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## МУНДАРИЖА / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ / CONTENT

<b>1. Ўқтамжон Абдуллаев</b> ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ЖАНУБИЙ ВИЛОЯТЛАРИДАГИ УМУМИЙ ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАР МУАММОСИ (1991-2010 ЙИЛЛАР).....	4
<b>2. Собир Абдуназаров</b> ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЁШЛАРГА ОИД ДАВЛАТ СИЁСАТИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ БАҲОЛАШ МЕЗОНЛАРИ.....	10
<b>3. Валишер Абиров, Иломиддин Мамаюсупов</b> ЖАНУБИЙ ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ЭТНИК ҚАТЛАМЛАРИГА ДОИР.....	22
<b>4. Акмал Базарбаев</b> ТУРКИСТОНДА МУСТАМЛАКА МАЪМУРИЯТИНИНГ ЕРГА ДОИР СИЁСАТИ (1867-1900 ЙИЛЛАР).....	33
<b>5. Ойбек Исаев</b> СУРХОН ВОҲАСИГА ОИД ТАЪЛИМ МАСАЛАЛАРИНИНГ АРХИВ ҲУЖЖАТЛАРИДА ЁРИТИЛИШИ (1920-1930й).....	40
<b>6. Гулмира Каттаева</b> ЛЯПИС–ЛАЗУРИТ МАНЗИЛГОҲЛАРИ ВА УНИНГ ТАРҚАЛИШ ГЕОГРАФИЯСИ.....	46
<b>7. Nargiza Karimova</b> ZIRAVORLAR VA MAHSUS TA’M BERUVCHI VOSITALAR SAVDOSINING RIVOJLANISH TARIXI HAQIDA VA’ZI MASALALAR.....	54
<b>8. Дадахон Норқўзиёв</b> МУСТАҚИЛЛИК ЙИЛЛАРИДА ФАРҒОНА ВОДИЙСИДА ЭКОЛОГИК МУВОЗАНАТНИНГ ҲОЛАТИ ВА УНИНГ АҲОЛИ САЛОМАТЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ.....	60
<b>9. Мафтуна Рўзикулова</b> МАРКАЗИЙ ФАРҒОНАДА СУҒОРИШ ИНШООТЛАРИ ВА ДАВЛАТ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИНИНГ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИЛИШИ ТАРИХИ (XX АСРНИНГ 50-70-ЙИЛЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА).....	64
<b>10. Махмуджон Солиев</b> ДУКЧИ ЭШОН ҚЎЗҒОЛОНИ СОВЕТ ТАРИХШУНОСЛИГИДА.....	72
<b>11. Наргиза Ҳасанова</b> ОНАЛИК – ЗАМОНАВИЙ ШАРҚ АЁЛИНИНГ УЛКАН МАСЪУЛИЯТИ.....	76
<b>12. Махпурат Хуббалиева</b> БУДДА РОҲИБЛАРИНИНГ САЁҲАТНОМАЛАРИДА МАРКАЗИЙ ОСИЁ: VII – VIII АСРЛАР.....	85

# ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ LOOK TO THE PAST

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## МАРКАЗИЙ ФАРҒОНАДА СУҒОРИШ ИНШОТЛАРИ ВА ДАВЛАТ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИНИНГ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИЛИШИ ТАРИХИ (XX асрнинг 50-70-йиллари мисолида)

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### АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада Марказий Фарғонадаги ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш ва суғориш жараёнлари, шунингдек, совет Иттифоқи ҳукуматининг пахта яккахокимлиги сиёсати принциплари асосида пахта етиштиришга ихтисослашган туманлар ва совхозларнинг ташкил этилиши натижасида пахтани марказга етказиб бериш ва унинг салбий жиҳатлари бирламчи манбалар ёрдамида кўриб чиқилган. Фарғона, Андижон ва Наманган вилоятлари ҳудудларидаги кўриқ ерларни ўзлаштириш мақсадида 1953 йилда “Ферганаводстрой” маҳсус қурилиш трести ва Фарғона колхозлараро совети ташкил этилгани ва мазкур ташкилотлар ёрдамида янги ерларни ўзлаштириш соҳасида кўп ишлар қилингани очиб берилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** қишлоқ хўжалиги, Марказий Фарғона, кўриқ ерлар, суғориш, давлат хўжаликлари, жамоа хўжаликлари, пахта яккахокимлиги, канал, мелиорация, “Ферганаводстрой”.

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## ИСТОРИЯ СОЗДАНИЯ СОВХОЗОВ И ИРРИГАЦИОННЫХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ ФЕРГАНЕ (На примере 50-70-х годов XX века)

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматриваются процессы мелиорации и ирригации земель в Центральной Фергане, а также организация районов и совхозов в этих районах, специализирующихся на хлопководстве, на принципах хлопковой монополии, политики Советского правительства и повышения предоставления хлопка центру и его отрицательные результаты выясняются с помощью первоисточников. Для освоения целинных степных земель на территории

Ферганской, Андижанской и Наманганской областей в 1953 году были созданы Специальный строительный трест «Ферганаводстрой» и Ферганский межхозяйственный совет. При содействии этих организаций многое сделано в области освоения новых земель.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, Центральная Фергана, целинные земли, ирригация, совхозы, колхозы, хлопковая монополия, канал, мелиорация, «Ферганаводстрой».

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## THE HISTORY OF FOUNDATION STATE FARMS AND IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN CENTRAL FERGHANA (As an example 50-70-years of XX century)

### ABSTRACT

In the article, the processes of reclamation and irrigation of lands in Central Ferghana, as well as, organization of districts and state farms in these areas specialized to cotton - growing on the principles of cotton monopoly policy of the Soviet Government and increase of provision of cotton to the center and its negative results are elucidated with the help of primary sources. In order to develop virgin steppe lands on the territory of the Ferghana, Andizhan and Namangan regions, in 1953 the “Ferghanavodstroy” Special Construction Trust and the Ferghana Inter-collective Farm Council were formed. With the assistance of these organizations has done a lot in the field of new land development.

**Index Terms:** Agriculture, Central Ferghana, virgin lands, irrigation, state farms, collective farms, cotton monopoly, canal, land-reclamation, “Ferghanavodstroy”.

### 1. Introduction:

After the Independence of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the issue of objective and scientific study of the history of irrigation. In particular, the priorities of the Action Strategy for the modernization and accelerated development of agriculture in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 include “improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of reclamation and irrigation facilities, intensive approaches to agricultural production introduction of modern water and resource-saving agro-technologies, benefit from high-yield agricultural machinery” [21], [34] such important tasks. For this reason, the study of the history of irrigation and development has been considered important in all periods.

### 2. Methods:

The article uses such methods as scientific, historical, comparative analysis, problem-periodic, objectivity, structural-systematic analysis and Oral history. The scientific significance of the research is reflected in the historical-comparative, problem-chronological methods of irrigation and land reclamation in the Central Ferghana region in 1950-1970.

In order to further develop and increase cotton production in the republic, the Soviet government began to pay special attention to the Ferghana Valley, which is a favorable area for irrigated agriculture. The development work began under the slogan as “Reclamation of the Steppe – the Mission for the Braves”.

### 3. Results and discussions:

In this regard, the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) and the resolutions of the IX Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in 1952, as well as the expansion of irrigated lands in the Ferghana Valley and the development of protected lands. were highlighted as issues. In order to implement the above tasks and the decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic adopted an expanded resolution on September 16, 1952, which set practical tasks for the development of the

first and second stages of Central Ferghana lands and irrigation. [1], [26]. These resolutions also noted the development of 36,000 hectares of desert lands in Central Ferghana from 1953 to 1958.

As in other parts of the country since the 1960s, Central Ferghana, a fertile area for cotton growing, has been subjected to “voluntary” forced relocation in order to develop its reserves and gray lands. as a result of unscientific development of irrigation works, the problem of staff turnover, salinization of irrigated lands in the developed areas charges related to the strengthening of the process of generalization is desirable to establish scientific-research works today.

The Soviet government took many measures to develop new lands in the republic and to further develop the irrigation system. According to the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of November 16, 1952, the irrigation of 65,000 new and protected lands in Central Ferghana was considered [1], [31]. Including the Yazyovan and Red Tigin deserts - 30,000 ha; On the Ulugnor canal system - 6,000 hectares; On the canal system named after Akhunboboev - 14,000 hectares; Protected and neglected lands covering 15,000 hectares in Ferghana, Andizhan and Namangan regions. From the fifth five-year period (1951-1955) the development of the reserve lands of Central Ferghana began [7], [3]. An appeal was received to involve the youth of the republic in the implementation of this event. Because only in 1954-1958 in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was to be developed 600 thousand hectares. In response to the appeal, in 1954, 1,700 young people came to develop the Central Ferghana reserve [8], [35]

The resolution of the centre Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU “On further development of cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR in 1954-1958” [3] of February 9, 1954 provided for the development and irrigation of 142,000 hectares in the Ferghana Valley, including 116,000 hectares in Central Ferghana. In particular, in Boz district from 1950 to 1954, 2803 hectares of land were developed, and in 1953-1958, 2960 hectares of new land were developed [22]. The total area of Central Ferghana was 532.4 thousand hectares, including 363.7 thousand hectares of net (net) area, of which as of January 1, 1953 there were 190.5 thousand hectares of developed land [26], [28]. It was acknowledged by the Inter-Kolkhoz Council that from 1953 to 1956 the Ferghanavodstroy Trust had carried out significant work on the development of protected and gray lands in Central Ferghana [7], [5].

According to the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of October 20, 1953 “On measures to expand irrigated lands and further development of water management in the Uzbek SSR”, the growth of irrigated lands in Namangan region in 1958 was 38.0 thousand hectares. ratio was compared and reviewed. The growth of these areas on the lands of Central Ferghana was 28.0 thousand hectares, and in this period in 1953-1955 should have been ready for planting 25.0 thousand. The total area of protected and gray lands in Central Ferghana since January 1, 1953 is 173.2 thousand hectares, including in Ferghana region - 89.6 thousand hectares, in Andizhan region - 83.6 hectares [13]. During 1953-1955, the reserve lands in the Gulbog state farm were 1.6 thousand hectares, new lands 6.3 thousand hectares, and new lands in the new irrigation area of Damkul 3.5 thousand hectares. Up to 8-10 quintals of cotton were harvested from one hectare of land of the collective farms established on the developed lands.

According to the results of the work planned to be carried out by the construction organizations under the 1955 plan, no object has been completed and handed over for operation. Irrigation and reclamation of new lands was carried out on an area of 50,669 hectares, including 21092 hectares in Ferghana region, 13862 hectares in Andizhan region and 15672 hectares in Namangan region. In terms of irrigation and reclamation, 27,332 hectares of land were considered ready, of which 17,592 hectares were protected lands [1], [2].

Therefore, 50753.3 thousand rubles were allocated for irrigation and development of the lands of Central Ferghana for ten years, ie for 1953-1963 according to the plan in practice 40425.8 thousand rubles were spent. Of this amount, 35,309.9 thousand from the indivisible fund of collective farms in the plan, 20170.9 thousand in practice; 15444.4 thousand rubles were spent from the state budget in the plan, and 20254.9 thousand rubles in practice. In 1953-1960, the planned

payments (contributions) of collective farms of Andizhan region amounted to 38.8 million. In practice, 26.8 million rubles were allocated for irrigation and development of Central Ferghana rubles or 69.2%. In 1961, the planned payments were 4,346,000 rubles, and by 11 November this year, collective farms had contributed 1,825,000 rubles, or 42% of the total [25]. An increase of 2%, the figure was 24.9% in yield and 42.8% in gross yield [15], [36]. It can be said that all the above measures and efforts were made in order to develop cotton growing in the country.

A total of 75,000 hectares of domestic economy have been built in Central Ferghana. In 1954 in the Namangan region 100 mln. The Kosonsoy reservoir was put into operation. The launch of this reservoir has made it possible to irrigate low-lying areas around Namangan. In the Ferghana Valley, the Teshiktash Dam on the Karadarya River, the Sarikurgan and Kokand water points on the Sokh River have been created, which will improve the use of water on more than 100,000 hectares in the districts around Kokand. According to the draft national economic plan for 1955, 650 million rubles will be allocated for the construction of water facilities in the republic. was intended to be multiplied by. According to the report of the Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR, as of January 1 this year, the volume of work in progress in the country amounted to 409.6 million tons, 40.9 million rubles in the first half of the year. rubles were put into operation. At the same time, the balance of unfinished construction this year amounted to 368.7 million. Among the organizations that did not use a large amount of these funds were: Namangan Regional Department of Irrigation - 73.4 mln. rubles, Mirzachul construction directorate - 64.8 mln. rubles, Kuyimozor Construction Directorate - 37.4 mln. rubles and Ferghana regional department of irrigation system - 31.1 mln. rubles.

In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of February 26, 1957, on March 18 this year the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR issued an order "On intensification of irrigation and development of Central Ferghana". According to it, the plan for irrigation and economic development of Central Ferghana for the period 1956-1961 - 80.0 thousand hectares of protected and gray lands, including 32.0 thousand hectares in Ferghana region, 28.0 thousand hectares in Andizhan region. In Namangan region - 20.0 thousand hectares. On August 17, 1957 under the chairman of the Executive Committee of Andizhan region a complex scheme of economic development and irrigation of new lands in Central Ferghana was considered at a meeting of the Technical Council. It was noted at the meeting that the scheme of irrigation and development of new lands covers 173.2 thousand hectares, of which in Andizhan region - 36.4 thousand hectares, in Namangan region - 49.7 thousand hectares, and in Ferghana region - 87.1 thousand hectares [10].

On March 18, 1958, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On the development of new and protected (waste) lands for the harvest of 1958". Preparation for the development of new and protected lands for the 1958 harvest According to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 1957, 36.2 thousand hectares of land in the regions and the Karakalpak ASSR are unsatisfactorily implemented. As of March 10, 1958, only 25,000 hectares of irrigation and land reclamation had been prepared, and 17.2 thousand hectares of the planned 29,000 hectares had been prepared [8]. The Ferghana, Namangan and Andizhan regional executive committees were tasked with paying off all the debts of the kolkhozes and securing the debts of the Inter-Kolkhoz Council for the Construction of the Central Ferghana Waterworks.

On April 21, 1958, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On intensification of work on irrigation and development of new and protected lands in Central Ferghana" [15], [95]. According to the 1957 plan, 12.6 thousand hectares were to be prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR and its Ferghanavodstroy construction trust for irrigation and reclamation, and instead 4.6 thousand hectares were prepared.

As of January 1, 1959, 377826.00 thousand rubles of capital had been prepared for the operation of the entire Central Ferghana facilities, of which only 172644.64 thousand rubles had been allocated for operation. On January 23 this year, the Central Committee of the Communist

Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution “On approval of the program of construction work on irrigation and development of Central Ferghana in 1959”. According to this established plan, the growth of irrigated lands in the Central Ferghana massif was planned at 13,000 ha, and in practice at 10,230 ha, including 7,228 ha for sowing in 1959 [24], [232]. On August 3, 1959, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution “On irrigation and development of protected and gray lands in Central Ferghana in 1959-1965” [9], [48]. On the basis of this decision, a large amount of work has been done to further increase the water supply of Central Ferghana and improve the reclamation of lands. “More than 36,000 hectares of abandoned gray and neglected lands have been put into agricultural use, more than 250 km of highways have been built, and 22 collective farm settlements have been built” [16].

On November 9 of this year, in accordance with the above decision, the Andizhan Regional Department of Agriculture issued an order “On irrigation and development of protected and gray lands in Central FergHana in 1959-1965” [5], 24.9 hectares of newly developed in Central Ferghna in 1959-1965. The task of preparing the land was approved by districts [17]. The Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources of the USSR were tasked with reviewing the general scheme of irrigation and development of Central Ferghana lands in 1959 and its projects on separate areas, expanding the area of project farms by 2.0-2.5 thousand hectares [9], [52].

On March 18, 1960, the Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR issued an order “On the program of construction work on irrigation and development of the lands of Central Ferghana in 1960” [19], [31]. This order established a plan for the capital financing of the facilities of Central Ferghana of the Ministry of Water Resources of the USSR and approved the financing of the trust “Ferghanavodstroy” in 1960 in the amount of 111,151 thousand rubles. On March 21, 1960, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR issued an order “On approval of construction programs for irrigation and development of the lands of Central Ferghana in 1960” [21]. According to the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR of March 9, 1960, the following was approved, including 187,156,000 rubles in 1960 for the program of construction work on irrigation and development of Central Ferghana. The decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of July 14, 1960 “On the implementation of the plan of payment of funds from the indivisible fund of collective farms for irrigation and development of new lands” required 43,210,000 rubles to be spent on construction by the inter-collective farm council. The Ferghanavodstroy invested 10,629,000 rubles out of 22,400,000 rubles in the construction of water facilities [15], [28].

On May 12, 1961, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution “On the development of protected lands in Central Ferghana”. In this resolution, the Ministries of Water and Agriculture of the USSR, the Andizhan Regional Party Committee and the Regional Executive Committee approved a proposal to complete all work on irrigation in Central Ferghana in 1965. From 1953 to 1961, 60.6 thousand hectares of land were prepared for irrigation and reclamation, of which 41.0 thousand hectares were cultivated on collective and state farms in 1960 [6].

In 1961-1965, according to the decision to complete the general work on the remaining 122.2 thousand hectares of Central Ferghana lands, 67.8 thousand hectares in Ferghana region and 54.4 thousand hectares in Andizhan region. was mastered in terms of farming and prepared in the irrigation-reclamation mode [24], [237]. The figures show that the entire territory of Central Ferghana has been prepared for irrigation and land reclamation in the amount of 122.2 thousand hectares. This is a much higher rate than in previous years in the field of irrigation and land reclamation. Agricultural development in 1961-1965 totaled 101,000 hectares, of which 60.2 thousand hectares belonged to collective farms, and 40.8 hectares to economically developed state farms [12].

In a short period of time, taking into account the development of protected and gray lands in Central Ferghana, as well as the potential of collective farms in the Ferghana Valley, the following proposals of regional organizations were adopted in 1961-1966. According to him, in Ferghana

region there will be cotton state farms on 20.3 thousand hectares of protected lands and two state farms on 17.3 thousand hectares, in Andizhan region there will be 8.6 thousand hectares of existing state farms and 20.6 thousand hectares of state farms [18].

Until July 1, 1961, the Inter-Kolkhoz Council for Irrigation and Development of Central Ferghana worked in Ferghana and Andizhan regions. In 1960, the issue of irrigation and reclamation preparation of lands for the Inter-Kolkhoz Soviet 7710 was discussed. Of this, 2,240 are in Andizhan region and 5,470 in Ferghana region. The 1961 report showed that in the Ferghana region alone, 6,333 hectares of land were prepared for irrigation and reclamation [19], [21]. Of this, 5030 ha were allocated for the initial preparation of protected lands, and 1303 ha for the recultivation of previously prepared lands. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of September 2, 1962 provided for the development and irrigation of the Ferghana and Andizhan regions of the USSR, ie in the lands of Central Ferghana [20]. Significant work has been done in Central Ferghana over the years. 60,000 hectares of new land were put into agricultural use, 22 new kolkhozes and 2 state farms were established, many irrigation and drying kolkhozes, highways and kolkhozes and state farms for 26 settlements were built.

The Soviet government turned its attention to the Ferghana Valley, which had a favorable climate and conditions for growing cotton. To this end, the construction and repair of irrigation facilities will be intensified. In particular, in the first years the water consumption of the Greater Ferghana Canal was  $100 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$ , but as a result of two series of reconstructions in 1956 its capacity was increased to  $185 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$ . In 1962, after the construction of the main structure on the Naryn River, it reached  $211 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s}$ .

In 1955-1959, 9 pumping stations were put into operation in the Ferghana Valley, supplying water to 10,000 hectares of land. In 1957, in order to further increase the yield of agricultural crops in Yangikurgan district of Namangan region, a two-pipe pumping station "Pakhtalikkol" was built in the North Ferghana Canal to irrigate 325 hectares of land in the former state farm "Pakhtalikkol" at a cost of 300 liters per second. As a result of the liquidation of the Pakhtalikkol state farm in 1958, its lands were distributed as follows: Leningrad collective farm was given 136 hectares for cotton planting and Pakhtalikkol tubsanatorium auxiliary farms were given 189 hectares. The pumping station was transferred to this sanatorium with a book value of about 150 thousand.

On December 2, 1957, the Ferghana Regional Party Committee considered the issue of "Reconstruction of the High Ferghana Canal" and as a result of the reconstruction and construction of this canal, its water capacity increased to  $175 \text{ m}^3$  instead of the standard  $100 \text{ m}$ . In the first year of operation of the canal, 23,000 hectares of land drank water from it, and in 1959 this figure increased to 125,000 hectares. In 1957-1958, the Kokand hydroelectric power station was built on the Sokh River, the largest irrigation facility in the country. This hydropower plant has provided water to 60,000 hectares of irrigated land in the Kokand region. At the end of 1958, a 43 km long section of the Greater Ferghana Canal was reconstructed, bringing its water capacity to  $30 \text{ m}^3 / \text{sec}$ .

By 1964, more than 2,000 km of various canals, more than 2,000 km of underground canals and collectors, and more than 7,000 hydraulic structures had been built in the new irrigated areas of Central Ferghana. [11], [48] According to the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 1964 "On preparation of new and gray lands for planting in 1965", the Ferghana regional rural executive committee increased the growth of new lands in 1965 to 6093, of which 984 in 1964 from agricultural turnover, 3958 ha were prepared for sowing in Central Ferghana, and new preparatory work was carried out in the amount of 1151 ha [24], [67].

Construction of the Karkidon reservoir in the Ferghana region began in 1962 and was completed in October 1967. The area of this natural reservoir is  $9.65 \text{ km}^2$ , which is  $200 \text{ mln. m}^3$  was able to collect water. It was built on the river Quvasoy (tributaries of the Isfayramsay River) with a useful capacity of  $218.4 \text{ m}^3$ .  $3.4 \text{ mln. m}^3$  gravel-sandy soil,  $2.4 \text{ mln. m}$  of sand was poured, 60 thousand m of concrete and reinforced concrete were laid. With the commissioning of the reservoir, it will be possible to provide water to 69,000 hectares of irrigated land in Andizhan and Ferghana regions, which drink water from the South Ferghana Canal.

According to the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Union dated March 15, 1963, the Andizhan reservoir was built. It was done at the expense of the central state budget of the former Union. In 1969 (at the cost of that year) the total cost of the facility was \$ 332.5 million. rubles, which in practice amounted to 297.0 mln. rubles were disbursed [26]. In 1966, there were 5,590 hectares of arable land in Boz district, and the work on the development of new lands was carried out unsatisfactorily. In particular, over the past five years, 2,880 new lands have been developed in the district, and 6 mln. rubles were spent [27]. As a result of such poor quality work, 2258 hectares of land in the district farms were lost from agricultural turnover. It is especially unfortunate that 241-351 hectares of land in Kalinin and Mingbulak state farms, Ulugnor state farm and Zhdanov state farm have been withdrawn from agricultural use. If in 1966 678 hectares of land were to be developed, the plan in this area was 98% fulfilled. In such farms as “Mingbulak” and “Party XX Congress” the land development plan was fulfilled by 86-74%.

In addition, the Gulbog state farm in the valley received 3,000 tons for the 1964 harvest. compost and 10 thousand ton by fertilizing and increasing yields. Ferghanavodstroy Trust also provided practical assistance in the implementation of irrigation works. At the beginning of 1962, the number of employees working in its first trust was 3,672. In 1961, 2,678 employees, including 1,182 mechanics, 653 builders, 341 repairmen, 502 drivers and 229 engineers and technicians worked in the Andijanvodstroy trust system, which operates in the valley with new powerful equipment. In 1953-1963, 72.54 thousand hectares of gray lands in Central Ferghana were irrigated and prepared for irrigation and land reclamation. More cotton and grain were grown here. Prefabricated structures have been widely used in the construction and maintenance of the Central Ferghana waterworks. In particular, in 1953-1961, construction companies carried out 253,748 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete and reinforced concrete works. The expansion of High Ferghana Canal, which is a major hydropower project, has helped to develop the reserve lands. After the reconstruction of the canal, its water capacity was almost doubled, from 100 to 188 m<sup>3</sup> per second. In addition, in a short period of time, about 18,700 hectares of irrigated land in the Khanabad tributary and 27,200 hectares of the Kyzyltepa canal were built and put into operation. Also during this period, Sherkurgan, North, Pogranichniy, Damkul, Akaltin, North Baghdad and many other large collectors were built. It was during these years that the use of machines in water management in the valley became popular. For example, in Andizhan region in 1952, about 40% of excavations were carried out, and in 1960-1965, 73-89% were carried out using machinery.

Irrigation and economic development in Central Ferghana covered the years 1953-1978, and irrigation and development work was carried out by the Ferghanavodstroy Trust. Initially, large-scale reclamation works were carried out in the region. The total length is 3137.7 km for about 25 years 23 main irrigation canals were built.

#### **4. Conclusion:**

In short, the high level of development of irrigation and land reclamation in the lands of Central Ferghana, as well as the development of agriculture, especially cotton, has had both positive and negative consequences. The development work here took place in 1950-1970. However, in the past, the decisions made by government agencies on the development of protected and gray lands, the allocation of capital to them, have not been implemented in many places. In particular, the capital funds allocated for the development of the reserve lands were not fully used and the funds were not used. In the Ferghana Valley, on the basis of the principle of “cotton monopoly-reclamation-transfer”, irrigation in the Central Ferghana region is aimed at the development of cotton growing. The hydraulic structures here were completely subordinated to the practice of cotton monopoly. Therefore, the extensive expansion of irrigated lands has led to unsatisfactory irrigation and land reclamation and mechanization. Cotton monopoly has caused many negative aspects in social life. In particular, the dependence of the valley on the center in providing the population with grain and food products will increase. Under the influence of the same policy, the excessive expansion of cotton fields required a lot of water, the land gradually lost its fertility, and the shortage of water resources increased from year to year. Mistakes were also made in the

processing of irrigated lands, and a number of problems were created as a result of the deep specialization of Central Ferghana in cotton growing.

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## **ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР**

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## **ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ**

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