

**SITUATION OF TECHNICAL CHANGES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE IN  
TURKISTAN (1917-1924)**

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**Abstract:** In the Turkestan region, extremely complex and contradictory historical processes of this period are causing a crisis in the agricultural sector. This crisis negatively affects the production of agricultural and industrial products and the introduction of new technologies. However, despite the crisis situation, a number of practical measures are being taken to improve the situation in the agricultural sector. A number of new technical equipment and tools will be brought to the agricultural sector from abroad, which will have a positive impact on the development of agriculture.

**Keys words:** Plow, seeder, seeder, winch, Fordzan tractor, Emerson tractor, Sanka plow, Planet cultivator, pitchfork, hoe, Tretta cotton harvesting equipment, garbage brush, iron rake.

**Introduction.** During the period of the Turkestan ASSR, BKSr and XXSR, there was a decrease in the supply of new technical and modern equipment to the industrial and agricultural spheres. Because in these republics great difficulties have arisen in restoring and establishing the economy. The political, military and economic situation in Turkestan was complex and difficult.

For example, in 1920, the industry of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was in a declining state, while in 1914 there were 702 industrial enterprises, in 1917-1920 they decreased by 70%, out of 159 cotton gins there were 16, 18 oil and petroleum factories. factories, and 1 out of 8 soap factories closed... did not produce products. In 1921, agricultural production amounted to 48% of the 1914 volume. In 1921, 5 percent of the cotton harvested in 1915 was harvested.

**Main part.** In Turkestan, the introduction and use of agricultural techniques mainly related to cotton and grain farming and cotton ginning, oil production industry (plants and factories) and a crisis stage occurred. During the cotton crop season of 1919, 80,000 acres of cotton were planted in the Turkestan ASSR, and 4,800,000 pounds of cotton were harvested, and 900,000 pounds of cottonseed oil were obtained. Despite the fact that 160,000,000 rubles were given to farmers for planting cotton, 30-35 poods were harvested from 1 tenth of the land at a very low level.

In 1919-1920, 2,300,000 pounds of cotton remained in warehouses without being cleaned, 1,500,000 pounds of cotton fiber remained unsold, and 2,500,000 pounds of seed wheat remained unplanted. The situation in the Emirate of Bukhara was not better. In 1919, cotton was planted on only 35,000 acres of land in the emirate, and 1,800,000 Turkestan buns and 100,000 gold rubles of Bukhara money were spent on growing and harvesting cotton in this area, but the expected result was not achieved.

In 1920, it was planned to get 50 pounds of cotton from 1 tenth of land. However, the yield did not exceed 25-35 poods per decita of land. Salt pressure increased in many lands, and there was a lack of land leveling and tillage techniques.

In 1919-1921, only 38 out of 274 cotton gins and about 20 oil factories worked in the Turkestan ASSR, because instead of 6,000 pounds in 1920, only 2,000 pounds of finished products were received at processing enterprises. Yarn production fell from 120,000 arshins to 40,000 arshins, and by the end of 1920, an additional 50 enterprises were confiscated, and 70,000 people in Samarkand suffered starvation that year [1].

In 1920-1924, that is, during the government of the BXSР and the XXSR, a wide path was opened to the introduction of new agricultural techniques. In the press bodies of the BXSР, there is a lot of information about the introduction of a number of techniques through the mediation of foreign trading companies. In addition, in the summer of 1923, agricultural machinery, such as plows, seed drills, harrows, and harrows, which ease the labor of farmers, were delivered to Bukhara in several batches from Russian regions [2].

The government of the BXSР has taken measures to purchase agricultural machines by conducting negotiations with firms and trade organizations operating in Russia and Bukhara. In the autumn of 1923, the government of the BXSР negotiated with the agricultural organizations of Czechoslovakia and signed a contract for the purchase of 20 tractors and leveling machines from this country. The purpose of this was to increase productivity in agriculture by using the services of tractors [3].

It is known from the sources that the purchase of European-made diesel tractors in the BXSР, and thus the movement to raise agriculture to the level of modern development, intensified especially in 1922-1923. Finally, in the middle of 1924, the last year of the Republic, 4 tractors of the "Fordzan" type (brand A) were brought to Bukhara for the first time. 2 tractors of this brand were brought to the XXSR. These tractors weighed 1.5 tons, had 20 horsepower, and moved at three different speeds. After they worked for 1-2 hours, it was necessary to clean the diesel tank and the air filter.

"Fordzan" plowed the ground with a plow connected to the back of the tractor at a depth of 4-5 vershks. Its labor productivity is 15-20 times higher than the Russian plow plowed with 2 to 4 oxen [4]. It was confirmed above that two Fordzan tractors were brought to the XXSR in 1924, they were first used in the Gurlan fields of Khorezm[5].

In 1922-1923, in 1922-1923, the Central Asian Economic Council brought to the Turkestan ASSR, BXSР and XXSR a large number of technical tools for use in various branches of agriculture from the Russian Federation, among them a long-nose steel English trowel for working in gardens (15-16 rubles), Royal Sanka No. 14 plow, (from 20 rubles to 60 rubles), gardener's knife (from 10 rubles to 20 rubles), saw (from 5 rubles to 10 rubles), scissors (from 3 rubles to 15 rubles), fork, cloth (10 rubles), pneumatic cleaner (100 rubles) ), simple tools such as scraper (20 rubles), oil extractor (masloboynik, from 30 to 35 rubles) are supplied in large quantities [6].

In addition, agricultural machinery such as "Sanka No. 2" plow with two horses, horse-driven "Planet" cultivator, "Planet" hand cultivator, "Planet" seeder, and iron rake, intended for cultivation among garden, vegetable, and rice crops, are among the population distributed [7].

During the research, we were able to find out that a special representative of the Bukhara government was mobilized to Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, with a power of attorney, to bring earth-leveling equipment from Czechoslovakia to Bukhara. This representative was able to bring different types of agricultural machinery from this country to Bukhara in special wagons by railways. In July 1923, 167 units of mowers, 2 wagons of straw cutters and plowing

equipment, which were brought to Bukhara for the first time through European countries and Russia, were brought through the representative of Bukhara [8].

Through the territory of Kavkazorti, the BXSР and the XXSR took measures to introduce foreign equipment through 3-4 European companies from Sweden, Italy, England, and even the USA. The Italian company received a guarantee for the supply of a tractor and related equipment for the total cost of 1,580,400 rubles, which will cultivate 75,000 tens of acres of land in the Bukhara region, while the representatives of the United States made an offer to supply cotton ginning equipment called "Tretta" and "Emerzon" tractors and agricultural equipment. There were agreements on the introduction of foreign equipment, transport, and even cars to the BXSР and the XXSR through the Swedish "Albas diesel", the Italian "Benedict LTD", the English "Arkos LTD" [9].

The participation of the delegation of the XXSR at the December 1923 Moscow International Exhibition (vystavka) played an important role in the introduction of new technical tools to Khorezm in the field of agriculture. 3 people from the Khorezm group participated: Hodzhiboy Madaminov (chairman), Khudoibergan Devonov (member), Mikhachenko (secretary). The main goal was to purchase new agricultural machinery for the XXSR [10].

At the fair, the Khorezm side stated that 25 types of agricultural machines and water pumps are ready. Emphasis is placed on the fact that not only machines, but also machine operators are essential to the establishment of a modern farming culture.

**Conclusion.** In 1917-1920, the high stage of the crisis was observed, and in 1920-1929, the first steps towards a new rise were taken. Despite the difficult situation, primary sources confirm that practical actions and measures have been taken for the introduction of new technologies to the Turkestan region.

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