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HE PROCESSES OF ASSIMILATION OF THE KARSHI DESERT FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO NOW AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE IMAGE OF THE OASIS

Annotation: in this article we will reflect on the processes of assimilation of the ancient counter-oasis from antiquity to the present and their role in the history and transformation of the structure of the Oasis. There has long been a strong interest in the cultivation and irrigation of the Qarshi desert. Research by archaeologists has shown that between the irrigated lands of ancient Nakhshab and Kesh, there are almost 100 km of Steppe, indicating that these areas were irrigated and cultivated . Russian researcher G.A. Arandarenko claimed that in ancient times, water from the Zarafshan River was used to irrigate the Qarshi marshes. Archaeologists A.I.Trevockin and L.I. The albaums discovered that the process began around the first millennium BC and continued into the 13th century.
Keywords: Qarshi desert, Kalif canal, Kashkadarya River, Eskianhor, sovkhozinatsiya, Tallimarjan.

In 1936. D. A team of engineer-irrigators, led by Korvashin, re-raised the issue of the construction of the caliphal canal, which would be pumped out of the Amudarya to improve the water supply of the Bukhara Oasis. They proposed to build the Zarafshan canal to develop irrigation of Zarafshan's excess water in the Kashkadarya oasis with the introduction of a canal from Amudarya to the Bukhara Oasis. The commission considered these measures the only way to radically improve irrigation in the oases of Bukhara and Kashkadarya. Professor F. P. Morgunenkov, in turn, put forward a new proposal in 1937 to send additional water to Bukhara and Qarshi districts in reverse to the Caliphate option of bringing water from another source-Sirdarya-to the Bukhara Oasis . In 1940, F.P. The canal route in the Morgunenkov proposal, the construction areas of the canal's catchment facility, were studied, but work stalled due to World War II. [1]

The CPSU XXII Congress in October 1961 made it the main task to irrigate millions of hectares of new land in desert areas and increase the yield from existing irrigated land, to carry out an extensive program of irrigation system. As in other regions, the Kashkadarya region began to assimilate the Karshi desert in order to expand cotton and arable land in agriculture. On April 16, 1963, the Soviet government's Order No. 55 for the development and irrigation of reserve lands in the Qarshi desert was passed. According to him, the formation of the territorial Directorate for the development of the desert was established. The authority became the primary builder's authority in the development of the Qarshi desert.[2]

The experience of the complex organization of work in the development of the desert was established. That is, irrigation-melioration, construction of Sovkhoz fortifications, road construction and training of qualified personnel were carried out at the same time. It was these aspects that were emphasized in the development of the Qarshi desert in the Republic. In order to accelerate the process of development of new lands, construction work was transferred to the Department of “resistance”,

[1] Abdullayev R., Rakhimov M., Rajabov Q. History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991). The first book is from 1917-1939. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2019.

[2] Jabborowa I. A look at the past of the Eskianhor canal // problems of socio-humanitarian education and involvement of young people in scientific research.

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which was established as part of "Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy", and tasks were assigned to the administration.[3]

Only in the 60-20s of the 50th century did the assimilation of the Karshi desert begin seriously. As a result of the construction of irrigation facilities carried out in the oasis in the 50s, Zarafshan water was poured into the basement. Irrigated land was appropriated in the lower reaches of the Reserve. Agricultural products were also grown in a small area of the counter desert, due to the use of raw materials. Only the construction of the Esquianhor canal in 1955 and the Moorish reservoir in 1963 allowed the land in this oasis to be supplied with water.

After the Mongol invasion, the waterways that came to the desert were dismantled, and for many years the pouring of Zarafshan water into the Reserve stopped. Only during the reign of Emir Temür (1336-1405) was water released into the Oasis.

At that time, the idea of releasing water from the Amudarya into the lower Zarafshan and Kashkadarya skirts also attracted the attention of Russian irrigators. From the second half of the XIX century, interesting proposals to turn the amudarya stream into the desert are thrown into the middle. Ya.A.Rextazamer, N.P. Petrov, M.N. Yermolayev, G.A. Dimo, V.V. Senzerlin, L.P. Engineer-agronomists such as Lessar carry out research work on the release of water into the desert. In particular, the engineer Lessar developed a proposal to extract water from the Amudarya in the 80s of the XIX century to master the Qarshi desert . Railway engineer M.N. Annenkov carried out work to determine the possibility of releasing water from the Amudary to lower Zarafshan. In his opinion, the extraction of water from the Amudarya would make it possible to irrigate the increased water of Zarafshan to the Lands of the Kashkadarya Coast. Later in 1896, the merchant Ya. A. Rextzamer requested that the Russian political agency in Bukhara be allowed to release a channel from Amudaryo. Ya. A. According to rextzamer's project, the canal from Amudaryo will start in Kalif and be 300 km through the Karshi desert to Bukhara, with the possibility of irrigating 60,000 desyatina of the area once the canal is built. The construction period of the canal is 5 years. But this project was ignored by the Russian government for the reason that it was not thoroughly worked out.[4]

In the Soviet era, the economic difficulties of the post-war period and its impact on social life in its place required the development of industry and agriculture in the country. To complete these complex tasks, a specific program of development had to be developed. Agriculture has a leading role in the economy of Uzbekistan, with the main emphasis on agriculture in the plans for the restoration and development of the economy developed in the Republic. In order to increase the production of agricultural crops, in particular cotton, in the 50s and 80s of the 20th century, the improvement of the reclamation of land throughout the Republic, the construction of irrigation facilities, peaked. These activities were reflected in the processes of expansion of new lands in the USSR through the development of reserves and Wasteland.

In the 19th century, the increase in the population of the region and the development of Agriculture showed a lack of water of the Zarafshan River to irrigate the Bukhara Oasis lands. The writer and historian Ahmad Donish (1827-1897) believed that the only way to solve this problem was to extract a canal from Amudarya and bring its water to the territory of the Qarshi desert. The channel had offered its comments on the release to the Emir, which was rejected by the Emir because of the large funding required.

[3] Materials of the Republican scientific and practical conference. - Against, 2020.

[4] Nasriddinov Q. The fortress of Qarshi. Against. Publishing house "Nasaf", 2005.

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Since the 50s of the 20th century, the development of large-scale irrigation facilities and the development of reserve lands in the oases has been intensively carried out. Approximately 720,000 hectares of land were suitable for cultivation during this period in the Qarshi plain, of which 63,000 hectares contained old irrigation networks . The issue of obtaining water from the amudary for irrigation of the Karshi Desert began in 1954, when the study of this project was carried out by the Chief Engineer S.A.Under the leadership of büyükov, it was implemented by the Institute “Sredazgiprovodkhlopok”.A. Büyükov compiled a”general project for the use of water-land resources in the amudarya Basin".

According to the project, it was planned to build a 155 km long Amu-Bukhara canal, which will receive water from the Kelif plot, designed to provide water to the Bukhara region. At the same time, the project also talked about the construction of the counter trunk canal (QMK), the length of which is 185 km. Irrigated land was planned to be irrigated by this canal.

In conclusion, to say that the counter desert has long been important for its time. During the Soviet occupation, work began on its development and extensive cotton fields appeared, and this certainly also caused negative factors. For example, the extraction of water from the Amudary through canals in turn caused the island to be built.

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