аграрных реформ.

РЕЗЮМЕ

The article discusses the condition of 1960-1980s agriculture of Karakalpakstan, planned distributing system and its consequences, increasing in irrigated land under the cotton, bioclimatic measurements and ecological conditions becoming as a result of agrarian reforms.

SUMMARY

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ПРОВОЗГЛАШЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СУВЕРЕННОЙ ДЕКЛАРАЦИИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА

Т.А.Аметов - доктор философии по историческим наукам

Нукусский филиал Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета

Таянч сўзлар: Каракалпоғистон, суверенитет, Декларация, конституция, низом, газета, хоқимият, сиёсат.

Ключевые слова: Каракалпакстан, суверенитет, Декларация, конституция, закон, газета, орган, политика.

Key words: Karakalpakstan, sovereignty, Declaration, constitution, law, newspaper, government (khokimiyat), politics.

Осуществлялось и всё ещё продолжается совершенствование многогранной деятельности по улучшению народного благосостояния и восстановлению духовных ценностей, по обновлению общества и по претворению в жизнь огромных исторических изменений государства в годы независимости.

В своём выступлении на шестнадцатой сессии Верховного Совета Республики Узбекистан двенадцатого созыва 22 сентября 1994 году первый Президент Узбекистана И.А.Каримов отметил: «Путь достижения намеченных целей очень труден и сложен» [9:313].

В конце 80-х годов прошлого века поднимались демократические волны по бывшим союзным республи-

кам как последствия процессов «перестройки», подвергались сомнениям социалистические идеи, резко упали командно-административные методы работы, они подвергались суровой критике. Не смотря на проблемы центр старался всякими путями нарушать и углублять относительно стабильное состояние в бывших союзных республиках.

Здесь необходимо следует отметить, что лозунг первого Президента И.Каримова «Благодаря независимости каракалпакский народ обрел возможность заново возродить многие духовные ценности» [10:268], который вдохновлял идти наш народ вперед, в свою очередь, требовал, чтобы мы, не смотря на самые трудные