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THE HISTORY OF THE PROCESSES OF RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION OF LAND IN CENTRAL FERGHANA (1950-1991)

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Abstract: The article describes, using primary sources, the processes of reclamation and irrigation of virgin lands in Central Ferghana, as well as the formation of districts and state farms on these lands based on the policy of the cotton monopoly of the Soviet government, increasing the delivery of cotton to the Center and their negative consequences.

Key words: Central Ferghana, virgin lands, irrigation, state farm, Soviet government, cotton monoculture, agriculture, canal, land reclamation, "Ferghanavodstroy".

From the years of independence, there was a wide opportunity to objectively and scientifically research the history of irrigation and the development of arid lands in Uzbekistan. In particular, the presidential address of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Supreme Assembly on January 24, 2020 identified among the most important areas a number of urgent tasks such as taking the development of water industry to a new level, the widespread introduction of economical irrigation technologies to agriculture, the control of Water Resources and the automation of its accounting system. In this application, the following was stated: "in 2020, we will introduce water-saving technologies on 44 thousand hectares of land or on an area of almost 4 times more than last year. To do this, a subsidy of 300 billion will be allocated from the state budget. It is also necessary to automate the processes of management of water management facilities, the system of Water Control and its accounting. These issues should be reflected in the concept of Water Management Development..."[21.B.34] defined important tasks such as. Therefore, the study of the history of irrigation and appropriation was considered important at all times.

It is known that the Soviet government began to pay significant attention to the Fergana Valley, which was considered a favorable area for irrigation farming for the purposes of further development and reproduction of cotton cultivation in the Republic. The occupation began under the slogans "desert occupation-mercenary work". Based on these aspects, the fifth five-year (1951-1955).y.) plan and IX congress resolutions of the CP of Uzbekistan (B) held in 1952 highlighted further development of cotton, as well as expansion of the volume of irrigated land in the Fergana Valley and development of protected land as the main issues. In order to implement the above established tasks and the decisions of the USSR Council of ministers, an expanded resolution was adopted by the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan and the Republican government on September 16, 1952, which established

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practical tasks for the purpose of mastering the first and second shifts of the Central Fergana lands and for irrigation [27] B.126]. These decisions at the same time noted the appropriation of the steppe lands in Central Fergana in the volume of 36,000 ha from 1953 to 1958.

Many decisions were taken by the Soviet government on measures for the development of new lands in the republic and further development of the irrigation system. On November 16, 1952, according to the decision of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, irrigation of 65,000 hectares of new and protected lands of Central Fergana was considered [1.V.31]. Including Yozyovon and Kizil Tigin deserts - 30,000 ha; According to the Ulughnor canal system - 6,000 ha; according to the Okhunboboev canal system - 14,000 hectares; 15,000 hectares of protected and neglected lands in Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions. From the fifth five-year period (1951-1955), the development of reserve lands of Central Fergana began [7.V.3]. An appeal was received regarding the involvement of the youth of the republic in the implementation of this event. Because only in 1954 - 1958, 600,000 should be appropriated in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In response to the appeal, 1700 young people came in 1954 to develop the Central Fergana reserve lands [8. B.35].

The decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU "On the further development of cotton cultivation in the Uzbek SSR in 1954-1958" [3] on February 9, 1954 provided for the development and irrigation of 142,000 hectares of land in the Fergana Valley, including 116,000 hectares in Central Fergana. In particular, from 1950 to 1954, 2,803 hectares of land were appropriated in Boz district, and 2,960 hectares of new land were appropriated in 1953-1958 [22]. It was shown that the gross area of Central Fergana is 532,400 ha, including the net (net) area of 363,700 ha, of which 190,500 ha of appropriated land existed until January 1, 1953 [26.B.28]. It was recognized by the Inter-Kolkhoz Soviet that from 1953 to 1956, the "Ferganavodstroy" trust carried out significant work on the development of reserves and gray lands in Central Fergana [7.V.5].

According to the decision of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated October 20, 1953 "On the expansion of irrigated land in the Uzbek SSR and measures for the further development of water management", the increase of irrigated areas in Namangan region in 1958 was 38,000 ha compared to 1952 ratio were compared and reviewed. The growth of these areas in Central Fergana lands was 28,000 hectares, and 25,000 hectares were to be ready for planting in 1953-1955. In Central Fergana, the total area of reserves and gray lands under development since January 1, 1953 is 173.2 thousand, including 89.6 thousand in Fergana region, 83.6 thousand in Andijan region [13]. During 1953-1955, reserve land in Gulbog state farm amounted to 1.6 thousand, new land to 6.3 thousand, and new land to Damkol new irrigation massif to 3.5 thousand. From one hectare of land of the collective farms established on appropriated lands, 8-10 tons of cotton was harvested [14].

According to the results of the works that were planned to be carried out by the construction organizations according to the 1955 plan, not a single object was completed and was not put into

operation. Preparation of new lands in terms of irrigation and melioration was carried out on an area of 50,669 ha, including 21,092 ha in Fergana region, 13,862 ha in Andijan region, and 15,672 ha in Namangan region. 27,332 hectares of land was considered ready for irrigation and melioration, of which 17,592 hectares are reserve lands [1.V.2].

According to the plan, 50753.3 thousand rubles were allocated for the irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands for ten years, i.e. for 1953-1963, in practice 40425.8 thousand rubles were spent. 35309.9 thousand in the plan and 20170.9 thousand in practice from the indivisible fund of collective farms; 15,444.4 thousand rubles were spent from the state budget in the plan, and 20,254.9 thousand rubles were spent in practice. In 1953-1960, collective farms of Andijan region paid 38.8 mln. 26.8 million rubles for irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands. ruble was introduced, or it was 69.2%. In 1961, payments according to the plan amounted to 4346 thousand rubles, and by November 11 of this year collective farms contributed 1825 thousand rubles or 42% [25]. With an increase of 2%, this indicator was 24.9% in yield, 42.8% in gross yield [15.V.36]. It can be said that all the above activities and efforts were carried out in the republic with the aim of developing cotton production.

In Central Fergana, a domestic farm network was built on a total of 75 thousand hectares. 100 million in Namangan region in 1954. m³ Kosonsoy water reservoir was put into operation. The commissioning of this reservoir made it possible to irrigate the low-water districts around Namangan. In the Fergana valley, the Karadaryoda-Teshiktash dam, and the Sokh river-Sarigorgan and Kokan water nodes were created, these nodes improved the use of water on more than 100,000 hectares of land in the districts around Kokan. 650 mln. of the funds allocated for the construction of water management in the republic in the draft of the national economy plan for 1955. It was planned to be increased to According to the balance sheet of the Ministry of Water Management of the UZSSR as of January 1 of this year, the volume of unfinished production in the republic is 409.6 million. amounting to 40.9 million rubles in the first half of the year. objects in the amount of rubles were put into use. At the same time, the balance of unfinished construction in this year amounted to 368.7 mln. Among the organizations that did not use these funds in large amounts were the following: Namangan Regional Irrigation System Administration - 73.4 mln. Rubles, Mirzachol construction directorate - 64.8 mln. Rubles, Kuyimozor construction directorate - 37.4 mln. rubles and Fergana Regional Irrigation System Administration - 31.1 mln. rubles.

On March 18, 1957, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, issued an order "On strengthening the irrigation and development of the lands of Central Fergana" [2]. Based on it, the plan for irrigation and economic development of Central Fergana lands in the period of 1956-1961 established 80,000 hectares of reserves and gray lands, including 32,000 ha in Fergana region, 28,000 ha in Andijan region, In Namangan region - it consisted of 20,000 hectares. On August 17, 1957, the complex scheme of economic development and irrigation of new lands in Central Fergana was discussed at the meeting of the technical council in the presence of the chairman of the executive committee of Andijan region. At the meeting, it was noted that the scheme

of irrigation and development of new lands took 173.2 thousand, of which 36.4 thousand in Andijan region, 49.7 thousand in Namangan region, and 87.1 thousand in Fergana region [10].

On March 18, 1958, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted the decision "On the development of new and reserve (waste) land for the harvest of 1958." According to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 1957, preparation for the development of new and reserve lands for the harvest of 1958, it was noted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR that 36,200 hectares of land in the republic's regions and the Karakalpakstan ASSR are being unsatisfactorily developed. As of March 10, 1958, only 25,000 ha of irrigation and melioration were prepared, and according to the plan, the planning of 17,200 ha of area was carried out from 29,000 ha [8]. Executive Committees of Fergana, Namangan and Andijan regions were assigned the task of canceling all debts of collective farms and ensuring indebtedness to the Inter-Kolkhoz Soviet for the construction of the Central Fergana Waterworks.

On April 21, 1958, the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted the decision "On strengthening the work on irrigation and development of new and protected lands in Central Ferghana" [15.V.95]. According to the 1957 plan, an area of 12,600 ha was to be prepared for irrigation and melioration by the Ministry of Water Management of the USSR and its "Ferganavodstroy" construction trust, and instead 4,600 ha was prepared.

As of January 1, 1959, 377,826.00 thousand rubles of capital funds were prepared for the operation of all Central Fergana facilities, of which only 172,644.64 thousand rubles were allocated for operation [4]. On January 23 of this year, the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted the decision "On approval of the program of construction work on irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands in 1959." According to this established plan, the amount of irrigated land in the Central Fergana massif was planned to be 13,000, but in practice it was 10,230, including 7,228 for planting in 1959 [24.V.232]. On August 3, 1959, the Central Committee of the CP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted the decision "On irrigation and development of reserve and gray lands in Central Fergana in 1959-1965" [9.V.48]. On the basis of this decision, a large amount of work was carried out to further increase the water supply of the Central Fergana regions and improve land reclamation. "More than 36,000 hectares of gray and neglected abandoned land were included in the agricultural turnover, more than 250 km of highways were built, and 22 collective farm settlements were established" [16].

On November 9 of this year, in accordance with the above decision, the Andijan Regional Department of Agriculture announced the order "On the irrigation and development of reserve and gray lands in Central Fergana in 1959-1965"[5], and 24.8 hectares of land to be newly developed in Central Fergana in 1959-1965 the task of land preparation was approved by district [17]. During 1959, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of the UZSSR was tasked with reviewing the main scheme of

irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands and its projects on separate areas, expanding the area of project farms by 2.0 - 2.5 thousand ha [9.V.52].

On March 18, 1960, the Ministry of Water Management of the UzSSR announced the order "On the program of construction work on irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands in 1960" [19.V.31]. In this order, the plan of the Ministry of Water Management of the UZSSR to provide the facilities of Central Fergana with capital funds was established, and the provision of funds to the "Ferganavodstroy" trust in the amount of 111,151 thousand rubles in 1960 was approved. On March 21, 1960, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR issued an order "On the approval of construction work programs for irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands in 1960" [21]. In this order, based on the decision of the Council of Ministers of the KP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uz SSR on March 9, 1960, the following was approved, including the allocation of funds in the amount of 187,156 thousand rubles in 1960 to the program of construction works on irrigation and development of Central Ferghana lands. On July 14, 1960, the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On the implementation of the plan for the payment of funds from the indivisible fund of collective farms for construction works on irrigation and development of new lands" was supposed to spend 43,210 thousand rubles on construction works by the inter-collective soviet, but in practice only 17,874 thousand rubles were used. "Ferganavodstroy" trust invested 10,629,000 rubles out of 22,400,000 rubles for the construction of water management [15.V.28].

On May 12, 1961, the Central Committee of the KP of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted the decision "On the development of reserve lands in Central Ferghana" [23]. In this decision, the Ministry of Water and Agriculture of the UZSSR, the Andijan regional party committee and the regional executive committee approved the proposal to end all irrigation works in Central Fergana lands in 1965. From 1953 to 1961, 60,600 ha of land was prepared for irrigation and melioration, and in 1960, 41,000 ha were planted in collective farms and state farms [6].

In 1961-1965, irrigation of all remaining reserve lands in the area of 122.2 thousand hectares of Central Fergana lands, completion of general works in Fergana region - 67.8 thousand hectares and Andijan region - 54.4 thousand hectares [24.V.237] based on the decision on the development of Central Ferghana lands in terms of agriculture and irrigation-melioration was prepared. All Central Ferghana lands were prepared in terms of irrigation and melioration in the total volume of 122.2 thousand ha. This is a much higher indicator in the field of land preparation for irrigation and melioration compared to previous years. Agricultural development works in 1961-1965 totaled 101,000, of which 60,200 belonged to collective farms and 40,800 to economically appropriated state farms [12].

In a short period of time, the following proposals of regional organizations were accepted in 1961-1966, taking into account the development of reserves and gray lands in Central Fergana and the possibilities of collective farms in the Fergana Valley. According to it, in the Fergana region, existing 20,300 hectares of state cotton farms and another 17,300 hectares of state farms will be established,

and 8,600 hectares of existing state farms and 20,600 hectares of state farms will be established in Andijan region [18].

Until July 1, 1961, the Inter-Kolkhoz Soviet worked in the regions of Fergana and Andijan on irrigation and development of Central Fergana lands. In 1960, the Inter-Kolkhoz Soviet 7710 ha discussed the issue of preparation of land for irrigation and melioration. 2,240 of them belong to Andijan region, 5,470 to Fergana region. In the report of 1961, only 6333 ha of land in Fergana region was prepared for irrigation and melioration [19.V.21]. Of that, 5030 were allocated for initial preparation of reserve lands, and 1303 were allocated for repeated works on previously prepared lands. In the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on September 2, 1962, development and irrigation works in the Fergana and Andijan regions of the UZSSR, that is, in the lands of Central Fergana, were envisaged [20]. Over the past years, a significant amount of work has been done in Central Fergana. 60,000 new lands were brought into agricultural circulation, 22 new collective farms and 2 cotton state farms were founded, many irrigation and drying collective farms, highways and collective farms and state farms for 26 settlements were established.

The Soviet government turned its attention to the Ferghana Valley, which had a favorable climate and conditions for growing cotton. For these purposes, construction of irrigation facilities and maintenance of existing ones have intensified. In particular, in the early years, the water consumption of the Big Fergana canal was 100 m³/s, but as a result of two reconstructions, in 1956, its water carrying capacity was increased to 185 m³/s. In 1962, after the construction of the main structure on the Norin River, it was increased to 211 m³/s.

In 1955-1959, 9 pumping stations supplying water to 10,000 hectares of land were put into operation in the Fergana Valley. In 1957, in order to further increase the harvest of agricultural crops in the Yangikurgan district of the Namangan region, a two-channel "Pakhtalikkol" pumping station with a water consumption of 300 liters per second was built on the Northern Fergana canal to irrigate 325 hectares of land in the former "Pakhtalikkol" state farm. In 1958, as a result of the liquidation of the "Pakhtalikkol" state farm, its land was distributed in the following order: 136 ha were given to the collective farm "Leningrad" for planting cotton, and 189 ha were given to the auxiliary farms of the "Pakhtalikkol" subsanatorium. The pumping station was given to this hospital with a balance value of about 150,000.

On December 2, 1957, the Party Committee of Fergana Region thoroughly considered the issue of "Reconstruction of the Great Fergana Canal" and as a result of the reconstruction and construction of this water-giving canal, its water carrying capacity increased to 175 m³ instead of 100 m³, as provided for in the reconstruction norm. In the first year of using the canal, 23,000 ha were watered, and in 1959, this figure increased to 125,000 ha. In 1957-1958, the largest irrigation facility in the republic - the Kokan hydroelectric plant was built on the Sokh river. This hydro-structure made it possible to supply water to 60,000 irrigated areas in the Ko'kan group district. At the end of 1958, the central

section of the Big Fergana canal, 43 km long, was reconstructed, and its water carrying capacity was increased to 30 m³/sec.

Until 1964, more than 2,000 km of various canals, more than 2,000 km of underground canal-pipes and collectors, and more than 7,000 hydrotechnical structures were built in the newly irrigated massifs of Central Fergana [11. B.48]. According to the decision of the Central Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 21, 1964 "On preparation of new and gray land for planting in 1965" by the Fergana Regional Rural Executive Committee during the period of planting new land in the region in 1965 - 6093, of which 984 came from agricultural turnover in 1964, 3958 ha were prepared for planting in Central Ferghana, and new preparation work was carried out - 1151 ha [24.V.67].

The construction of the Karkidon reservoir in Fergana region began in 1962 and was completed in October 1967. The area of this water reservoir in natural conditions is 9.65 km², which is 200 million. m³ was able to collect water. It was built on the river Kuvasy (the tributaries of the Isfayramsoy river) and has a useful capacity of 218.4 m³. 3.4 million to the dam. m³ gravel-sandy soil, 2.4 mln. m³ of sand soil was poured, 60 thousand m³ of concrete and reinforced concrete were laid. With the commissioning of the reservoir, 69,000 irrigated lands of Andijan and Fergana regions, which drank water from the Southern Fergana canal, improved their livelihoods.

Based on the decision of the Council of Ministers of the former USSR on March 15, 1963, the Andijan reservoir was established. It was implemented at the expense of the central state budget of the former Union. In 1969 (at the price of that year), the total cost of this facility was 332.5 million. amounting to 297.0 million rubles. funds in the amount of rubles were appropriated [26]. During 15 years (1966-1980), many irrigation works were completed in Fergana region. In particular, "More than 42,200 ha of central Ferghana's land has been appropriated. Cultivated areas reached almost 300 thousand ha. During this period, Karkidon and Korgontepa reservoirs were built" [27]. In 1977, the council of "Namanganvodstroy" trust set the task of acquiring 460 new lands in the first quarter of this year. In particular, as of February 8 of this year, 40 hectares of newly irrigated land were developed on the second line of the M-1 canal, and 4.9 km of pipes were laid. In the first ten days of February, instead of 57,000 rubles, construction and assembly work was completed for 16,000 rubles or 28%. In particular, the work on the irrigated lands of the Komsomol collective farm of Zadaryo (Mingbulok) district with an area of 184 ha, which was planned to be handed over in February, was not fully completed. In Boz District, which was established as a reserve, 40 hectares of land were developed in the eleventh month of 1978, land reclamation of 1442 hectares was improved, capital planning was carried out on 662 hectares of land, irrigation networks on 1100 hectares of land were reconstructed, 14 km of roads were built and gravelled, and 16.5 km were closed. the ditch was built and commissioned.

During 15 years (1966-1980) many irrigation works were completed in Fergana region of Central Fergana. In particular, "More than 42,200 ha of central Fergana land has been appropriated. Cultivated

areas reached almost 300 thousand ha. During this period, Karkidon, Kurgantepa reservoirs were built" [28].

In conclusion, the studied period, i.e. in 1950-1991, the high development of irrigation works in the Central Fergana reserve lands, the focus on agriculture, especially the cotton sector, led to the development of the policy of cotton monopoly in the region. In the Fergana valley, previously unused reserves and gray lands were developed and irrigated on a large scale. However, in the past period, the decisions issued by the government bodies regarding the development of reserves and gray lands, and the allocation of capital funds to them, were not implemented in many places. In particular, the capital funds allocated for the development of reserve lands were not used properly and it caused a number of negative aspects.

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