

Development and Irrigation of Mirzachul Lands

Davletov Rasulbek Djumabayevich

Basic Doctoral Student, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

Abstract

The article examines the development of Mirzachul gray lands in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the organization of water supply in the Soviet era, the work carried out in the period 1950-1970 and their consequences.

This approach allows us to study the water problems caused by the development of cotton growing in Mirzachul gray lands, as well as the inefficient use of water. Although most of the works of that period were named in the Soviet spirit at the request of the time, it should be noted that they covered the issues of new land development, irrigation, rich in factual materials, based on primary sources.

R. Berikbaev, H. Toirov, J. Khonazarov exaggerated the role of the Communist Party in their works dedicated to the development of Mirzachul. In particular, R. Berikbaev said that "after the XX Congress of our party, the march to Mirzachul will intensify," H. Toirov noted that the development of Mirzachul began in 1956. J. Khonazarov's article informs about the fact that the capital investment in the development of the Mirzachul reserve has increased from year to year, about the construction of water facilities in the reserve, but it also has a Soviet approach to the issue. Today, the great attention paid to the issue of objective coverage of the history of Uzbekistan without any exaggerations and additions allows us to understand the essence of the events.

Keywords: cotton monopoly, Irrigation and reclamation, land development, collector-drainage, state farms, main canals.

INTRODUCTION

Irrigation and land development issues have always played an important role in society. Because agriculture is inseparable from irrigation and land reclamation. Today, it is especially important to improve the reclamation of irrigated lands, increase productivity.

In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev stressed the need for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources in 2017 to optimize the area of irrigated crops and crops in the country, the introduction of advanced agricultural technologies and increase productivity.

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov assessed the development of new lands as follows: "Development of Mirzachul, Karshi, Jizzakh, Yazyavan, Surkhan-Sherabad and Makrid deserts was directly connected with the future of Uzbekistan. The presence of cotton, orchards and other food crops on millions of hectares of protected land was in fact the result of long-term thinking. Yesterday's deserts serve today for the independence of Uzbekistan. "

Soviet and party bodies paid special attention to irrigation and land reclamation in order to develop cotton growing. In order to grow more cotton, protected and gray lands were developed and cotton fields were established. However, this has led to serious problems with water resources and quality: "The quality of water resources is one of the most important issues. Since the 1960s, newcomers have been widely adopted in Central Asia. Industrial and livestock complexes have been extensively developed. Urbanization is increasing. Collector-drainage systems were built and river water was taken in constantly high volumes for irrigation. As a result, the quality of water in the basins has deteriorated".

Uzbekistan was transferred to the raw cotton base of the former Soviet Union, irrigation, land reclamation and mechanization were subordinated to the cotton monopoly. As a result, despite the abundance of raw materials and natural resources, the republic's dependence on the center for food has grown from year to year, creating a situation of social tension and environmental crisis.

Thanks to independence, it has become possible to study the history of our country without any ideological pressures, to cover it objectively, based on primary sources. Independence has led to serious and global changes

in all spheres, including the task of restoring the historical truth to all scholars and specialists working in the field of history.

In his address to the industry, the First President of the Republic Islam Karimov stressed the importance of this task: "You create a true history of our nation, so that it gives our people spiritual strength and pride. If we want to take our country to a new level, to a new high, we need a bright idea. At the heart of this idea lies the understanding of the identity of our people. It is impossible to understand oneself without knowing the true history." The resolutions of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 27, 2012 "On the establishment of the Public Council on the recent history of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" identified the main directions and current problems of Uzbek historiography.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The available literature on the research topic can be divided into two groups:

1. Publications published during the Soviet era.
2. Research created during the independence period.

In the research of the first group, the historiography of the issue was subordinated to the path of communist ideology, based on the socio-political situation. Accordingly, the history of irrigation, issues related to its development by the center were interpreted unilaterally. First of all, it should be noted that during this period the colonial agrarian policy of the Soviet state was exaggerated, the development of the cotton industry was only positively assessed and regularly reported in many periodicals. The Soviet agrarian policy based on colonialism was dominated by cotton monopoly, cotton and irrigation were developed only in the interests of the center, capital investment in new lands and irrigation construction was made, rarely used, water was used to irrigate cotton fields. water shortages, as well as cotton monopoly, environmental pollution and degradation due to the work of public health was seriously affected, resulting in a number of infectious diseases caused confidential. Based on these circumstances, in turn, the literature of the Soviet period can be divided chronologically into three stages according to the internal structure:

1. 1920-1930;
2. 1940-1985;
3. The second half of the 80s is the beginning of the 90s.

The first stage, ie the 20-30s of the XX century, was a period of sharp turns and changes in the socio-economic life of Turkestan and then Uzbekistan. Communist ideological-class pressure was firmly established in all spheres of society. Therefore, research on the history of irrigation and land reclamation was carried out only unilaterally on the basis of the ideological pattern of the period. The works published during this period were mainly written by Russian scholars, including the problems of irrigation systems in Turkestan, Fergana Valley, Mirzachul, Tashkent district, land drainage (drainage), design and survey and engineering aspects of irrigation, newly developed lands. irrigation issues were covered¹. However, in most of these studies it can be observed that there is a colonial point of view on irrigation work, the problem is narrowed down, it is covered only by dry facts and data.

However, in the second half of the 1920s, research was conducted that objectively reflected the history of rural areas and the social life of farmers in Uzbekistan. Such works include E.L. Zelkina's works on land and water reform¹. It should be noted that the researcher has openly acknowledged that the land reform in Uzbek villages and its consequences, as well as the mistakes made, have ruined the centuries-old land-water relations.

The second stage, the historical literature of 1940-1985, reflects the intensification of administrative command in the irrigation system, the full resolution of ideological pressure. These publications cover the development, status and prospects of irrigation and land reclamation, capital investment in the construction of water facilities, construction of irrigation facilities and training of specialists in this field. The works of V.Nepomnin, V.Drobov, N.Grajdankina, S.Baturin² cover the state of the irrigation network, the issues of irrigation construction, the development of the irrigation system, the increase in the construction of irrigation facilities. At the same time, these studies partially cover the development of new lands in Central Fergana and Mirzachul.

A number of works reflecting the agrarian policy of the central government in Uzbekistan, the role of the party and the Soviets in the development of cotton, scientific and technological progress in agriculture and the

process of agrarian reform have been created. In addition to highlighting the history of the sector, they stressed the need to pay special attention to irrigation and land reclamation, as cotton is inextricably linked with the irrigation system. Given the history of Uzbek cotton-growing, these works strictly adhered to the colonial policy, and the Soviet "communist agrarian revolution" rose to the skies.

During the Soviet period, the place and role of the komfirka in the process of development of Mirzachul was exaggerated, and this was the case with H. Jalilov, K. Ziyodullaev, A. Abdunabiev, H. Yakubov, A. Umarov, M. Mirzaev, S. Eshonkhanov, M. Sobirov, N. Beshpalov, In the researches of A. Tikhomirov, E. Khojiev, I. Khalikov, N. Ergashev, K. Eshchanov, I. Alimov it is obvious¹. Although many of these works were named in the Soviet spirit at the request of the time, it should be noted that they covered the issues of new land development, irrigation, rich in factual material, based on primary sources. However, they do not fully cover the state of irrigation in the 50s and 80s of the twentieth century, only some of the problems have been partially studied.

K. Narinskiy and A. Gafurov's research is devoted to the history of development and irrigation of the Central Fergana Desert. However, due to the influence of the dictatorial regime, they also did not give an objective assessment of the issue.

In particular, Narinsky said that the decision of the party and the Soviet government to develop Central Fergana was met with great interest by the Uzbek people. He also described the development of the region as a shining example of cooperation and mutual assistance, "a living witness of the Leninist national policy." A. Gafurov studied the economic problems of the irrigation system in Central Fergana. He stressed that the reclamation of 55,000 hectares of land has improved as a result of irrigation and land reclamation of the reserve lands, as well as the further development of cotton growing in the valley.

However, he also emphasized the achievements, ignoring the fact that they were achieved on the basis of the policy of cotton monopoly.

R. Berikbaev, H. Toirov, J. Khonazarov exaggerated the role of the Communist Party in their works dedicated to the development of Mirzachul¹. In particular, R. Berikbaev said that "after the XX Congress of our party, the march to Mirzachul will intensify," H. Toirov noted that the development of Mirzachul began in 1956. J. Khonazarov's article informs about the fact that the capital investment in the development of the Mirzachul reserve has increased from year to year, about the construction of water facilities in the reserve, but it also has a Soviet approach to the issue.

S. Iskandarov and F. Rakhimbaev in the first years of Soviet power praised the role of the Communist Party in the development of irrigation and land reclamation in the country. They noted that in the first five years (1929-1933) large-scale waterworks were booming, water was pumped into large areas in the Mirzachul, Dalvarzin, and Kumkurgan deserts, and as a result, cotton fields were expanding.

K. Sapoev and R. Nosirov analyzed the reclamation works in the country, the organization of efficient use of saline lands of different levels, salinization, improvement of the reclamation of existing arable lands, reconstruction of irrigation facilities. In their works, the state of tillage, the level of salinity are described in the Soviet style.

The third phase of research covers the period from the second half of the 80s to the early 90s. During this period, memoirs and memoirs on the field of irrigation, as well as research on the Aral Sea problem and the state of agriculture in the 50-80s were created. V. Poslavsky, H. Rustamov, I. Tukhtasinov, K. Rasulov and Sh. Muradullaev published memoirs and memoirs on the construction of irrigation canals. On the basis of oral materials collected by V. Poslavsky in his memoirs the construction of the Greater Fergana Canal, the largest irrigation facility in the valley, H. Rustamov in his memoirs the construction of collectors Sariqsuv and Sariqjo in Central Fergana, Kosonsoy and Karkidon reservoirs. In particular, he attributed the success of the construction work to their initiator and leader - "Honored Irrigator of Uzbekistan" F. Shamsiddinov, who served as Minister of Water Resources during the Soviet era.

I. Tukhtasinov reflected his memories of the founders of the Big Fergana Canal named after Usmon Yusupov on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. It shows the newly established state farms in the Akhunbabaev district of Central Fergana, their role in cotton growing, as well as the increase in the amount of new land acquired by the state farm "Solijonobod".

In the memoirs of K.Rasulov (Chief of the Main Fergana Canal Operation Department) and Sh.Muradaliev (Chief Engineer of the Department) the participation of Fergana farmers in the construction of the canal, the development of 60,000 hectares of protected land in Central Fergana by 1963, Gulistan and Komsomol in Fergana region. the activity of collective farms in cotton growing on the developed lands was analyzed.

In summary, the literature of the first stage of the three groups describes the process of large-scale development of protected areas in Uzbekistan from the point of view of the dominant communist ideology, and evaluates it only positively.

The second group includes scientific research, textbooks, articles, conference materials published during the years of independence. The literature published during the years of independence directly approaches the history of the period of development and irrigation of the lands of Central Fergana and Mirzachul on the basis of a new methodology and tries to shed light on the problem.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Due to the essence of the Soviet government's policy of cotton monopoly, special attention was paid to the development of previously vacant reserves and gray lands in Uzbekistan. To achieve this goal, the Soviet directives accelerated the development and irrigation of Mirzachul, Central Fergana and other deserts. Instead of protected lands, cotton fields, state farms specializing in cotton growing, housing, and hydraulic structures have been built. The First President of the Republic acknowledged that the construction of many facilities and important facilities in the country is associated with the name of Sh. Rashidov, and noted that it is the development of new lands, which will be replaced by cotton fields.

However, during the dictatorial regime, this creative work caused many negative aspects. First of all, it should be noted that most of the cotton grown in the developed areas was transported to the center. The republic became the main cotton-growing base of the Soviet government. Second, as a result of the widespread development of cotton, the monopoly of cotton became extremely strong. This required Uzbek farmers to work in the cotton fields sooner or later, and caused serious damage to public health. It is noteworthy that the central government skillfully mastered the desert and tried to build large cotton fields in its place. This is because this policy is aimed not only at its own needs, but also at supplying textile factories in other European countries with raw cotton and benefiting from it. To this end, in the 1950s, the Soviet government launched an offensive to seize the gray lands of Mirzachul. The central government has allocated large amounts of capital for irrigation and land reclamation in Mirzachul. In particular, "20 million soums were allocated for irrigation works in 1950-1952, mainly for land reclamation in Mirzachul. UZS were spent. As a result, in 1952, 4965 hectares of waste land were prepared for planting in the Uzbek part of Mirzachul alone. In addition, 300 hectares of protected lands have been developed in the Syrdarya region and 991 hectares in the Mirzachul region." [1]

According to the above instructions, many families were forcibly relocated here to assimilate and establish cotton fields in its place. For example, "Many families and farms have been relocated in order to accelerate the development of Mirzachul. In 1952, 1713 farms were relocated to Mirzachul and Syrdarya districts, 572 houses were built and commissioned for the relocated people" [2]. However, a number of serious problems have arisen as a result of the forced relocation of the local population. Many of them could not adapt to the desert conditions and were exposed to various infectious diseases.

Irrigation and reclamation works allowed to develop 6048 hectares of protected and gray lands in 1953, 7448 hectares in 1954 and 6885 hectares in 1955. Improvements in land conditions have expanded cotton production in Mirzachul district. In particular, in 1951, the region received 16576.7 tons of raw cotton, in 1954 it amounted to 26250.0 tons [3].

Many technical means were involved in the development of the reserve. In 1954, 24 excavators, 15 bulldozers, 45 scrapers and many tractors were sent to Mirzachul. At the beginning of 1955, two-month irrigation and reclamation works were carried out in all districts of Mirzachul to prepare 23,916 hectares (of which 9,556 hectares were new) for planting. Two-shift excavators were used for cleaning.

This year, 200,000 hectares of land were developed in Mirzachul, of which 105,000 hectares were in the Uzbek part and 95,000 hectares in the Kazakh part. The Union government developed mandatory tasks in order to get more harvests from cotton and carried them out by force. In particular, the directives of the XX Congress of the CPSU on the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1956-

1960 paid special attention to the further expansion of cotton fields through irrigation and development of protected lands in Mirzachul. These directives obligatory set the following tasks: "In order to further increase cotton production, it is necessary to create the largest cotton-growing region in the country in a short time, to carry out the necessary work on irrigation and development of fertile reserves in Mirzachul" [5]. It also envisages the excavation of the Central Mirzachul Canal to irrigate 158,000 hectares of land and the Southern Mirzachul Canal to irrigate 48,000 hectares during 1956-1962.

In order to further accelerate the development of Mirzachul, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the governing bodies of the Union, adopted a resolution on August 6, 1956 "On irrigation and development of Mirzachul reserves in the Uzbek SSR and Kazakh SSR to increase cotton production." According to this decision, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a special resolution on 15 August this year. It envisaged the creation of a new large irrigated district of 300,000 hectares in Central Asia, the development of 300,000 hectares of protected lands in Mirzachul by 1962, and the establishment of 34 state cotton farms [7]. Of the 300,000 hectares to be developed, 200,000 were in Uzbekistan and 100,000 hectares in Kazakhstan. It is planned to irrigate 272.8 thousand hectares with the help of a new irrigation system. Most importantly, the colonial government set itself the task of establishing a large cotton-growing district in Mirzachul and obtaining high yields of cotton on the newly acquired lands. This decision set an important task of state importance, such as the organization of irrigation of 300 thousand hectares of protected lands in Mirzachul in 1956-1962. From the above commitments, it is clear that all activities in the reserve are aimed at a single goal - the development of cotton. This was in line with the colonial policy that pervaded the life of society.

By the beginning of 1956, more than 200,000 hectares of land were developed in Mirzachul, and in 1956-1975, more than 300,000 hectares were developed, ie a total of more than 500,000 hectares of land in Mirzachul were put into cultivation. During this time, 8 administrative districts were established here. There were more than 100 collective farms, 12 MTSs, and several state farms in these districts.

In 1952-1958, due to the reconstruction and development of the collector-drainage network, the reclamation condition of Mirzachul irrigated lands was further improved. In 1952, rice sowing was resumed in the Shurozak massif (1954 to 1246, 1953 to 1661), the reason for the new complexity was the approach of groundwater to the surface [9].

In October 1956, the inter-republican association "Glavgolodnostepstroy" was established to lead the construction of irrigation facilities, industrial enterprises, housing, cultural and residential buildings, roads for the development of Mirzachul. The union employed 46,000 workers and more than 2,500 engineers and technicians. On December 14 this year, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On the establishment of a sector (departmental rights) for the development of Mirzachul in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan" [11]. It focused on accelerating the development of Mirzachul and the establishment of the Mirzachul city party committee in Yangier.

According to the order of the center, the process of development of protected lands in Mirzachul was carried out in two stages. It was in the first stage of Mirzachul land development (1956-1961) that great attention was paid to the construction of main canals, collector-drains, as well as large water facilities, as well as the construction of industrial bases for building materials [12].

In the second stage of development of Mirzachul, ie since 1961, cotton farms were established here for the development of protected and gray lands and their preparation in the state of irrigation and reclamation [13]. On December 14, 1957, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On urgent measures to improve the reclamation of lands of Boyovut and Sardoba massifs in Mirzachul" in order to further strengthen the development of protected lands. The resolution noted the deteriorating condition of lands in the Boyovut and Sardoba massifs and outlined measures to prevent such cases. Based on it, the Ettisoy collector was repaired, and the construction of new pumps and drains began at the Dustlik and Farhod state farms. As a result of reconstruction and improvement of collector drainage systems, the condition of irrigated lands in Mirzachul has significantly improved. At the same time, the resolution acknowledged that Glavgolodnostepstroy, the local party, the Soviet and water management organizations have carried out a number of works on land reclamation, development of waste lands, improvement of irrigation systems in the old irrigated zone of Mirzachul. In August this year, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic adopted a resolution

"On the organization of further work on irrigation and development of Mirzachul lands." According to this decision, all work on the development and irrigation of the desert is concentrated in the system "Golodnostepstroy".

As a result of the serious attention and constant control of the Soviet authorities over the development of the desert, the development of the protected lands here intensified from year to year. In particular, in 1957, the funds allocated for the work here amounted to 250 million soums, in 1958 it amounted to 550 million soums.

In 1958-1959, on the basis of the project "Uzgirovodkhoz" in the city of Mirzachul were built five vertical wells, and in the state farm "Socialism" of Gulistan region - 12 vertical wells. In 1960, 6 out of 12 vertical wells built at the Socialist State Farm were put into operation.

On June 14, 1958, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On further expansion and acceleration of work in the field of irrigation and development of Mirzachul lands in the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Tajik SSR." According to him, it is planned to build a very large cotton-growing region of the country through the development of large areas in Mirzachul². The resolution also noted the successful completion of the work on the development of deserts in the Uzbek SSR and the Kazakh SSR in 1956-1957, as well as the construction of the Kayrakkum reservoir in the Tajik SSR³. According to this decision, irrigated lands were increased by 380,000 hectares. At the same time, there were some shortcomings in the development of protected lands. In particular, "However, practice shows that the existing construction companies for irrigation and development of Mirzachul, Dalvarzin and Samgor deserts in the USSR, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are not organized and are not able to accelerate this work and reduce construction costs." The main reason for this situation is that all the plans that need to be done are determined by the center, and the activities of local organizations are not given freedom. In order to accelerate the implementation of the above tasks, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided:

- Expansion of the area of irrigated and developed lands of Mirzachul in the USSR and Kazakhstan by 380 thousand hectares by 1966 and Dalvarzin and Samgor deserts in Uratapa and Shahrstan districts of Leninabad region of the Tajik SSR by 50 thousand hectares;

- On the basis of the Main Department for Irrigation and Development of Mirzachul under the Council of Ministers of the USSR in order to carry out the above work in the USSR, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan) organization;

- Glavgolodnostepstroy was entrusted with the irrigation and development of the Mirzachul reserve in the USSR and the Kazakh SSR, as well as the irrigation and development of the Dalvarzin and Samgor deserts in the Uratapa and Shahrstan districts of the Leninabad region of the Tajik SSR [14]. During this period, in accordance with the instructions of the central government, the development of protected areas in the country was carried out and irrigated areas were expanded. In particular, the USSR National Economic Development Control Numbers for 1959-1965 provided for the development of 436,000 hectares of new irrigated land (including 105,000 hectares in Mirzachul and 97,000 hectares in Central Fergana) and the reconstruction of 1 million 20,000 hectares of irrigation networks. . In 1959, the first mechanized irrigation system was built in Mirzachul, which was used to irrigate protected areas with closed pipe water separators. Due to the development of Mirzachul and other protected lands in 1960, the irrigated area of the republic amounted to 2474 thousand hectares [16]. During the seven years (1959-1965), irrigation works in Mirzachul expanded and the allocation of funds for the construction of waterworks there increased from year to year. If in 1951-1955 the capital allocation averaged 13.5 mln. In 1956-1960, it amounted to 31 million soums. soums, and in 1960-1965 - 185 mln. soums. As a result of this large-scale irrigation construction, from 1956 to 1965, 125,700 hectares of protected lands were put into agricultural use, of which 22,000 hectares were irrigated lands in the old zone. In 1965, there were 11 state farms in the reserve, of which 10 were cotton farms and 1 was a viticulture state farm. According to the above instructions, a large number of technical equipment was mobilized for the development of the desert. In particular, in the early 1960s, 280 excavators, 270 scrapers, 297 bulldozers, 1,600 trucks, 200 tractors and a large number of other equipment were sent here to develop Mirzachul. During the period from 1960 to 1971, 210,000 hectares of protected lands were irrigated in Mirzachul. There are 24 state farms, including 23 cotton farms and 1 vineyard (sadovo-vinogradnyy) state farm. In 1971, 142,000 hectares were occupied with cotton, bringing the total cotton production to 253,000 tons. The state plan for cotton has been fulfilled by 136%. Eighty-three percent of the total harvest was harvested using machines. Resolutions of

the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of January 6, 1960 "On measures to further improve the culture of agriculture" and December 29, 1962 "On priority measures to improve the reclamation of Mirzachul lands" -It has been shown that reclamation works did not prevent land degradation and decrease in productivity [19]. It was also noted in the resolutions that the reclamation works in Mirzachul were not fully implemented and were carried out a little slower, and the excavation of closed and steep ditches was underway. The Soviet government wanted to take over the reserve anyway and get cotton from there for its own needs. For this purpose, in the early years of the development of the Mirzachul reserve, special attention was paid to chemicalization. For example, in 1961-1966, 79,520 tons of nitrogen and 96,833 tons of phosphorus were used in cotton growing, while in 1971-1975, 420,033 tons of nitrogen and 356,192 tons of phosphorus were used [20]. Apparently, knowing and realizing the dangers of chemicalization to the ecology and the environment, Soviet officials managed to dramatically increase their use. During the period from 1956 to 1975, 125.7 thousand hectares of new lands were irrigated and developed in Syrdarya region and 160,000 hectares in Jizzakh region. At the same time, 5,000 km of trays, 14,000 km of closed horizontal drains, 600 km of canals, and 640 km of vertical drainage wells were built in Mirzachul.

Under the strict control of the center, the volume of development has increased from year to year. During 1966-1975, only in the Syrdarya region, 181.1 thousand hectares were developed and put into agricultural use. At the end of the ninth five-year period, new irrigated lands in Mirzachul covered about 280,000 hectares, and in some of them 44 state farms were established. In 1978, a total of 152.4 thousand hectares (in Mirzachul lands) of irrigated lands were 114.5 thousand hectares (75.2%), protected and abandoned lands - 29.7 thousand hectares (19.5%), other lands - 8.2 thousand ha (5.3%) [23]. The most developed in the region are the second and third terraces, Shurozak low reserve, where the total area of irrigated lands is 7.6 thousand (93.5%), 47 thousand (85.2%) and 33.7 thousand hectares (89), respectively. %). The lowest coefficients of land use were in the Ettisoy and Sardoba lowlands, where it was 1.7 thousand (16.8%) and 5.4 thousand hectares (37.7%). For the past 30 years

In Mirzachul, 360,000 hectares of reserves were developed, and 60 modern mechanized state farms were built [24]. The dictatorial government forcibly relocated people of different nationalities from different parts of the republic to the development of the reserve. In particular, in the process of Mirzachul's development, various ethnic groups entered as a result of forced mass evacuation, deafening, and "Komsomol vouchers", but many of them did not settle down due to their inability to adapt to the country's ecological environment.

It should be noted that the process of building irrigation facilities in Mirzachul on the basis of agrarian policy based on colonialism in agriculture has lasted a long time. This command-based process can also be observed on the eve of independence. In particular, "in 1991 alone, 6,692 km of closed horizontal drainage, 317 km of concrete canals and 2,094.9 km of tray networks were laid in Mirzachul districts" [26]. Surprisingly, after gaining its freedom and independence, the republic completely got rid of the mandatory orders, irrigated by the elements of colonialism of this order, the obligations of the center to implement the cotton plan.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In short, in the 50s and 70s of the twentieth century, the Soviet government began to take over Mirzachul. Because the Soviets even ordered the reclamation of previously vacant reserves and gray lands in order to meet the cotton needs of the former Soviet Union, and turned them into cotton fields. As a result, cotton production has increased year by year. This was done with special plans based on the practice of cotton monopoly of the center. The development of these deserts and their transformation into cotton fields has further strengthened the policy of cotton monopoly in the country. The Soviet government also allocated large amounts of capital for the development of this area. Many cotton farms have been established on the newly developed lands.

According to the colonial agrarian policy, the process of development of protected lands in Mirzachul was carried out in two stages, the first of which was the construction of irrigation facilities to supply water to cotton fields in the region, including main canals, collector drains, closed horizontal drains. In the second stage, further acceleration of the development of protected and gray lands and their preparation for irrigation and land reclamation, and the establishment of cotton state farms on the newly developed lands. Both measures were carried out in accordance with the plans established and developed by the former government.

REFERENCES

1. Khojiev E.Kh. The history of irrigation and development of the Hungry Steppe (1917-1970) .- Tashkent: Fan, 1975.-S.148.

2. Komilov O. Development of the irrigation system in Uzbekistan: achievements, problems and consequences (1951-1990) .- Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2016.-P.156.
3. Khojiev E.Kh. The history of irrigation and development of the Hungry Steppe (1917-1970) .- Tashkent: Fan, 1975.-S.149.
4. Khojiev E.Kh. The history of irrigation and development of the Hungry Steppe (1917-1970) .- Tashkent: Fan, 1975.-S.149.
5. CPSU Congresses, conference of the Moscow Aviation Committee plenumlaring resolution of the Kararlari.-Toshkent, 1968.-B.156.
6. Jalilov H.M. Mirzachul and its development.-Tashkent: Publication of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1957.-P.4.
7. Egamberdiev R., Razzoqov A. History of irrigation, development and reclamation of protected lands in Uzbekistan (on the example of Mirzachul) .- Tashkent: Science, 1984.-P.223.
8. Abdunabiev A.G'. From the history of Mirzachul development.-Tashkent: Red Uzbekistan, Pravda Vostoka, Uzbekistan Surkh united edition, 1959.-P.26.
9. Igamberdiyev R.S., Razzakov A.A. The history of land reclamation in Uzbekistan (based on the materials of the Hungry Steppe) .- Tashkent: Fan, 1978.-S.94.
10. Ashirboeva Z.K. The end of the XIX century - the middle of the XX century the development of Mirzachul ...- P.95.
11. Abdunabiev A. G. By the decree of the leader. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1970.-S.193.
12. Abdunabiev A.G. The development of the Hungry Steppe and youth: (A brief historical outline) .- Tashkent: State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR, 1958.-S.52.
13. Yoqubov X., Umarov A. Use of vertical wells in the development of Mirzachul lands // Agriculture of Uzbekistan.-Tashkent, 1961.-№ 6.-P.16.
14. Abdunabiev A.G. The struggle of the CPSU for an increase in irrigated land ...- P.77.
15. XV Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1961.-P.51-52.
16. Nasritdinov Q.M. Development of irrigation and reclamation construction in Uzbekistan and its socio-economic consequences (1981-1990): Tarikh fan.nomz. ... diss.- Andijon, 1994.-B.36.
17. Igamberdiyev R.S. From the history of the struggle of the working people of Uzbekistan for the development of the lands of the Hungry Steppe: Author's abstract ... diss. Cand.
18. Tikhomirov A. Integrated development of the Hungry Steppe // Truth of the East. 1972, February 23.
19. History of collective and state farms of Uzbekistan. (Essays). K.3.-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1972.-P.275.
20. Egamkulov K., Kushmanbetov H. The effect of complex chemicalization // Agriculture of Uzbekistan.- Tashkent, 1982.-№1.-P.5.
21. Zakirov T.S. Agriculture culture in irrigated conditions of Uzbekistan.-Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1979.-S.36.
22. Oblamuradov N. Development of agricultural production in Uzbekistan in 1971-1990 experience, lessons and problems: Abstract ... diss.doc.histor.science.-Tashkent, 1994.-S.24.
23. Felitsiant I., Abdullaev M., Stolyarov A. High productivity of lands // Agriculture of Uzbekistan.- Tashkent, 1986.-№1.-P.54.
24. Xonazarov J. Boston instead of a reserve // Agriculture of Uzbekistan.-Tashkent, 1986.-№7.-P.53.
25. Alibekov U. Ecological problems of Mirzachul development and ethnic processes // Materials of the republican scientific-practical conference "Material culture and ethnocultural processes in Uzbekistan: modernity and tradition".-Termez, 2011.-P.41.
26. Oblamuradov N. Development of the agricultural production of Uzbekistan in 1971-1990: Experience, lessons and problems: Abstract ... diss. Doctor of historical sciences, Tashkent, 1994.-S.25.