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Some Changes to Expand the Cotton Raw Material in Southern Uzbekistan in 20-30 Years of the XX Century

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Abstract:

This article analyses exact changes to expand the cotton raw material in Southern Uzbekistan in 20-30 years of the XX century. It notices the processes and the restoration of the irrigation system and improve water supply, nine water distribution networks and 64 mirob departments. This article glances development of new irrigation systems and study of water resources to expand irrigated lands.

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During the Civil War of the 1920s, an overabundance of labor obligations drastically changed the attitude of the people towards farming and irrigation. As a result of the abolition of private ownership of land and water, the irrigation system was disrupted and the cleaning of canals and ditches was abandoned. Beginning in 1925, thanks to the Soviet government's land-water reform, practical work began on the restoration of the irrigation system in the Surkhandarya oasis by hashar, the construction of new waterworks, and the improvement of water supply.

At the time of the national state delimitation, only 63,000 acres of irrigated land in the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis were cultivated.

After the Civil War, irrigation and land reclamation works were resumed in the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis, and as a result of the establishment of collective farms, special attention was paid to this area. In January 1925, the Soviet government created the Surkhandarya district to meet the demand for cotton and allocated 2,129,000 acres of land at its disposal. 52.5 thousand desiatins of this land area were suitable for irrigation. At the time of the formation of the district, the average area of a plow was 2.72 desiatins, a baron 9.49, a hoe and a belt 2.3, a sickle 1.70 desiatins.

In the Surkhan- Sherobod oasis in 1925, in order to speed up the restoration of the irrigation system and improve water supply, nine water distribution networks and 64 mirob departments were established. In 1925, the entire Surkhandarya oasis was divided into two water districts, and the Upper Surkhandarya district, which was the first water network, included the upper part of the oasis, Qoratog', Dashnobod, To'polang, Khojaipok, Dagdon, Khojaob-Qorasuv rivers and irrigation systems built on mountain springs. The first water network of Upper Surkhan district was called Yurchi, which consisted of 6 water areas, and the second water network was Sherobod water district, which consisted of 9 water distribution networks. In 1925, the first agricultural cooperative was established in the Surkhan- Sherobod oasis. In 1925-1926, 6 land reclamation companies were established in Surkhandarya district, Oqqo'rg'on, Dashnobod ,Shoqishloq, Hazorbog', Jarkurgan, Qorliq these kind of companies formed the initial stage of collectivization.

In 1926, the first ten "Qo'shchi Association " was formed in the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis, and their members made you 18080 people. In 1926, the first collective farm "Lenin's Way" was established in the village of Ozod, Sherobod district. The Soviet government provided long-term loans of 107,386 summs and short-term loans of 22,9614 soums to agriculture for the development of agriculture, development of new lands, construction and reconstruction of irrigation networks. The newly established Water Resources Department has carried out propaganda work among the water users of the oasis, appointing Surkhandarya water workers and water distributors on an elective basis.

Thus, for the first time in the Surkhan- Sherobod oasis, the mirobs were elected on the basis of special instructions, ie from the poorest peasants to the first aquaculture associations and mirobs. For example, in 1925-1926, the majority of those elected to the mirab were low-income and middle-class peasants, bringing their number to 348.

The first "Ameliorative Friendship Association" in the Surkhan- Sherobod oasis was established in November 1925. With the help of this association, residents of the village of Novshahar in the village of Oqkurgan were involved in a mass hashar to restore the Karasuv irrigation system to irrigate 450 acres of land.

In 1926, with the help of the Jarkurgan "Ameliorative Friendship Association", a lot of work was done to restore the main part of the Zang Canal, and 800 hectares of new land were developed. In 1927, the main part of the Termez canal was reconstructed, and as a result of the construction of a dam on the Surkhan River, 2 hydrometric water distributors were installed in Manguzar and Arpapoya. The Jaloyir and Oqtepa canals on the Surkhandarya River and the Jarkurgan-Zang dam have also been built and put into operation. In 1926, the first agro-center was established in Sherabad in order to develop the lands in the Surkhan-Sherobod region, to create and control irrigation and land reclamation networks. In this irrigation and reclamation agro-center 12 cotton growing areas, 5 bedding zones have been created and 3 tractors have been given to them. The Sherobod Irrigation and Land Reclamation

Network receives water from the Sherobod River and Amudarya rivers and mountain springs. In 1926, water was distributed to 28 main canals at a distance of 591 km through the water system taken from the Sherobod River. In addition, 6 canals with a length of 49 km were taken from the Amudarya system, and 50 canals with a length of 342 km were taken from the mountain spring system.

In 1926-1927, a great deal of work was done to expand the sown areas. At the end of 1926, in order to develop new lands, the main part of the Termez canal was reconstructed and a lot of work was done to drain the Termez-Yurchi swamps.

In the 1920s, at the initiative of the Surkhandarya "Ameliorative Friendship Associations", poor and middle-class farmers joined the "Qo'shchi Association". In 1927, the number of members of the "Union of Singers" reached 18,000.

As a result of work to restore irrigation systems and improve land water supply, in 1928 the area under crops increased to 65,000 hectares. In particular, the area of cotton was 12.5 thousand hectares. In 1928, 28 tractors were brought to the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis to develop new lands and improve the irrigation system, and an additional 400 hectares of land were developed. 92 specialists were trained in the tractor training course.

Existing land reclamation farms and the "Qo'shchi Association" have seriously started the establishment of collective farms in the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis. In 1926, the first agricultural cooperative was established in Sherobod district. Later they were organized in Pattakesar and Jarkurgan regions. The land-water reform carried out by the Soviet government met with strong opposition from the local population. Beginning in 1929, collectivization began to be accelerated on the basis of violence, that is, artificially. This was due to IV Stalin's article "The Year of the Great Turn" published in the newspaper "Pravda" on November 7, 1929. After that, certain measures were taken to develop new lands, expand the artificial irrigation system and launch new irrigation facilities. Because the Soviet government had taken a serious approach to the demand for cotton, realizing the need to develop new lands and build irrigation facilities. Therefore, in order to develop irrigation in Uzbekistan, the following specific tasks and measures have been developed:

- Development of new irrigation systems and study of water resources to expand irrigated lands;
- Formation of a single management organization in charge of irrigation and land reclamation, involvement of poor members of the "Qo'shchi Association" in the work of small irrigation networks;
- Establishment of reclamation companies and co-operatives, attention to the training of qualified irrigation technicians, including specialists from the local population, etc.;

As a result of the Soviet government's serious attention to collectivization, 250 collective farms were established in the Surkhan-Sherobod oasis in 1930, and the first machine tractor station (MTS) was established to improve the supply of agricultural machinery, combining 750 horsepower tractors.

In short, the above-mentioned work in the Surkhandarya oasis has had a profound effect on the future growth of the country's cotton production.

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