JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 05
MONTHLY JOURNALS

ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390
IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

THE ACTIVITY OF CHURCHERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURKHAN-SHEROBAD DESERT

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Annotation: In the article, as it is known from the history of our country, at a time when the Soviet government was rapidly developing new lands to carry out the cotton monopoly policy, attention was also paid to the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts of the Surkhandarya region. This article describes the activities of selfless farmers who worked to develop the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, the difficulties and problems of that time, and their achievements.

Key words: Surkhan-Sherabad deserts, aggregate, Sherabad canal, state farm.

In the context of globalization and the integration of the international economy, special attention is paid to the study of problematic processes related to the agrarian sector and migration of the population. In particular, according to the UN Economic and Social Council, solving the problems that have arisen in the process of regulating legal and illegal migrations between countries of the world in order to provide employment and ensure the daily needs of the population and the desire of the population to areas with comfortable living conditions is becoming an urgent issue today.

The agrarian policy implemented by the Soviet government in order to develop cotton growing in the republic had as a strategic goal the expansion of cotton areas by developing new lands and obtaining a bountiful harvest of cotton. To achieve this goal, it was intended to develop the Mirzachul, Central Fergana, Karshi and Surkhan-Sherabad deserts and turn these lands into large raw material bases for cotton cultivation, thereby satisfying the demand for cotton.

To provide water to the Kyzyrik and Sherabad deserts, a 100-km-long Sherabad motor-main canal was built[1]. As a result, the development of the Kyzyrik deserts also accelerated. Along with the development of the desert, social and household communication networks, economic and cultural facilities, residential and road networks were also built. Cotton was first planted on the first cultivated areas in the desert.

The first stage of the pumping station supplying water to the Sherabad machine-main canal was put into operation, and agricultural land was formed on the first 11,000 hectares of land. People from Sherabad, Angor, Denov and Sariosiyo districts moved to the Kyzyryk steppes and began farming[2].

In order to develop the Sherabad desert, the South Surkhan reservoir, the Sherabad main canal and the pumping station were built.

The construction of the main canal began in 1966. In the same year, the installation of pumps began, and the first unit was put into operation. With the help of the unit, water was pumped into the desert, several thousand hectares of land were developed, and the soil moisture was brought to normal. State farms No. 6 and 7 were built in the desert.

[1] Surkhandarya Regional State Archive 474 funds, 1 list, 61 cases, 25 sheets

[2] Surkhandarya Regional State Archive 474 funds, 1 list, 61 cases, 25 sheets

In 1967, the second unit was put into operation, and in October 1968, the flying unit. The pumping station discharges water from the South Surkhan reservoir into the steppe along the Sherabad canal. About 4 million soums were spent on the construction of the pumping station.

Thanks to the 3 existing units, grain was grown on 2,000 hectares at the "Boysun" state farm, 2,000 hectares at the "Sayrob" state farm, 1,500 hectares at the "Sherobod" state farm, 1,200 hectares at the "Rabot" state farm, and vegetables were grown on 500 hectares at the "Lenin Yo'li" state farm. 700-800 hectares of reserved land were developed at state farms Nos. 6 and 7, and high cotton yields were obtained.

Engineering and technical personnel such as Jura Qodirov, Abdimomin Toshmurodov, and Tursun Bajakov, as well as machinists such as Nazar Quvvatov, Boron Umarov, Holli Tokhtayev, and Ahmad Qodirov, worked on the construction of the main canal.[3]

In August 1960, the number of immigrants to the Surkhon-Sherobod steppe increased day by day. Along with many others, the Anor Murtazaeva family moved from the “Rabot” state farm in the Boysun district to the brigade headed by Tora Abdurakhmonov in the 2nd section of the “Yangiobod” state farm, the first farm established in the Sherobod steppe. The steppe conditions were difficult. However, the steppe people worked productively, despite the heat of summer and the severe cold of winter. As a result, the harvest was much better. In the steppe conditions, a much larger crop was harvested than planned. In 1967, the yield in the 2nd section of the “Yangiobod” state farm was 18 centners. That year, Anor Murtazayeva made a worthy contribution to the implementation of the plan by picking 6 tons of cotton during the season, and by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, she was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for her fruitful work in the development of protected and waste lands.[4]

In 1967, Khurram Mamatkulov read in the newspaper about the newly established Lenin Yoli state farm in the Kyzyrik desert of Sherabad, left his beautiful garden and house in the Jarkurgan district and moved to a new place. The state farm director appointed him as the head of the brigade. The brigade worked hard, sowing seeds on 67 hectares of gray land. The 8-member team of the brigade, not backing down from the harshness and heat of the desert, did a lot of work to improve the soil structure of the new land. In the first year, the brigade workers harvested 19.5 centners of grain per hectare instead of the planned 10 centners, fulfilling the plan by 195 percent.[5]

Since 1971, Kashkadarya residents have also begun to participate in the development of the Kyzyryk steppe. More than 100 peasant families from the Dehqanabad region settled on the territory of the K. Rahimov state farm. In 1972, a group of families from the Dehqanabad region moved to the newly established state farm called "Progress".

Several residential buildings, barracks, schools, kindergartens, trade and consumer service outlets, car and tractor parks and other economic enterprises were built on the territory of these farms.

In short, the development of the steppe here, the expansion of arable land, the formation of infrastructure - all this required a lot of work. It was carried out at the expense of the people's tireless labor and the expenditure of a lot of material resources.

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[3] “Yangiabad” newspaper. January 14, 1969

[4] “Yangiabad” newspaper. January 25, 1969. Cho’l mardlar maydoni-ushalgan orzu

[5] "Yangiabad" newspaper. February 6, 1969. Cho’lchuvarlar g’ayrati

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