UTC: 631.6 (575.1)

HISTORY OF MASTERING OF MIRZACHOL AND JIZZAKH DESERTS (1950-1990)

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Мақолада пахтачиликни ривожлантириш дастурлари, совет ҳукумати режалари асосида Ўзбекистонда олиб борилган қўриқ, бўз ерларни ўзлаштириш ишлари хусусида фикр юритилган. Бу ишларни амалга ошириш учун Мирзачўл ва Жиззах чўлларини ўзлаштириш ва суғориш ишлари кучайиб борганлиги, унинг ўрнида пахта майдонлари, пахта етиштиришга ихтисослашган совхозлар, турар жойлар, гидроузеллар барпо этилгани таҳлил қилинган. Бу, ўз навбатида, пахта яккаҳокимлиги сиёсатини кучайтириб, озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари тақчиллигини келтириб чиқаргани ҳақида хулоса чиқарилган.

Калит сўзлар: *Мирзачўл, Жиззах, қўриқ ерлар, совет ҳокимияти, ирригация, мелиорация, пахта яккаҳокимлиги.*

В статье освещены работы по освоению целинных земель и сероземов в Узбекистане, проведенные на основе программ развития хлопководства и планов советской власти. В целях реализации этих планов были ускорены освоение и орошение Голодной степи и Джизакской пустынь, на их месте раскинулись хлопковые поля, образованы совхозы, специализирующиеся на выращивании хлопка, построены жилые массивы, гидроузлы. Это, в свою очередь, ожесточило в регионе политику хлопковой монополии и вызвало дефицит продовольственных товаров.

Ключевые слова*: Голодная степь, Джизак, целинные земли, советская власть, ирригация, мелиорация, монокультура хлопка.*

Development of cotton cultivation programs and plans of the Soviet authorities included the development of reserves and gray lands in Uzbekistan. In order to implement these plans, special attention was paid to the development of previously neglected abandoned lands in the territory of the republic. The development and irrigation of Mirzachol, Central Ferghana, Karshi, Surkhan-Sherabad, and Jizzakh deserts has been accelerated, and cotton fields, state farms specializing in cotton growing, residential areas, and hydro facilities have been built in their place. The first President Islam Karimov acknowledged that the construction of many important objects in the republic was connected with the name of Sh. Rashidov and explained the development of new lands as follows: “The development of Mirzachol, Karshi, Jizzakh, Yozhiovon, Surkhan-Sherabad and Makrid deserts was directly connected with the future of Uzbekistan. The planting of cotton, orchards, and other food crops on millions of acres of protected land was actually the result of foresight. Yesterday’s deserts are serving today for the independence of Uzbekistan” [1. P. 93].

However, these creative works also caused many negative aspects. First of all, cotton was forcibly grown in the occupied territories, and most of the harvest was transported to the center. The republic became the main cotton-growing base of the Soviets. Secondly, with the expansion of development work, the monopoly of cotton grew. This encouraged Uzbek farmers to do forced labor on a permanent basis. From the 50s of the 20th century, the Soviet authorities began to exploit the gray lands in Mirzachol, and a little later, they attacked the deserts of Jizzakh. A large amount of capital was allocated for irrigation and reclamation activities in Mirzachol. In particular, “20 million was spent on irrigation works in 1950-1952, mainly on reclamation works

in Mirzachol. about rubles were spent. As a result, in 1952, 4965 hectares of land was prepared for planting in the Uzbek part of Mirzachol. In addition, 300 hectares of protected land were appropriated in Sirdarya region and 991 hectares in Mirzachol region" [2. P.148].

According to the instructions of the superior, many families who previously lived in dense areas of the republic were relocated to establish cotton fields on the newly acquired lands. As a result, there were some changes in the living conditions of the local population. For example, "In order to speed up the development of Mirzachol, many families and farms were moved here. In 1952, 1,713 farms were relocated to Mirzachol and Sirdarya regions, 572 houses were built for the relocated people and put into use." However, several serious problems also arose among many displaced families. In particular, most of the population could not adapt to the desert conditions and were exposed to various infectious diseases.

Irrigation and melioration works made it possible to develop 6048 in 1953, 7448 in 1954, and 6885 in 1955. The improvement of land conditions increased the gross cotton yield in Mirzachol region: 16576.7 tons in 1951 if raw cotton was received, in 1954 it was 26,250.0 tons. A lot of technical means were involved in the mastering of the guard. Exactly in 1954, 24 excavators, 15 bulldozers, 45 scrapers and many tractors were sent to Mirzachol [3. P. 28]. At the beginning of 1955, two months of irrigation-reclamation work was carried out to prepare 23,916 hectares of land for planting in all districts of Mirzachol (including 9,556 hectares of new land). Two-shift excavators were used for cleaning [4. P. 181]. This year, 200,000 worth of land was appropriated in Mirzachol, of which 105,000 belonged to the Uzbek part, and 95,000 to the Kazakh part.

The Union Government formulated mandatory duties to increase the cotton yield and enforced them. In particular, in the directives of the 20th Congress of the CPSU regarding the sixth five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for the period of 1956-1960, significant attention was paid to the further expansion of cotton cultivation areas due to the irrigation and development of protected lands in Mirzachol. In these directives, the following tasks were mandatory: "In order to further increase cotton cultivation, it is considered necessary to create the largest cotton-growing district in the country in a short period of time, for this, the necessary work on irrigation and development of fertile protected lands in Mirzachol should be carried out. It was also planned to dig the Central Mirzachol canal to irrigate 158,000 ha of land and the South Mirzachol canal to irrigate 48,000 ha of land during 1956-1962" [5. P. 4].

In order to further accelerate the development of Mirzachol, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision on August 6, 1956 "On irrigation and development of Mirzachol reserve lands in the Uzbekistan SSR and Kazakhstan SSR to increase cotton cultivation" [6. P. 198]. Based on this decision, the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a special decision on August 15 of this year. It was intended to create a new large irrigated district of Central Asia on 300,000 hectares, to develop 300,000 hectares of reserve land in Mirzachol by 1962, and to establish 34 state farms specializing in cotton cultivation [7. P. 541]. Of the 300,000 ha of land to be developed, 200,000 were located in Uzbekistan and 100,000 in Kazakhstan. Its area of 272.8 thousand ha was planned to be irrigated with the help of a new irrigation system [8. P. 132]. The most important thing is that the task of establishing a large cotton-growing district in Mirzachol and obtaining a high yield of cotton on the newly acquired lands was set aside by the colonial government.

All water and agricultural organizations were forced to implement this decision of the center. According to it, the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR decided the following [9. P. 476]:

- In 1956-1962, "Holodnostepstroy" was assigned to implement the construction of water management for irrigation and development of 200,000 protected lands, and to start the cultiva-

tion of raw cotton raw material in these lands during the years 1956-1960.

- The Ministry of State Farms of the USSR was entrusted with the responsibility of establishing 23 state farms on the re-irrigated lands of Mirzachol and carrying out the necessary constructions in these state farms.

- The Ministry of Agriculture was instructed to provide 20,000 hectares of reserve land along the Kirov Canal by collective farms, including 3,000 hectares in 1957, 5,000 hectares in 1958, and 6,000 hectares in 1959 and 1960.

- In 1957-1958, construction of two new MTS in Verkhne Volynsk and Gulistan district of Tashkent region, expansion of existing 5 MTS.

- To ensure the construction of 23 cotton ginning factories under the state cotton farms in Mirzachol under the responsibility of the Ministry of Textile Industry.

- In 1957-1959, the Republican Department of Labor Reserves of Uzbekistan was assigned the task of building 4 agricultural mechanization schools according to the model project in the territory of Mirzachol.

In 1956-1962, this decision defined an important task of state importance, namely, to organize irrigation of 300,000 protected lands in Mirzachol [10. P. 8]. It is clear from the above obligations that the only goal of all activities in the reserve was to promote cotton cultivation. This corresponded to the colonial policy that covered all aspects of society at that time. By the beginning of 1956, more than 200,000 hectares of land were developed in Mirzachol [11. P. 14], in 1956-1975, this figure increased to 300,000 ha, that is, more than 500,000 ha of land in Mirzachol was put into crop rotation. During this time, 8 administrative regions were established here, where there were more than 100 collective farms, 12 MTS and several state farms. In 1952-1958, due to the development of the collector-drainage network, the reclamation condition of the irrigated lands in Mirzachol was further improved. In 1952, sowing of rice began again in the Shurozak massif (in 1952 - 1246 ha, in 1953 - 1661 ha) [12. P. 94].

In October 1956, the inter-republic association “Glavgolodnostepstroy” was established for general management of the works related to the development of Mirzachol. 46,000 workers and more than 2,500 engineers and technicians worked in this union. On December 14 of this year, in order to accelerate the development of Mirzachol, the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan adopted the decision “On the creation of a sector (in the right of department) for the development of Mirzachol in the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan” [12. P. 96].

Based on the order of the Soviet government, the process of development of reserve lands in Mirzachol was carried out in two stages. In the first stage (1956-1961), a great deal of attention was paid to the construction of main canals, collector-drainages, and large water management facilities, as well as construction material industrial bases in this area [13. P. 21]. In the second stage, from 1961, state-owned cotton farms were established here after taking over the reserve and gray lands and preparing them for irrigation and melioration. As a result of the activities in this direction, the following works were carried out in the field of irrigation of Mirzachol: “A large hydrotechnical facility and a channel carrying more than 400 m³ of water per second were built to the Syrdarya; 5 billion to this river. Kairakqum water reservoir with a capacity of more than m³ was built; a main canal called Kirov, which carries 200 m³ of water per second, was built; The first priority work of the Southern Mirzachol canal, designed to carry 300 m³ of water per second, was completed, and the water was opened in December 1960” [14. P. 28]. However, in 1956-1959, “Glavgolodnostepstroy” had to prepare 54,000 ha of land for irrigation, and in practice, a total of 29,000 ha was prepared [15. P. 75]. Based on the resettlement policy of the Soviet authorities based on the “compulsory-voluntary” principle, the relocation of many families to Mirzachol to acquire new land was consistently continued in later periods. In particular, in 1956-1959, 42,000 families were resettled for permanent residence, but by 1959, only 25,000 of them remained here, 17,000 families - 40.5% of the resettled people - had to return to their previous place of residence [16. P. 122].

On December 14, 1957, the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR adopted a decision "On taking urgent measures to improve the land reclamation of Boyovut and Sardoba massifs in Mirzachol" [17. P. 94]. In it, it was emphasized that the condition of the land in these massifs has worsened, and measures to prevent such situations were defined. The Ettisoy collector was mainly repaired, and the construction of new pumps and drains began in Dostlik and Farhod state farms. As a result of reconstruction and improvement of collector-drainage systems in these lands, the condition of irrigated lands in Mirzachol has improved significantly. At the same time, it was recognized in this decision that "Glavgolodnostepstroy", the local party, Soviet and water management organizations have carried out a number of works on land reclamation, waste land development, irrigation system improvement in the old irrigated zone of Mirzachol. With the decision of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization of future works on the irrigation and development of Mirzachol lands" in August of this year, all works on the development and irrigation of the desert were embodied in the "Holodnostepstroy" system [18. P.193].

As a result of the serious attention and constant control of the Soviet authorities on the development of the desert, the development work increased year by year. In particular, in 1957, the amount allocated for the work here was 250 million. amounted to rubles, in 1958 it was 550 million. made the ruble [19. P. 52].

In 1958-1959, on the basis of the "Uzgiprovodkhoz" project, 5 vertical wells were built in the city of Mirzachol, and 12 vertical wells were built in the state farm "Sotsializm" of the Gulistan region [20. P. 16]. On June 14, 1958, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a decision "On further expansion and acceleration of the works in the field of irrigation and development of Mirzachol lands in Uzbekistan SSR, Kazakhstan SSR, Tajikistan SSR" [21]. In it, it was envisaged to establish a very large district of the country's cotton cultivation in Mirzachol at the expense of the development of large massifs. Based on this decision, the irrigated land was increased to 380 thousand ha. At the same time, some shortcomings in the development of reserve lands were clearly noticed. In particular, "the existing construction organizations involved in the irrigation and development of Mirzachol, Dalvarzin and Samghar deserts in the UzSSR, KazSSR and Taj SSR are not organized, they are also incapable of developing these works" [22. P. 51-52]. The reason for this situation is that all plans of work to be done are determined from the center, and the activities of local organizations are not given freedom.

In order to speed up the execution of the above tasks, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided to:

- In 1966, the area of irrigated and cultivated land of Mirzachol in the UzSSR and KazSSR was expanded to 380,000 ha, and the Dalvarzin and Samghar deserts in the Oratepa and Shahristan regions of the Taj SSR Leninabad region to 50,000 ha;

- United Inter-republic General Directorate for Irrigation and Development of Protected Lands in Mirzachol ("Glavgolodnostepstroy"), which reports to the Councils of Ministers of each republic on the work carried out in their territories in order to carry out the specified works in the UzSSR, KazSSR and TajSSR on the basis of the General Directorate for Irrigation and Development of Mirzachol Land under the Council of Ministers of the UZSSR organization);

- "Glavgolodnostepstroy" organization was entrusted with the irrigation and development of the Mirzachol reserve lands in the UzSSR and KazSSR, and the Dalvarzin and Samghar deserts in the Tajik SSR.

In the control figures of the development of the national economy of the USSR for the years 1959-1965, development of 436,000 new irrigated lands (including 105,000 in Mirzachol, 97,000 in Central Ferghana) and 1 mln. Reconstruction of the irrigation network on 20,000 ha was planned [23. P. 40].

In 1959, a mechanized irrigation system was built for the first time in Mirzachol, with the help of which irrigation of protected lands was started with closed pipe water separators. Due to the development of Mirzachol and other protected lands, the irrigated area of the republic in 1960 was 2474 thousand ha [24.P.36]. During the seven years (1959-1965), the allocation of funds for the construction of irrigation works and water management in Mirzachol increased year by year. If in 1951-1955 the allocation of capital funds averaged 13.5 million per year. amounted to 31 million rubles in 1956-1960, and 185 million in 1960-1965. As a result of such large-scale irrigation construction, from 1956 to 1965, 125,700 ha of reserve land was put into agricultural use, of which 22,000 ha are irrigated land in the old zone. In 1965, there were 11 state farms in the reserve zone, 10 of which were cotton farms and 1 vineyard farm [25. P. 14].

According to the instructions of the Soviet authorities, a large amount of equipment was mobilized for the development of the desert. In particular, at the beginning of 1960, 280 excavators, 270 scrapers, 297 bulldozers, 1600 trucks, 200 tractors and a large amount of other equipment were sent to Mirzachol. From 1960 to 1971, 210,000 protected lands were irrigated in Mirzachol, and 24 state farms (23 cotton farms, 1 grape farm) were established on these lands. In 1971, 142,000 hectares of land was planted with cotton, and the gross cotton yield reached 253,000 tons. The state plan was fulfilled by 136%, 83% of the total harvest was harvested by machines [26].

Under the influence of the resettlement policy of the Soviet state, many families were involved in the development of Mirzachol. Ghanisher Yunusov, one of the selfless deserters, was one of the first to move to the desert with his family from Andizhan region. He gained a lot of experience in growing cotton in saline lands. G. Yunusov, who worked in the desert for many years, opened more than 300 ha of land [17. P. 99]. Irrigation and land reclamation works carried out in subsequent years to reduce groundwater in the decisions of the Central Committee of the UzKP and the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR on January 6, 1960 “On measures to further increase farming culture” and on December 29, 1962 “On measures for the first time to improve the land reclamation of Mirzachol” it was shown that it did not prevent land degradation and productivity reduction [27. P.275]. It was also noted that reclamation works in Mirzachol were not fully started and were carried out slowly.

The Soviet directive authorities sought to exploit the reserve at all costs and extract as much cotton as possible from there. For this purpose, special attention was paid to the chemicalization of Mirzachol in the first years of development. For example, in 1961-1966, 79,520 tons were produced in cotton production nitrogen and 96833 t. if phosphorus was used, in 1971-1975 420053 t nitrogen and 356192 t. spent phosphorus [28. P. 5]. It should be said that the Soviet authorities, knowing the harm of chemical treatment to ecology and the environment, managed to increase its use dramatically.

In the period from 1956 to 1975, 125,700 ha of new land was irrigated and developed in the Syrdarya region and 160,000 ha in the Jizzakh region. At this time, 5 thousand km of channels, 14 thousand km of horizontal (closed) drainage, 600 km of canals, 640 km of vertical drainage wells were built in Mirzachol [29. P. 36]. Under the strict control of the center, the amount of appropriation increased year by year. In 1966-1975, 181,100 tons were used in the Syrdarya region alone and used for agricultural purposes. At the end of the ninth five-year period, new lands prepared for irrigation and melioration in Mirzachol amounted to about 280,000, and 44 state farms were established on their basis [30. P. 24].

In 1978, out of the total area of 152.4 thousand ha in Mirzachol, irrigated land accounted for 114.5 thousand (75.2%), reserve and abandoned land for 29.7 thousand (19.5%), other land for 8.2 thousand (5.3%) [31. P. 54]. The second and third terraces, Shorozak low reserve, were the most exploited in the region, where irrigated land was 7.6 thousand (93.5 %), 47 thousand (85.2 %) and 33.7 thousand ha (89 %), respectively. The lowest coefficient of land use was in Ettisoy and Sardoba

lowland reserves, where it was 1.7 thousand ha (16.8%) and 5.4 thousand ha (37.7 %), respectively. Over the past 30 years (1956-1986), 360,000 reserves were appropriated in Mirzachol, and 60 modern state-owned farms were built at a high level of mechanization [32. P. 53].

The center's attention was focused on the deserts of Jizzakh, which achieved good results from conservation development and irrigation works. The wide development of Mirzachol made it possible to establish a new Jizzakh region on December 29, 1973. Since the beginning of development of Mirzachol lands in the region, 23 state farms adapted to cotton cultivation have been established here, 130,000 ha of irrigated land has been put into agricultural use. The development of the Jizzakh desert mainly began in 1974, and families from many regions of the republic were moved here on the basis of the "compulsory-voluntary" principle: "In the second year of the start of the development of the steppe, more than 600 peasant families from Andizhan, Ferghana and Samarkand regions, old districts of the Jizzakh region he moved" [33. P. 37].

In 1977, the "Dzhizakhstepstroy" regional administration was established for the development of the Jizzakh desert. During the 14-year comprehensive conquest of the Jizzakh desert, 83,000 hectares of land were acquired, covered distribution channels were built, 1,360 km of channel network, 4,500 km of horizontal (closed) drainage were put into operation, hundreds of vertical drainage wells, 770 km of collector network were put into operation. 870 km of highways, 1689 km of power transmission and communication lines, 753 km of gas pipelines and 1324 km of main water pipelines were built [34. P. 5]. Also, due to the influence of the cotton monopoly, cotton cultivation in the regional districts accelerated: "Dzhizakagrotselinsovkhoz" trust, which was established on the basis of 20 reserve state farms of Zarbdor, Zomin, Arnasoy, Oktyabr districts, handed over more than 80,000 tons of cotton to the state every year.

The beginning of the decisive attack on the Jizzakh desert was connected with the construction of the Southern Mirzachol canal (with a capacity of 300 m of water per second), and during this period, due to the step-by-step withdrawal of water with the help of 3 pumping stations, 200 m³ of water per second was pumped from the canal to the Syrdarya and Jizzakh deserts to a height of 176 m. delivered.

Year by year, the development of new lands to provide other republics of the former union with cotton raw materials and to increase productivity. After the October 1984 Plenary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "Guidelines for developing new lands for agricultural use and increasing the efficiency of each hectare" were established, and measures for the development of the Jizzakh desert were developed. One of them was the resettlement of peasant families from Andizhan region. This was due in part to the Soviet policy of forced relocation. For example, more than 300 families from Ferghana valley and more than 100 families from Samarkand region were moved to the desert, they worked effectively in spring planting.

In the same period, approximately 550,000 hectares of land in Jizzakh region needed drainage, including 67.8% vertical drainage, 32.2% closed horizontal drainage, and irrigated land amounted to 241,900 ha [35. P. 56]. A number of activities were carried out by construction organizations in order to develop the desert. For example, "Water for the development of Jizzakh desert was mainly taken from Syrdarya. This water was raised to 180 meters through the Southern Mirzachol canal (in four stages). The development of Jizzakh desert was carried out by "Mirzachol Construction", which had mastered Mirzachol, and "Jizzakh Construction", which was established later.

In 1976-1980, in the main directions of the development of the national economy of the USSR, attention was focused on the development of the Jizzakh steppe, that is, it was emphasized that "in the UzSSR, the development of the Jizzakh steppe should be strengthened." As a result, nearly 200,000 ha of land was appropriated in the Jizzakh desert. In particular, in the Dostlik district of the region, 36,500 hectares of land were appropriated in ten years, and twice as much profit was received from them. In 1975, the

district produced 50.1 thousand tons. cotton was made. It is clear from the above that the development of the Jizzakh desert was directed to the development of cotton production. The cotton production plan of the Soviet government was excessive, and all local agricultural and water management authorities were entrusted with the constant supply of raw materials for the Union threshing floor. Based on the commitment of colonization, "In about 30 years, intensive development of new lands in the Jizzakh desert was started." During this period, 250,300 ha of land was appropriated. Out of this, 70,900 ha corresponded to the desert massif consisting of inconvenient and unproductive lands far from irrigation sourcesт [36. P. 55].

"Djizakstepstroy" Production Construction-Assembly Association (PCAA) was established to speed up construction works on desert development and water management. Since 1986, the dynamics of implementation of these works has decreased somewhat. At the same time, the development of new fields has also decreased sharply. If in 1977 the peasants appropriated 7104 hectares of land, then in 1986 this figure was reduced by half. According to the information of the regional administration "Djizakstepstroy", by the mid-80s, the density of the collector-drainage network reached 61 m [8. P. 148]. In 1986, 100 mln. was allocated to the development of the Jizzakh desert by the "Djizakstepstroy" regional administration. rubles were spent. However, one hectare out of every five hectares of newly acquired land in the region required renovation, or by the end of this year, 4/1 of the collectors and 3/1 of the closed drains were not working [37. P. 15].

It was with the support and initiative of this department that 8,900 hectares of new land was put into operation, 7,500 hectares of land was reconstructed, 2 large water supply systems and 13 water protection facilities were commissioned. Water management organizations of Jizzakh region used 900 ha of new irrigated land, 1560 ha of land was improved in terms of land reclamation.

It appears that the Soviet authorities carried out large-scale irrigation and development activities to develop the Jizzakh desert, which were entirely focused on increasing cotton production and obtaining more raw materials.

It is worth noting that the process of building irrigation facilities in Mirzachol on the basis of the agrarian policy based on colonialism continued until the eve of independence: "In 1991, 6692 km of closed horizontal drainage was built, 317 km of concrete channels and 2094.9 km of drainage network were laid in Mirzachol regions alone" [30. P. 25]. Fortunately, after the independence of the republic, the mandatory orders, infused with colonial elements, were completely freed from the obligations imposed on the fulfillment of the cotton plan of the center.

In short, in the 50s and 70s of the 20th century, the Soviet government paid serious attention to the development of the Mirzachol and Jizzakh deserts for the purpose of expanding the cotton fields in the republic, building cultural and household facilities, and establishing residential areas. In order to satisfy the Union's need for cotton, a way was taken to develop previously vacant reserves and gray lands and turn them into cotton fields. As a result, cotton production increased year by year. These works were carried out on the basis of special plans based on the center's practice of cotton monopoly. The exploitation of these deserts further strengthened the policy of cotton monopoly. A large amount of capital funds were allocated by the Soviet authorities for exploitation. Many state farms adapted to cotton cultivation were established on the newly appropriated lands.

According to the agrarian policy of the Soviets, the development of reserve lands in Mirzachol was carried out in two stages: in the first stage, irrigation facilities, including main canals, collector-drainages, and horizontal (closed) drainages, were built to supply water to the cotton fields in the area. In the second stage, the development of reserve and gray lands was accelerated, they were prepared in terms of irrigation and melioration, and state cotton farms were established on new lands. The development of the Jizzakh desert was completed by the

"Djizakhstepstroy" regional administration. With the support of the administration, about 100,000 hectares of new land was acquired and turned into cotton fields. As a result, the yield of cotton has increased dramatically here as well. However, these activities were carried out under the direct instructions of the superior. In accordance with the essence of the resettlement policy of the Soviet authorities, many families were relocated from different regions of the republic to the desert development. Also, the settlements built on the newly appropriated lands brought convenience to the living conditions of the local population, who previously lived densely.

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МИРЗАЧЎЛ ВА ЖИЗЗАХ ЧЎЛЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗЛАШТИРИЛИШИ ТАРИХИ (1950-1990 йиллар)

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Ilmiy xabarnoma. Seriya: Gumanitar tadqiqotlar – Scientific Bulletin. Series: Humanitarian Studies. 2022. 5(65). 30-40.

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Калит сўзлар: *Мирзачўл, Жиззах, қўриқ ерлар, совет ҳокимияти, ирригация, мелиорация, пахта яккаҳокимлиги.*

Мақолада марказнинг қатъий назорати остида Мирзачўл ва Жиззах чўлларида ўзлаштириш ҳажми йилдан-йилга ортиб борганлиги таҳлил қилинган. 1966-1975 йилларда биргина Сирдарё вилоятида

181,1 минг *га* ўзлаштирилди ва қишлоқ хўжалик истеъмолига киритилди. Тўққизинчи беш йиллик якунида Мирзачўлда янги ерлар 280 минг *га* га яқинни ташкил қилиб, уларнинг базасида 44 та давлат хўжалиги тузилди.

1978 йил Мирзачўлдаги жами 152,4 минг *га* майдондан суғориладиган ерлар 114,5 минг *га* (75,2%)ни, қўриқ ва ташландиқ ерлар 29,7 минг *га* (19,5%) ни, бошқа ерлар 8,2 минг *га* (5,3%) ни ташкил қилди. Ҳудудда энг кўп ўзлаштирилгани иккинчи ва учинчи террасалар, Шўрўзак паст қўриғи бўлиб, унда суғориладиган ерлар мос равишда 7,6 минг (93,5 %), 47 минг (85,2 %) ва 33,7 минг *га* (89 %) бўлди. Ерлардан фойдаланишнинг энг кам коэффициенти Еттисой ва Сардоба пастқам қўриқларида бўлиб, бу ерларда у тегишли равишда 1,7 минг (16,8%) ва 5,4 минг *га* (37,7 %) дан иборат бўлди. Ўтган 30 йил мобайнида (1956-1986 йй.) Мирзачўлда 360 минг *га* қўриқ ўзлаштирилди, юқори даражада механизациялаштирилган 60 та замонавий давлат хўжалиги барпо этилди.

Қўриқ ўзлаштириш ва ирригация ишларидан яхши самарага эришган марказ эътибори Жиззах чўлларига қаратилди. Мирзачўлни ўзлаштиришнинг кенг тус олиши 1973 йил 29 декабрда янги - Жиззах вилоятини тузиш имконини берди. Вилоят ҳудудидаги Мирзачўл ерларини ўзлаштириш бошланганидан буён бу ерда 23 та пахтачиликка ихтисослашган давлат хўжалиги барпо этилди, суғориладиган 130 минг *га* ер қишлоқ хўжалик истеъмолига киритилди.

Жиззах чўлини ўзлаштириш ишлари, асосан, 1974 йилдан бошланиб, бу ерга ҳам республиканинг кўплаб ҳудудларидан оилалар “мажбурий-ихтиёрий” тамойили асосида кўчириб келтирилди: «Даштни ўзлаштириш бошланганининг иккинчи йилиёқ Андижон, Фарғона ва Самарқанд вилоятларидан, Жиззах вилоятининг эски туманларидан 600 дан ошиқроқ чўлқувар оилалар кўчиб келганди».Чўлдаги ўзлаштириш ва сув хўжалиги бўйича қурилиш ишларини жадаллаштириш учун “Джизакстепстрой” ишлаб чиқариш қурилиш-монтаж бирлашмаси (ИЧҚМБ) ташкил қилинган, у азалдан ҳайдаб келинган ерларни ўзлаштириб, турли экинлардан ҳосил олиш учун уларни тиклашга алоҳида эътибор берган. 1986 йилдан бу ишларни амалга ошириш динамикаси бирмунча пасайди. Айни пайтда янги майдонларни ўзлаштириш ҳам кескин камайди. Агар 1977 йилда чўлқуварлар 7104 *га* ерни ўзлаштирган бўлсалар, 1986 йилдаёқ бу кўрсаткич икки бараварга қисқарди.

“Джизакстепстрой” ҳудудий бошқармаси маълумотларига кўра, 80-йиллар ўрталарига келиб коллектор-дренаж тармоғи зичлиги *га* 61 м га етди. 1986 йилда Жиззах чўлини ўзлаштиришга биргина «Джизакстепстрой» ҳудудий бошқармаси бўйича 100 млн. рубль маблағ сарфланди. Бироқ, вилоятдаги янги ўзлаштирилган ерларнинг ҳар беш гектаридан бир гектари қайта таъмирлашни талаб этди ёки шу йил охирига келиб, коллекторларнинг 4/1, ёпиқ дренажларнинг 3/1 қисми ишламади. Айнан шу бошқарма кўмаги ва ташаббуси билан 8,9 минг *га* янги ер ишга туширилди, 7,5 минг *га* майдон асосли реконструкция қилинди, 2 та йирик водовод фойдаланишга топширилди.

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