



LAND-WATER RELATIONS IN THE MIRZACHUL REGION

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ANNOTATION

The article describes the land and water relations in the Mirzachul region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, how the issues of water supply were organized during the Soviet era. This approach makes it possible to study the water problems caused by the development of cotton growing as a result of the development of Mirzachul gray lands, as well as the inefficient use of water. 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

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." The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev noted 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. Irrigation and land development 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.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

During the Soviet period, in order to develop cotton growing, along with improving the productivity and quality of land, great attention was paid to increasing the technical capacity of land reclamation. These measures were also based on the policy of cotton monopoly based on full colonization. On January 22, 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted Resolution No. 40 "On the implementation of the plan for the construction and development of water resources in 1958 and the plan for 1959." accepted. The resolution noted that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR and Glavgolodnostepstroy did not fulfill the general plan of capital construction, as well as the plan for the preparation of new and protected lands. The Ministry of Water Resources has prepared only 14.5 thousand hectares out of 17,000 hectares.

In accordance with the direct instructions of the Center, the existing salinization measures on irrigated lands in the country were carried out. In particular, "the amount of water used to wash the soil saline has been reduced. Advanced technologies were introduced using scientific and technical achievements. Open and closed and coordinated drainage methods have been used on more than one million hectares of land"¹. The dictatorial Soviet government worked hard to develop new lands in the republic and put them into agricultural use. Because Soviet officials and officials have always been accustomed to enriching and caring for the harvest of the Union. In doing so, they tried to meet not only the needs of the former government, but also the textile needs of other European countries. To this end, many decisions have been made each year on development and irrigation measures. Such decisions include measures taken in the country in 1950-1980 under the leadership of the center and directly aimed at improving the development, irrigation and reclamation of protected lands. According to him, the Ministry of Water Resources and Glavgolodnostepstroy analyzed the implementation of the general plan of capital construction, the plan for the preparation of new and protected lands, which was the main task of 1958. In the text of the resolution, it was acknowledged that the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic has prepared 14.5 thousand hectares out of 17 thousand hectares to be developed.

On April 13, 1960, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On the progress of preparation of new and protected lands for planting in 1960." In it, the preparation of new and protected lands for planting in the collective and state farms of the republic in 1960 was carried out as follows. In particular, "As of April 1 this year, 38.6 thousand hectares or 59.4% of 64.9 thousand hectares have been prepared. The plan for the preparation of reserves and new lands was implemented in Fergana region - by 41.2%, Andijan - by 43.1%, Tashkent - by 47.8% and Khorezm - by 29%. The Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR has prepared 9.8 thousand hectares out of 24.1 thousand hectares, and Glavgolodnostepstroy has developed 4.12 thousand hectares out of 10.0 thousand hectares. On July 16, 1970, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On improving the use of land reclamation systems and irrigated and drained lands." It noted that in 1969, 275,000 hectares of irrigated land and 71,000 hectares of irrigated land were not used effectively in agricultural production, and 40,000 hectares of irrigated land in Uzbekistan, in particular.

During the ninth five-year period (1971-1975), 511,000 hectares of irrigated land were developed in Uzbekistan, 50 new state farms were established, the reclamation of 545,000 hectares of land was improved, and 205,000 hectares of land were planned for capital³. In the newly developed lands, farms specializing in cotton growing were established. In 1975, 5013.3 thousand tons of cotton were grown in the republic and harvested by the Union¹. It turned out that the goal of the Soviets in the development and cultivation of lands was primarily aimed at the development of cotton growing. This was inextricably linked with the agrarian policy of the center, which fully embodied the elements of colonialism that dominated agriculture. On October 2, 1972, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On improving the use of protected and irrigated lands and further strengthening the work on land reclamation." According to him, it is planned to carry out large-scale work on irrigation and development of new lands in the country, construction of large hydraulic facilities and increase their water supply and improve the reclamation of existing irrigated lands, create conditions for further cultivation of cotton, grain and other agricultural products. However, most of the irrigated area was planted with different varieties of cotton.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

In short, the Soviet government made a serious effort during the period under study to develop the reserve and gray lands and to build large cotton fields in their place. Because their main goal was to accelerate the cultivation of cotton in the republic, which at that time became the central colony and the main cotton base. For this reason, the newly acquired Soviets, in order to meet the cotton-growing needs of the former Soviet Union, even ordered the reclamation of previously vacant reserves and gray lands 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 center's cotton monopoly practice. 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 sovkhozes 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 in terms of 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.

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