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FEATURES AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SYRDARYA REGION OF THE TURKESTAN REGION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY

Abstract

The article presents a historical and economic analysis of the peculiarities of agricultural development in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region of the early XX century. An assessment of the degree of study of historiography on this topic is also given. There is reason to believe that this issue has been widely considered in Russian historiography over the past two decades. Monographs, textbooks and dissertations have been written on this topic. However, a number of aspects of the internal structure of the problem require careful consideration. In particular, we understand that the factors of adaptation and development of the local climate by immigrants from the European part of the Russian Empire require systematic attention. In this regard, our research work sought to pay special attention to the lifestyle of immigrants in the new natural and climatic environment. The work of the established government commissions on the effective development of agriculture in the region and the regulation of resettlement conditions for migrants was also analyzed. The tsarist administrative system followed the colonial principle in the policy of supporting the cultivation of agricultural species in the region. Railways, watermills and threshing machines were built for this purpose. From our point of view, one of the main urgent problems is the economic peculiarities of the ways of purchasing and selling agricultural products. This is due to the fact that it can be assumed that local dekhans suffered from a number of consequences due to the lack of these economic mechanisms.

Keywords: government, agriculture, nomadic cattle breeding, agriculture, irrigation system, analysis.

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XX ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫНДАҒЫ ТҮРКІСТАН ӨЛКЕСІНІҢ СЫРДАРИЯ ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ДАМУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ТАРИХИ ЗЕРТТЕУ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада XX ғасырдың басындағы Түркістан өлкесінің Сырдария облысындағы ауыл шаруашылығының даму ерекшеліктеріне тарихи-экономикалық талдау жасалынған. Сонымен қатар аталған

тақырып бойынша тарихнаманың зерттелу деңгейіне баға берілді. Бұл мәселе отандық тарихнамада соңғы жиырма жылдықта кең қарастырылып үлгерді деуге негіз бар. Осы тақырып аясында онографиялар, оқулықтар мен диссертациялар жазылды. Дегенмен де мәселенің ішкі құрылымындағы бірқатар аспектілері жіті қарастыруды талап етеді. Әсіресе Ресей империясының еуропалық бөлігінен қоныс аударушылардың жергілікті климатқа бейімделу және игеру факторлары жүйелі назар аударуды қажет ететіндігі түсінеміз. Осыған байланысты біздің зерттеу жұмысы қоныс аударушылардың жаңа табиғи-климаттық ортадағы өмір салттарына айрықша көңіл бөлуге ұмтылды.

Өлкедегі ауылшаруашылығын тиімді игеру және қоныс аударушылардың орналасу жағдайларын реттеу бойынша құрылған үкіметтік комиссиялардың жұмыстары талқыланды. Патша әкімшілік жүйесі өлкедегі шаруашылықтың түрлерін өсіруді қолдау саясатында отарлық қағиданы ұстанды. Осы мақсатта теміржолдар, су диірмендері және қырманнар салынды. Біздің көзқарасымыз тұрғысынан қарағанда негізгі өзекті мәселенің бірі ауылшаруашылығы өнімдерін сатып алу және сату тәсілдерінің экономика-лық ерекшеліктері болып табылады. Себебі, жергілікті дихандар аталған экономикалық тетіктердің жоқтығынан бірқатар зардаптар шеккендігін болжауға болады.

Кілт сөздер: үкімет, ауыл шаруашылығы, көшпелі мал шаруашылығы, Ауыл шаруашылығы, суару жүйесі, талдау.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В СЫРДАРЬИНСКОМ РАЙОНЕ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА

Аннотация

В статье представлен историко-экономический анализ особенностей развития сельского хозяйства в Сырдарьинской области Туркестанского края начала XX века. Также дана оценка степени изученности историографии по данной теме. Есть основания полагать, что этот вопрос был широко рассмотрен в отечественной историографии за последние два десятилетия. В рамках этой темы были написаны монографии, учебники и диссертации. Однако ряд аспектов внутренней структуры проблемы требует тщательного рассмотрения. В частности, мы понимаем, что факторы адаптации и освоения переселенцами из европейской части Российской империи местного климата требуют системного внимания. В связи с этим наша исследовательская работа стремилась уделять особое внимание образу жизни переселенцев в новой природно-климатической среде.

Также была проанализирована работа созданных правительственных комиссий по эффективному освоению сельского хозяйства края и регулированию условий расселения переселенцев. Царская административная система следовала колониальному принципу в политике поддержки выращивания видов хозяйства в крае. Для этого были построены железные дороги, водяные мельницы и молотилки. С нашей точки зрения, одной из основных актуальных проблем являются экономические особенности способов приобретения и реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции. Это связано с тем, что можно предположить, что местные декханы пострадали от ряда последствий из-за отсутствия указанных экономических механизмов.

Ключевые слова: правительство, сельское хозяйство, кочевое скотоводство, сельское хозяйство, ирригационная система, анализ.

Introduction.

In the second half of the XIX-early XX century, the Turkestan region developed in close connection with the colonial policy of tsarist Russia and capitalist relations. Of course, the development of capitalist relations is

considered in historiography in close connection with the development of production. However, the development of capitalist relations in the Turkestan region was also associated with the situation of agricultural development. The development of agriculture in the Turkestan region was able to become, first of all, the main positive environment of industrial capitalist relations. The development of capitalist relations in agriculture developed in cooperation with the system of trade and exchange in the market. Of course, when considering the development of agriculture in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory in the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries, we must attach great importance to the specifics.

These features include natural and climatic conditions. Only natural and climatic conditions made it possible to make agriculture in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region not one-sided, but diverse. Since, under the influence of natural and climatic conditions, the trade and exchange system in the field of agriculture of this region has developed in different directions. It can be said that the situation of agricultural development in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory in the second half of the XIX-early XX centuries is one of the topical topics of modern Russian historiography. The reason is that, as we have already noted, it is possible to answer such pressing questions as the Genesis of capitalist relations in agriculture, the connection of tsarist Russia with the central regions, agrarian relations in this region and the influence of the colonial policy of the tsarist government on agriculture.

Materials.

The article covers archival materials, newspaper and magazine materials. Of interest were the decrees and Orders adopted by the Tsarist government on the materials of the archive. Among the materials of newspapers and magazines, one can single out the information of publishing houses published in Tashkent.

Methodology.

The article uses well-known scientific methods of historical science and introduces a number of scientific principles. In particular, the principles of historicity and objectivity were applied. We have tried to analyze the topic under consideration taking into account the peculiarities of that historical period. In accordance with the principle of objectivity, the positive and negative sides of the problem are analyzed in parallel, and conclusions of high reliability are drawn. In the course of the article, the retrospective method was used. In accordance with the methodology, we were able to simultaneously reveal the nature of the development of agriculture in the territory of the Syrdarya region in several historical periods. Attention was also paid to the method of transition from general to lazy. In general, an assessment of the pace of development of a particular agriculture is given in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory.

Results and discussion.

In the second half of the XIX-early XX century, economic forms on the territory of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory were formed in accordance with the peculiarities of the area. However, to a certain extent, external factors also influenced the formation of the types of economy in this region. In particular, due to the need for textile production on urban lands, the cotton business began to develop on a large scale. One of the most extensive and developed times of cotton growing belongs precisely to the framework of chronology we are considering. One of the main features of the organization of economic affairs of the Syrdarya region is the unification of settled and nomadic areas. Since there were a large number of residents in the region who adhere to both sedentary-oriented types of farming and nomadic cattle breeding. The total land area of the Syrdarya region was 356,200 square kilometers. 61% of the Turkestan region belonged to the Syrdarya region [1].

At the end of the XIX century, such counties as Tashkent, Shymkent, Aulieata, Kazaly, and Perovsk entered the territory of the Syrdarya region. In addition, until 1872, such counties as Zhizak and Khojent existed on the territory of the Syrdarya region. However, two named counties subsequently entered the Samarkand region. Before 1886, the Syrdarya region also included Turkestan county. However, this county was subsequently incorporated into Shymkent County. By the end of the nineteenth century, information about the total population living in the territory of the Syrdarya region is not reliable. It is estimated that by the end of the XIX century, 675 thousand people lived in the Syrdarya region. According to statistical data for 1885, the population of the region increased by 1 million 212 thousand 600 people. Of these, 345,100 were sedentary, 645,358 people led a nomadic lifestyle [2].

The national composition of the inhabitants did not have a single origin. If we say that the northern region of the region is favorable for agriculture, then there is a predominance of Uzbeks in these places. In Shymkent and Aulieat counties, the number of Uzbeks, according to statistics from 1868, amounted to about 19 thousand people, and in 1885 increased by 48.5 thousand people. Consequently, in 17 years there has been an increase of two and a half times [1]. By comparative analysis of the number of sedentary and nomadic populations, it is possible to trace the economic priority of the region. Consequently, it can be said that nomadic animal husbandry dominated.

The Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region was an agrarian region with weak economic development. In Soviet historiography, there was an idea that the inhabitants of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory,

guided by the economic approach of the Russian people, sought to become settled. Of course, on the one hand, such an opinion is also legitimate. However, it is difficult to immediately abandon the form of economy that has developed over many centuries. Therefore, the relations between the residents of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory and the displaced peasants were carried out only on an exchange and complementary economic basis. A full-fledged settled economy was realized only in the following years. However, at the end of the nineteenth century, it was observed that partial agriculture, although not widespread, to some extent among the local population, became an increasingly popular economy. Since the second half of the 19th century, a trading system based on exchange began to develop. A three-year-old sheep was used as a monetary unit.

During these years, the price of such a sheep was estimated in the range from 3 to 4 rubles. Over time, such a barter trading system lost its importance, and commodity-money relations began to enter into its place. As a result, such types of trade relations as a fair appeared in the region. Their trade turnover also varied greatly. For example, the trade turnover of the fair in Perovsk in 1863 amounted to 3,645 rubles and 15 kopecks. In addition, fairs in Tashkent and Auliat were in particular demand. The fair is not only a trade link, but also a means of communication that unites the mutual interests of local residents and immigrants into one interest. Thus, domestic and foreign trade relations began to develop on the territory of the Syrdarya region.

At the end of the XIX century, 10 million pounds of grain began to be sold from the settled areas of the Syrdarya region to the steppe regions. Among the wheat-supplying counties were mainly Aulieata and Shymkent. Along with wheat, Tashkent County was mainly engaged in the supply of rice, fruits and berries, as well as smoked fruit products. Steppe regions, in turn, were considered suppliers of livestock and livestock products. Including fur products were in particular demand from the settled area [1].

The economic affairs of the Syrdarya region consisted not only of animal husbandry and agriculture. There were also manufacturing enterprises where partial development was observed. There were also small-scale productions of ten people, not to mention large-scale productions. According to the statistical indicators of 1885, 32 factories and factories operated on the territory of the Syrdarya region. There were 545 craftsmen working in these industries. The revenue of these more than thirty factories and plants amounted to 891 thousand rubles. The total number of operating small-scale industries in the Syrdarya region amounted to 1,608. The total number of craftsmen here has exceeded 3 thousand.

The total annual income of small enterprises amounted to more than 591 thousand funds [2]. After attracting railway junctions to the territory of the Syrdarya region, the appearance of economic affairs changed. This, of course, had a positive impact on the development of production. Even agricultural products were actively involved in trade, contributing to the growth of its circulation area. At the same time, it should be noted that cotton production plants have been given advantages. But no matter how much attention was paid and the need was felt, it is unrealistic that the railways built in the Syrdarya region immediately increased the production potential of the region. At first, the railways and settlements along them, although they had certain opportunities for development, could not completely solve the aggravated problem. Because the construction of railways was of great colonial importance. The task of transporting the raw materials of the region was clearly felt. Therefore, even cotton production, which was occupied and all the conditions for development were created, was not fully implemented. It was advantageous to use it only as a source of raw materials. Such historical continuity can be traced in the policy of the Bolsheviks. For a colonizing country, it is not necessary for a colonial country to develop to some extent and become an industrial country as a whole.

Such a pattern has not bypassed the Kazakh land. And in the current situation, the development of industries in the Turkestan region, including the Syrdarya region, had many advantages. First of all, all sources of raw materials were quite sufficient for him. Secondly, due to the development of production facilities in the Syrdarya region, the possibility of selling finished products to nearby regions will increase. In the years under review, all the lands of Central Asia needed the products of such industries. Thirdly, commodity production in the field of agriculture will grow, as well as the pace of social and economic development of the region will increase [3]. However, tsarist Russia did not show much interest in the development of agriculture in the Syrdarya region.

Of course, the Russian peasants could not assimilate the types of farming that are characteristic of the Syrdarya region. One of them was cotton farming, which we mentioned above. In addition, tsarist Russia did not want to invest in the development of the agricultural sector of the region. On the contrary, attention was well paid to the policy of "Russification" of the region, a lot of money was spent. However, in the second half of the nineteenth century, on the territory of the Turkestan territory, the Syrdarya region began to pay attention to agriculture. For example, F. Girs, "it is extremely important to provide the Turkestan region with an irrigation system. The Government should allocate appropriate funds in this direction. The increase in irrigated land is also of great importance for Russia. For this reason, the Government should provide land without an irrigation system to individuals and members of society. They have to dig a ditch and exempt from taxes for 3 and 10 years until they restore the irrigation system. After the deadline, as in other regions, taxes and fees begin to be paid" [4]. However, the initiative of F. Girs did not receive support from the government. We have listed the reasons for

this above. This initiative was especially important from the point of view of the development of desert territories in the territory of the Syrdarya region. It is known that tsarist Russia did not interfere in the development of such desert territories in the Syrdarya region. Such important matters are planned to be carried out only at the expense of the state. For the development of the economic affairs of the Turkestan region, the Syrdarya region, the allocation of funds from the state was really important.

He noted that General A.B. Vrevsky noted that "The Turkestan region is a region that lives in a dead end to the Volume. The economy of the inhabitants is aimed solely at satisfying themselves. Despite the favorable natural conditions of the region, agriculture is unlikely to develop without external financing. We must pull up railways to all regions of the region and provide the Land with an irrigation system. Only at the expense of high costs can agriculture be fully developed" [5]. Only since the beginning of the twentieth century, measures have been taken to change the system of administrative and economic management of the Turkestan region. In 1905, the famous researcher A.F. Gubarevich Rodabylsky proposed a new project for the management of the Turkestan region.

According to the draft, a colonial council was to be established, which was to include a standing committee. Its members believed that in addition to political and administrative management in the region, they would pay attention to the development of all types of economy. Interestingly, members from among local residents should also be appointed to the councils for this project. 1/3 of the council members had to prepare a plan by appointment from the local population not only to involve the region in management, but also to develop those types of economy that they knew well. It was also believed that the colonial council to some extent facilitates the administration of the Governor-General's province. It is said that it is the organization of the economy that solves such pressing issues as the irrigation system.

In general, the management of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region has had a great impact on agriculture. Because the office of the Turkestan region at the beginning of the twentieth century began to pay special attention to strengthening ties between the regions. First of all, the links between the regions were important primarily in terms of residents sharing their household products and meeting each other's needs. For example, there are very few pasture lands in regions that grow cotton and various fruits and berries. Therefore, livestock products should be supplied by other county residents of the Syrdarya region. However, looking at the data from the beginning of the twentieth century, it can be noted that, taking into account the economic characteristics in the region, the case for the supply of agricultural products to the population at affordable prices has not yet been fully resolved.

For example, in 1912, according to the Minister of Agriculture A.V. Krioshein, agricultural products in the Turkestan region were sold at inflated prices. For example, if the cost of one bushel of grain is 1 ruble 50 kopecks, then before that they say that one grain was brought by residents for 45 kopecks [5]. In general, the Turkestan region of the Syrdarya region is a region adapted for animal husbandry and partly for the cultivation of grain crops. The land ownership of the inhabitants engaged in agriculture also had its own characteristics. According to the regulation adopted in 1886, a peculiar order of land ownership of the inhabitants of the Syrdarya region has developed. In particular, three types of private land ownership were fixed:

- Lands belonging only to the people themselves. Such lands were often irrigated and did not have large sizes. For example, there were 5 dessiatines in the Ferghana region, 7 dessiatines in the Samarkand region, and 10 dessiatines in the Syrdarya region;
- State lands. Such lands were transferred to the nomads to run their own business;
- The Waqf lands. Such lands belonged to mosques and madrasas [6].

One of the main reasons for the lack of a tradition of large-scale land ownership in the Syrdarya region and the Turkestan region as a whole is considered to be the development of these small land farms. Those who owned small lands preferred all types of agriculture. Among them, along with small fruits, grain crops were cultivated, which allowed agriculture, cotton growing and other irrigated lands. Undoubtedly, this type of agriculture required a lot of work. Therefore, in areas where agriculture was preferred, there were no those who owned large land holdings and were engaged in their cultivation. For comparison, among the regions belonging to the Turkestan territory, the Syrdarya region included the land holdings of individuals. As we have already noted, its volume has reached 10 tithes.

One of the important issues observed in the situation of agricultural development in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan Territory in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is the irrigation system. In this region, the issue of the irrigation system necessary for agriculture has become very relevant. This would allow, on the one hand, to develop new lands on the territory of the Syrdarya region. And the development of new lands was closely intertwined with the colonial policy of the tsarist government. The first Governor-General of the Turkestan region K.P. Kaufman said: "the policy of colonization of the region, the issue of ownership of new territories should go hand in hand with the preparation of an irrigation system".

Consequently, it can be said that the development of new territories also increased the political dominance of the tsarist government. Of course, political dominance itself is a personal matter. Along with political domination, the tsarist government did not ignore the issue of increasing agricultural land in the Syrdarya region

of the Turkestan Territory, thereby making a profit from an economic point of view. The idea that I would get abundant profits from arable land if I did not develop an irrigation system was wrong. F. Geers also said that "The Turkestan region cannot produce anything without water. With proper water regulation, it is possible to ensure a comfortable life for the population. The people knew and realized the importance of the irrigation system until now. For the same reason, the irrigated system acquires the importance of a national character in the Turkestan region" [7]. One of the features was the irrigation system of cultivated areas on the territory of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory. In 1882, Governor-General M.G. Chernyaev abolished all laws and regulations that had been in force before him regarding the irrigation system, and noted that according to the rules of 1886, the case of using ditches, rivers and lakes as an irrigation system follows tradition [8].

In accordance with this rule, in 1888, a manual on the application of the water supply system was issued, and the district leadership appointed elders responsible for the irrigation system. Tsarist Russia intended to turn the Syrdarya region and the entire Turkestan region into an economic zone with great profit. However, this region is distinguished by its ability to produce all types of agriculture. Along with gardening and sowing of grain crops, much attention was paid to cotton growing. It's no secret that the royal administration, along with agricultural products, planned to make generous profits, especially from cotton farming. Not only the Turkestan region or other regions of Kazakhstan, but also the largest Russian industries, the Turkestan region was in dire need of cotton products grown in the Syrdarya region. One of the notable points was that during this period, Russia would have entered the American cotton industry to a certain extent. It was the Turkestan region, including the Syrdarya region that wanted to eradicate this need for American cotton through the development of cotton farming [9].

Factories located in Russia were also in great need of cotton from the Turkestan region. Agronomist N. Malakhovsky gives the following information in his work: "cotton has become the main appearance of the Turkestan region. The residents themselves needed the development of cotton growing in the Ferghana, Samarkand and Syrdarya regions. For example, in 1906-1907, a total of 160 million rubles of agricultural goods were exported from the Turkestan region, of which 135 million were related to cotton growing." It is clear that even the local colonial apparatus of the king wanted to justify the expenses incurred by him through cotton farming. To do this, the Turkestan region supported those who were engaged in growing cotton from local residents in order to feel that they had compensation for the funds that were spent on their maintenance. Even from local and central government periodicals, special articles were written revealing their importance to the Russian Empire. Consequently, cotton farming is of particular importance not only for Russian production, but also for the agriculture of local residents. However, a lot of work needs to be done for the further development of cotton growing in the Turkestan region.

In addition to teaching the locals the new requirements for cotton farming, its seeds also had to be improved. However, in the late XIX-early XX century, the quality of cotton grown in the Turkestan region was very low compared to foreign cotton. Therefore, preference was given to the American breed, which is in demand on the world market. In 1884, a breed called "Upland" was sown. Now not only residents of the Turkestan region, who have long been engaged in cotton farming, but also settlers, merchants and even officials began to engage in cotton production. The dream of growing cotton and making abundant profits has spread to everyone. There is evidence that in those years cotton was sown on all irrigated lands of the Turkestan region [10]. Since cotton farming was given importance on the scale of the empire, a railway was built to Samarkand.

However, the very high demand for cotton production has not improved the infrastructure of the Turkestan region, including the Syrdarya region. Only the system of speculation was able to activate and develop heated trade relations. Prices for irrigated land have also risen sharply. He noted that the local agronomist A. Shakhnazarov: "the cost of land for cotton farming has risen significantly. For example, in the Ferghana region, a tithe is 200-300 rubles "in the Syrdarya region, one tithe of land costs 150-200 rubles" [Shakhnazarov, 1900]. Of course, the growth in the number of residents who want to develop at a new pace and profit from it in the territory of the Syrdarya region is a pleasant thing. However, during the period under review, wheat cultivation began to slow down in the region. This, in turn, created a shortage of bread in the region.

The officials of the tsarist government made a mistake in organizing their economic affairs. According to the statistics of 1901, One bushel of wheat was increased to 2 rubles 50 kopecks. For comparison, the cost of one bushel of cotton was 1 ruble 80 kopecks. However, one bushel of cotton cost up to 2 rubles 50 kopecks. However, we see that the first rates of cotton production have decreased. Indeed, in 1902, cotton crops were reduced to 100 thousand dessiatines. Consequently, the pace began to fade, as in the first stage. Various measures were taken to get out of the situation. One of them was the beginning of the construction of a railway between Orenburg and Tashkent. The construction of this railway, on the one hand, helped to fill the shortage of bread, and on the other hand, revived interest in cotton farming. Important factors were the construction of the railway, high demand for cotton products, and the presence of special interest from residents. However, these factors did not make cotton farming or cotton farming a cheap occupation [11]. At the end of the XIX-early XX century, among the inhabitants of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory, along with the usual types of agriculture,

crops of other industrial plants were started. For example, in the Tashkent district of the Syrdarya region, the cultivation of plants that can be used in the production of sugar beet, tobacco, etc. began to develop.

In addition, long-standing horticulture, viticulture, and small-fruited agriculture developed rapidly. Tashkent county was especially ahead in this regard. The first Governor-General of the Turkestan region, K.P. von Kaufman, was well aware of the high economic potential of the region given to him. Of course, first of all, he believed that by developing new lands of the Turkestan region, it was possible to strengthen the rule of tsarist Russia in the region. Nevertheless, we believe that such actions of his have created conditions for the development and virgin direction of agriculture in the territory of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory. However, in general, the Turkestan region has its own peculiarities. Compared to other governors-general, the Turkestan region is characterized by a dense location of people. Therefore, the settlement of Russian immigrants was not particularly active compared to other regions. In addition, the resettled peasants were less active in agriculture than the local population [12].

Because the local population used all the land suitable for agriculture and mastered agriculture in due measure. Nevertheless, the arrival of Russian immigrants to the Turkestan region, in turn, led to certain changes in the trends of agricultural development. The main change occurred in the provision of land for the translators of the settlement. Since the main type of farming of the settlers was agriculture, it was planned to place them on rivers and lakes, in forests. In turn, this decision created economic difficulties for people engaged in crop production and agriculture in the region [13]. In Soviet historiography, there was an opinion that when providing settlers with land, local residents did not touch the available land. Because when settling settlers, local residents claim that they used unused land. In general, there were no "extra lands" in the traditional Kazakh society. It is known that nomadic cattle breeding requires land necessary for periodic resettlement. However, this feature was ignored by royal officials.

As a result, the resettlement policy has caused enormous damage, primarily to animal husbandry, including nomadic cattle breeding. In 1910, a law was issued on the seizure of the "surplus" of the local population of the Syrdarya region [14].

After this law, which harms animal husbandry, disagreements began to arise between the residents of the Syrdarya region. Even between the adherents of nomadic cattle breeding and settlers, as well as local residents and settlers engaged in agriculture, there were disagreements and conflicts. The conflict of the latter mainly concerned the irrigation system. Mistakes were also made in the distribution of land between different types of farms. For example, Kazakhs engaged in nomadic cattle breeding could not easily reach rivers and lakes, pastures. Because the borders between the settled tribes and the nomads were divided without a plan.

On the contrary, the peasant settlers gave priority to factors such as the preservation of the border and its absence. Here are two different positions in land ownership that would sooner or later lead to conflict. In case of penetration of Kazakh settlers, adherents of nomadic cattle breeding, into the arable land, various fines were imposed. Such things inevitably gave rise to things like misunderstandings between the local population and the settlers. The migrants who moved to the territory of the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan territory, in most cases, learned how to run economic affairs from local residents. However, in Soviet historiography, there was a false opinion that the settlers taught the local population the culture of agriculture. In the report of A. A. Kaufman, who visited the Turkestan region in the early twentieth century and noted that the first settlers, arriving at a new place, had to learn a lot to master it. Here is information about the features of the area and the subtleties of sowing, which we learned from the locals. Even those settlers who had conditions hired local Kazakhs to put the irrigation system in order [15]. Undoubtedly, this indicates that the Kazakhs of the local Syrdarya region were able to comprehensively master not only nomadic cattle breeding, but also agriculture.

Conclusion.

Thus, in the late XIX-early XX centuries, the trend of agricultural development in the Syrdarya region of the Turkestan region was not unambiguous. They developed in different directions, contributed to the social and economic development of the region. It has been established that the Syrdarya region consists of several counties. The main thing is that the counties that are part of the region should give preference to types of agriculture, depending on their natural and climatic conditions. Most of the territory of the region is made up of the local population, which adheres to nomadic animal husbandry. In addition, agriculture was also in high demand. The sowing of grain crops and melon, fruit and berry, and cotton farming also developed over time. The local population has achieved great success in the development of animal husbandry. There was also a high proportion of the local population in the development of agriculture. At the same time, we make a clear conclusion that although the peasants who moved to the territory of the Syrdarya region contributed to the development of agriculture, it did not have a decisive effect.

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