



Development of Irrigation and Irrigated Agriculture in the Surkhan-Sherabad Oasis

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Abstract: Surkhan-Sherabad oasis was developed in such difficult conditions. For this reason, it was not easy to relocate the population to the newly developed areas. Now the main task was to eliminate the problems in the field of irrigation and land reclamation.

Keywords: Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, irrigated farming, cotton raw material base, irrigation projects.

Introduction

With the development of irrigation and irrigated agriculture in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, the size of cotton cultivation areas increased more than 4 times between 1928 and 1958. In the same period, the arable land in the Republic doubled[16]. In 1928, 6 quintals of cotton were obtained from 1 hectare of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, and in 1958, the yield reached 27 quintals. Surkhandarya region took the first place in cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan[23]. 2 million 946 thousand tons of cotton were sold to the state that year, that is, 205 thousand tons more than in 1957 and 514 thousand tons more than in 1953 [3].

Materials and Methods.

The implementation of large irrigation projects on the scale of the republic, the expansion of cotton fields caused problems in its picking. The reason is that the losses during the Second World War affected the population. Taking this into account, the Soviet state paid great attention to the mechanization of the cotton industry. In 1950, there were more than 9,000 cotton picking units in the republic. In 1946-1950, the level of mechanization of cotton cultivation in the republic was as follows: plowing - 96%, planting seeds 97%, cultivation 70%, opening fields 50% were mechanized, fertilizing, combating agricultural pests, and clearing were almost completely mechanized[2].

In 1959, as a result of the mechanization of cotton picking in the Republic, mechanizers harvested 330 thousand tons of cotton with machines. In 1959, 6,800 harvesting machines worked in collective farms and state farms of the republic. On average, each machine picked 48.5 tons of cotton. SXM-48, XVS-1,2 and SXS-1,2 machines helped growers in regional fields. Timely and high-quality cutting of cotton leaves was of great importance for successful machine harvesting. According to the experiments of 1955-1959, when the daily temperature was 17 degrees and above, treatment of cotton with cyanamide-calcium gave the best results. Calcium-cyanamide with sodium fluorspar was used for defoliation in the main areas, and magnesium chlorate was used in regions where dew does not fall or when treatment is carried out in the evening [4].

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated January 23, 1963 "On the development of new lands in the Sherabad massif", a number of activities were held to provide workers to the construction organizations participating in the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. In particular, additional labor forces were mobilized to construction organizations from Guzor,

Sherabad, Shorchi, Denov districts [5]. As a result, during the first quarter of 1963, 4,000 workers were sent to the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis to develop new lands. In 1963, 1,000 people from Sherabad district, 1,200 people from Denov district for construction trust #11, 1,000 people from Guzor district, 3,000 people from Shorchi district, 500 people from Shorchi district for construction trust #165 were recruited for SMU "Surkhanvodstroy" [5]. Construction complex #11 was established in 1963 to develop the Sherabad steppe and accelerate irrigation. At the end of 1961, "Komsomolabad" state farm with irrigated land area of 8,226 hectares was established at the base of the 6th section of the Yangiabad state farm [7]. In March 1962, 300 families were moved from the mountainous region of Boysun to the Komsomolabad state farm, and 950 hectares of land, sufficient machinery and agricultural equipment were allocated to the state farm[18].

In the spring of 1963, 30 people from Denov district and 90 people from Koson district of Kashkadarya region were transferred to Komsomolabad state farm. 2 new departments were established on the territory of the state farm. Hero of Labor Riza Ahmedov was appointed as the head of this department. The cultivated area of the new section was 1250 hectares[10]. In December 1963, 21 agricultural specialists, 120 experienced tractor drivers, 35 drivers and repair workers, as well as 60 mirabs were sent to Komsomolabad state farm. Until February 15, 1964, 18 people from agricultural specialists, 130 people from tractor drivers, 50 people from drivers and repair workers, and 180 mirabs were sent to state farm No. 3 [5]. In addition, the labor recruitment organization and relocation department moved 600 households from the mountain villages of Boysun and Sherabad to Komsomolabad State Farm and 500 farms to State Farm No. 3. In 1964, the Sovetabad reserve state farm was established, and people from the villages of Kizilolma, Poshkhurt, Zarabog, Karabog and other places in Sherabad district were moved to this state farm [11].

In 1965, a state farm named "Abdulla Nabiev" was established in the Muzrabot massif of the Sherabad oasis[6], and people from the collective farm "Uzbekistan" in the Saryosi district, as well as from the Tallimaron state farm in the Termiz district were moved to it and settled in this state farm[24]. In addition to the "Abdulla Nabiev" state farm, taking into account the lack of labor force, people were moved from the Sherabad and Zharkurgan districts of the Turkmen SSR and Surkhandarya region. Among those who moved there were advanced growers: Tokhtamurod Kurbanov, Abduzoir Yakhaskulov, Boyli Kurbanov, among the advanced pickers Sharifa Asadova, Sanam Khudoynazarova, Oghiloy Kurbanova, Hurmatoy Hayitova and others[12]. In 1965, the number of state farms in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis reached 12. In addition, 125,000 hectares of new land was developed in the Sherabad deserts, and the amount of cotton growing area increased by 80,000 hectares[13].

In the newly acquired territories, growers who had lost grain in the republic appeared. For example, in 1964, Shoymardon Kudratov with his brigade of 11 people from Shorchi began to develop more than 600 hectares of vacant land in the Ayrigaza district of the state farm named Okhunboboev in the Kyziriq steppe. A pump was installed in the Fayzova canal and water was released to the Ayrigaza steppe. The members of the brigade mastered 100 hectares of land that year and harvested 30 quintals in the first year. For these services, he was awarded the Order of Lenin and was awarded the title of "Mechanist with merit in Uzbekistan". In 1971, Sh. Kudratov's brigade raised about 42 centners per hectare. This was the highest rate in the Sherabad desert. Gudratov himself set a world record by picking 810 tons of cotton in a season with his machine[1].

Kholmo'min Safarov, a native of Zhargorgon, harvested 376 tons of cotton from the hopper of the cotton picker number 1.2 from the cotton fields of the "Kunchikish" state farm in Kyziriq district in 1968, and 400 tons in 1969. In 1972, Kh. Safarov achieved the highest result in the republic by picking 620 tons of cotton. With his work, he reduced the price of cotton per quintal several times. He was awarded the Order of Lenin for these services[1]. In 1966, 60,000 tons of cotton were grown on 20,500 hectares of Sherabad massif[8]. In 1966, irrigated areas in the region reached 183,300 hectares, and in 1961-1965, 43,300 hectares of land were used for agriculture[14]. In 1966, the total developed land area in Sherabad district reached 41,000 hectares. In the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, 70,000 tons of cotton were harvested that year only from newly developed lands [15].

In 1965, Atamurod Khudoynazarov from Boisun planted cotton on 112 hectares of Hazorbogh state farm and got a harvest of 47 centners per hectare. For these services, he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1966. In 1967, he moved to A. Ikramov's collective farm in the Sherabad steppe with his 6-person crew and received 172 tons of cotton instead of 86 tons on 50 hectares of land. Productivity was 34 centners. The total harvest in this brigade was harvested by machines. O. Khudoinazarov did not limit himself to this and helped the neighboring Komsomolabad state farm. In the same year, he picked 360 tons of cotton with his "Uzbekistan" brand cotton picker. In 1967, Komsomolabad state farm fulfilled the plan and handed over 6300 tons of cotton to the state[17]. In the ninth five-year period (1971-1975), O. Khudoynazarov's brigade achieved a yield of 63 centners per hectare. This was the largest indicator in the region[1].

Sh. Kudratov and O. The experience of advanced mechanizers like Khudoinazarov accelerated the complex mechanization of protected lands. Bozor Holliyev, Normo'min Norboev, Ubaidullo Muhammadiev and others were able to create an opportunity to harvest 37-42 centners per hectare in their brigades. In the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, master mechanics such as Svetlana Prodan, Juma Jhorakulov, Habib Khurramov, Khursand Kurbanov, Nazir Kasimov, Torakul Khudoykulov, among the well-known drivers of cotton picking machines, appeared [20].

Results and discussion

In 1968, according to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, Gagarin (now Muzrabot) district was established on the basis of newly established state farms in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, with Komsomolabad as its center. In the first year, cotton was planted on 17,600 hectares. In 1969, Gagarin district handed over 31,640 tons of cotton to the state [9]. Of this, 11,427 tons were delivered by the Yangiabad state farm [21], and 8,584 tons by the Komsomolabad state farm [19].

Before 1970, 46,365 hectares of land were appropriated in Sherabad and Bandikhon regions, and 7 state cotton farms were established. In 1970, Gagarin district handed over 38,000 tons of cotton to the state, increasing the yield to 22.6 centners per hectare. In 1970, all reserve state farms of the Sherabad steppe handed over 54,000 tons of cotton to the state. 386,000 tons of cotton were grown in the region [22].

Conclusion

By the middle of the 20th century, Uzbekistan became a major cotton-growing country. In 1950, Uzbekistan, which became the cotton raw material base for the Soviet Union, took the first place in the world in terms of high yield of cotton, despite being the northernmost country in the world that grows cotton. produced more cotton than all of them.

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