



THE FORMATION OF THE CITY VIEW IN THE PROCESS OF DESERT DEVELOPMENT

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Annotatation: This article reflects on the history of the formation and urbanization of the ancient city of Karshi in the distant past. It is based on the fact that the appearance of the city of Karshi has been constantly changing over a long period of time. The article also provides detailed information on the development and irrigation of the city of Karshi.

Key words: counter-construction, state farm, Soviet government, Soviet of Ministers, counter-desert, construction trusts.

The main content of the agrarian policy conducted in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era was related to the development of cotton production in the country. In this regard, practical work was carried out to expand cotton fields in all regions. In particular, the result of the same policy was the development of the Karshi desert in the Kashkadarya oasis. Experience in the integrated organization of work in the field of desert development was established. That is, irrigation and melioration, construction of state farm fortifications, road construction and training of qualified personnel were carried out simultaneously. In the republic, attention was paid to these aspects during the development of the Karshi desert. In order to accelerate the process of developing new lands, construction work was entrusted to the "Construction" department created as part of "Glavsreddazhirsovkhozhstroy" and tasks were set before it.

The department was assigned tasks on creating a technical system of irrigation and development of the Karshi desert, mechanization of cotton farms, construction of melioration structures, cultural and household facilities. It was entrusted with the construction of industrial, construction and repair plants in cotton farms, the creation of a place and its organization for the management of "Karshistroy" and the preparation of design and estimate documentation. According to the order of "Sredazirsovkhozhstroy", the main department was assigned such tasks as technical, capital construction, distribution of products and development of the lands of the Karshi desert through a machine channel with Amu Darya water in the future.¹

1 billion will be spent on the development and irrigation of the first phase of the Karshi desert. 960 million. The issue of allocating capital funds in the amount of 47 rubles for the creation of 47 state farms, including 33 cotton-growing ones, was raised. By 1970, the development of 7 state farms and 50 thousand hectares of land was included in the general plan of "Karshistroy". The development of the Karshi desert officially began on August 26, 1963. In 1964, irrigation and melioration work began in the Karshi desert. The head of the "Karshikurlish" department B. U. Usmanov and chief engineer N. G. Kamenev worked as construction managers for many years. In 1965, the general plan approved by the USSR Gosstroy was transferred to the management of "Karshistroy". According to the general plan of the scheme, 959 thousand hectares of land in the desert are suitable for irrigation, of which 877 thousand hectares belonged to the Kashkadarya region. The amount of funds allocated for construction increased. For example, in 1965, more than 1 billion rubles of state funds were spent.

On April 8, 1967, the Soviet government adopted a resolution "On the development of irrigation

¹ Xudoyqulov M. Qarshi cho'li. – Toshkent: "Sharq", 1998

and development of the Karshi desert". Based on this decision, on May 12, 1967, 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 irrigation and development of the Karshi desert". The resolution specified the work to be carried out in 1967-1971. At the end of 1970, it was planned to divert the waters of the Amu Darya, which supplied 70 cubic meters of water per second to the Kashkadarya River, to the Karshi desert.

In 1968, 3,000 people from the districts of Kashkadarya region were mobilized to the desert in order to speed up development work. Many workers from Guzor, Qamashi, Koson, Yakkabog and Shahrisabz districts came to the desert for permanent work. For those who came to work in the desert, houses were built in the towns of Nishon, Tallimarjon, Dostlik, Avrova with a total area of about 200,000 square meters.

In 1963-1968, a lot of equipment was brought - bulldozers, excavators, scrapers, motor vehicles and cranes, as well as other modern construction machines and mechanisms.

A construction department was created on the basis of the construction trust. This large organization, which united dozens of trusts and departments, supervised all construction in the desert. The development of the desert was carried out step by step. In the first and second stages, 350,000 hectares were included in the project, and in the third stage - 200,000 hectares, a total of 550,000 hectares. In the future, 905 thousand hectares of reserve lands will be developed. On August 8, 1969, the Council of Ministers of the USSR approved a comprehensive design assignment for the first stage of land development and irrigation of the Karshi desert.² 1 billion to achieve this goal. 552 million funds were allocated in the amount of rubles³. In 1967-1970, the Karshi main canal, 6 pumping stations and intermediate canals from the Amu Darya with a flow rate of 175 cubic meters of water per second to the Tallimarjon reservoir and from this reservoir to the Kashkadarya with a flow rate of 350 cubic meters of water per second were built. were planned to be put into operation. These canals were planned to provide water supply to the lands to be developed primarily in the upper part of the Karshi desert.

In the course of the development of Karshi, which has witnessed many events in its 2700-year history, the merits of Islam Karimov are unmatched in its transformation into a literally modern city.

Changes in the life of the entire oasis, attitudes to work and everyday life began to be noticed in the renovation of the center of the region. Work on the improvement of the city, stopped 3-4 years ago, continued with an unprecedented scale and speed. First, running water was brought to the city for growing trees and gardens, developing personal farms of people. Thus, the garden, alleys and green fields here did not dry out due to lack of water in the summer. A breath of new life blew in his direction.

Special attention was paid to construction work in the city of Karshi and districts based on the master plan. Therefore, in 1987-1989, new master plans for the city and district centers of Karshi were developed. In addition to the construction of residential buildings, industrial enterprises and administrative buildings, special attention was paid to the construction of social infrastructure facilities, the creation of necessary amenities for the population, and improving the quality of public services. These master plans reflect a new concept that meets modern requirements. In conclusion, we note that the history of the development of the Karshi desert goes back to very ancient times. Practical work on the development of the desert began in the Soviet state. Projects were repeatedly developed and revised. It was decided to allocate large sums of money for the development of the desert. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet state, including the government of Uzbekistan, in the 60-80s of the 20th century, an excellent master plan for the construction of many irrigation system networks was developed. The construction of construction sites was introduced based on design plans.

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