

Scientific research conducted in the Surxon Valley from 1917 to 1941 and their importance

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Annotation: It is well-known that the Valley of Surxon had great natural resources, and the issue of studying and mastering them began as it was still during the chorism. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In particular, the fertile soil of the valley, the hot climate, and the presence of large and slippery rivers indicated the prospects for the development of agriculture in the region. To that end, from 1913 to 1917, the Sherabad Convention conducted extensive research on the construction of irrigation facilities in the valley and the development of new lands. To the group of engineers, S. See P. Headed by Maksimov¹

Keywords: Denov, Eslibog, Ko'hitang

Researchers studied the capabilities of the Surxon and Sherabad rivers. Studies have shown that grain, kunjut, linen, quail cabins are planted because of the abundance of water in the Denov valley in the upper basin of the Surxon River, if the canal is dug and new lands it has been proven that it is possible to harvest a lot of crops and grain. Transportation links from Denov to Thermal showed that if they improved, they would receive a huge income from agriculture.

There is a lot of land in the valley of Sherabad. But the disadvantage is that there is less water. The abundance of lalmi land allows the development of grain in the region. Not just cotton cultivation. Therefore, in 1916, 13.6 percent of sherabad's land was cultivated. Water can be drained into the Sherabad Valley by digging rice, but the loss of water in the Sherabad desert can be up to 70%. Even in the best irrigation system, up to 30% of water is lost. Since then, engineer S. K. Kondrashev built the first large irrigation channels in the Surxon Valley under denov, and in Sherabad, making good use of the opportunities available, refurbate the old rice by way of watering the fields. To put it another way, excessive irrigation caused excessive water to accumulate in the upper part of the Surxon River, and freshwater, in turn, flowed into the Surxon River it was the basis for turning large areas in its path into swamps.²

It should be said that this research was carried out only on the basis of the interests of Russian colonialism. Its objective was to cultivate cotton in the country, to process it primarily, and to transport ready-made raw materials to Russia at convenient and affordable prices.

After the October coup d'état in Russia, the project stalled. His engineers walked away. But the results of the four-year study were not forgotten. The first large canals in Voha were built in the Denov district. In 1929, the 49-km-long [49 km] Canal was dug. From 1928 to 1929, the Dayto'la Canal was dug and launched by human means. The canal began at the Surxon River in Denov and supplied water through the Shoorchi District Center to Oynakoel. From 1930 to 1932, the Kumkogon Canal was built. For its construction, A. That's it. Jimsky, T. Engineers such as Quvvatov and Aliahmedov were in the lead. The 76-mile-long [76 km] canal began in the Denov district and extended from the near city of Jarkogon. The aforementioned canals provided water for the Soviets, who were formed on the banks of the Surxon River³.

In the 1920's and 1930's, intensive community policy in the Surxon Valley, the Cultural Revolution, the construction of new railways, the growth of river flotillas, agricultural work The use of tractors, the use of automobile transportation in freight, has sharply increased the demand for electricity, coal and oil. As a result, there was a need to improve geological research in the province.

¹ Surhondarë willoate archives, 33-fund, 32-rörkihat, 19th, 24th wares.

² Kondrashev S.K. Water use of Shirabad and Surkhan valleys of Bukhara Khanate with 7 drawings // Material Works of the hydromodular part of the Department of Land Improvements. Issue 14. –Moscow. 1918. –S. 19-25-28.

³ Istomin M.S. Agriculture of the region during the years of Soviet power. Materials to the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Asti. Termez. 1967. –S. 9.

The search for the first oil and gas fields in the Surxon Valley was conducted in 1912 by Russian female-geologist Mikhailovskaya. According to a search conducted in the mountainous regions of Sherabad and the Jarkogon Amlokdor, the valley is underground in the fields of Howdak, Kakaydi, Oqtosh, Qoshchekka, and Dasman the existence of a large reserve of fields. However, the uncertainty of 1917-1926 led to the cessation of geological exploration in the valley⁴.

In 1926, engineers V. The Volnium and Karvskys conducted research on the detection of useful excavations in the valley. From 1927 to 1928, the Yurchi-Denov swamps were studied. From 1930 to 1931, geologist N. See P. Tuev conducts inspections to identify oil fields in Surkhandarya, and his research is confirmed. His research was by academician I. M. Supported by Gubkin⁵.

In 1933, geologist N. See P. On February 6, 1934, oil was thrown from a depth of 158 feet [158 m] and was founded up to 100 tons of oil per milk were extracted. That same year, four more oil wells were dug and between 75 and 100 tons of oil per milk were extracted from each well⁶.

On September 14, 1934, academic I. M. In an article entitled "For Central Asian Petroleum," Gubkin wrote in the Surxondary County newspaper: "The hove did not become popular only because of the oil spill, but because it It opens a new page in the history of Central Asian oil, and it will serve for us to search and open oil sites elsewhere after that." After the Khovdak oil cone, new oil fields were also found in the Red Cross, Kakaydi, Lalmikor, Jayronxona and elsewhere. In 1936, the Voroshilovneft train was established to promote work in oil fields. In 1939, oil was found in two wells in Kakaydi, and in 1940 oil extraction began here in industrial mode⁷.

From 1935 to 1936, power plants with 1,200 kilowatts were built and launched in Khodak oil fields and 1,200 kilowatts in the Red Mines. As a result, the electricity supply of the valley was improved relatively. The launch of the Khovdak and The Red Oil Fields allowed to reduce the level of oil produced from old mines and greatly reduce oil bringing to the U.S. The introduction of new equipment and advanced technology into oil production allowed labor flour to increase 3 times compared to 1932 and 27 times more than in 1913⁸.

During World War II, provincial oil workers, among all industry workers, worked tirelessly on the basis of war requirements. In production, the number of "syshanism" and invention proposals increased. More than sixty inventive proposals were made on the Voroshilovneft train alone, from the time of the war to the end of 1942⁹.

In addition to oil fields, research has been carried out on other useful excavations, especially mining fields in the region of Surkhandarya. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the gecko's body weight—even when it is swallowed up. The discovery of coal mines in Vohada would reduce the bringing of coal from Russia and Ukraine and reduce its costs in this area.

The search for stone mines in Vohada began in 1934. Geologists focused on the village of Toqchiyon, on the banks of the Shargun River. Maps of the 19th century show that there were copper mines in the To'palang River basin. If copper was extracted from the area, then coal mines would also have to be. But they were able to identify only one layer. Only in 1939 did female-geologist Ye. A. The repman was able to identify only. It turned out that it was the best in the Middle East in terms of calories. In the 1940's alone, 3,2,000 tons of coal were extracted in the valley¹⁰.

In the fall of 1941, the German-Fascist occupation of Donbass, the country's main coal base, caused a coal shortage. Large amounts of coal were needed to ensure that large industrial enterprises and railways moved to Uzbekistan were operating by a margin. Therefore, work on a newly discovered coal mine was carried out rapidly. Finally, in late 1943, the Shargun coal mine was commissioned, which led to a considerable increase in coal production in the republic. For example, in 1940, 3,4,000 tons of coal were

⁴ Ishchi ўчоғи (Kakadi 6-хунар-technique bilim yurti 25 ёshda). "Жарқўрғон, 1992. -В. 4.

⁵ Ishchi framelar ўchori. -В. 4.

⁶ Tursunov S., va boshkalar. Zharkўrғon tarixidan lavxalar. -В. 70.

⁷ Yoryev B. Қора оltin izhodkorlari. В. 51-52.

⁸ Zbekiston SSR tarikhi. Uchinchi whale. -В. 614.

⁹"Илғор Сурхон учун" Gazettesi, 1943 yil 1 January sony.

¹⁰ Soviet Uzbekistan for 40 years. Statistical compendium. p. 62.

extracted in the republic, reaching 103,000 tons by 1945. Shargun became a city of conners¹¹.

Employees of the Surkhondarya Regional Museum of Economics also participated in the geological research carried out in Voha. Country scholar I. F. Lomaev manages to identify places where there are dozens of valuable minerals. Searches have resulted in various useful excavations from the region: lead, boxing, iron, bitterness, salt and potassium salt, stone, torf, mountain slant, oil, granite, marble, mineral dyes, lime related to building materials, alebastr, fire resistant, ceramical soils are found¹².

Since the Surxon Valley was the foundation of agriculture, most of the scientific research was directed to agriculture. Scientific research was conducted mainly in the fields of agriculture, agriculture, and partly livestock. To carry out these activities, in 1930 the Kultepa agro-complex was established in what is now Shoorchi district. He was told by agronomer T. D. Akimov headed. The main task of the agrouchastka is to provide colporteurs and Soviets with seed chickens and grains, technical services, grain and other crop maintenance to give it to you¹³.

The climate of the Surxon Valley was very convenient for growing tomatoes with thin fiber. In view of this, M. S. Istomin came out with a proposal to plant thin-fiber cotton in the valley. Because of the late ripeness of grain, grain crops were grown only in hot lands, known by the people as "silk cotton." In 1929, small-scale cotton was first planted in the country at the Thermal Experimental Station for testing on a five-acre [5 ha] area. This variety of cotton was imported from Egypt, and by localizing it, M. S. Istomin was involved. A year later, silk cotton was planted on 120 acres [120 ha] of land in the district of Surxondary. But the harvest was low, yielding from 2 cents per hectare was obtained¹⁴.

Experience in planting fine-fiber cotton was conducted in the regions of Tashkent, Piskent, Yangon, Mirzachoel, The Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Bukhara and Kashgar regions. In 1932, 5,490 acres [5,490 ha] of land were cultivated throughout the country. This number reached 9,075 hectares in 1933. In 1933, when Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan were added, a small-scale tomatopox was reduced to 76,344 acres [76,344 ha].¹⁵

Planting small-scale tomatoes began in the USSR as early as 1928. In 1933 it was also imported from abroad in all regions of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan and in Nahichevan, Azerbaijan. Various varieties of cotton: Pima, Sakel, Ashmuni, Ramseller, Affifi, Maarad were planted, but they were all late, with a growth period of 150-170 days. Such extensive experiments on the scale of the USSR allowed to identify the most effective varieties from thin-fiber cotton. Research in the field of agriculture began to bear fruit. Productivity has grown year after year. In 1928, 22,000 tons of thin-tolerant tomatoes were produced in the USSR and 121,000 tons in 1929. By 1933, even more thin-tolerant tomatoes were produced in the country. At the same time, the crop yield from each hectare of land was an average of 4.8 cents.¹⁶

In 1932, 409 acres [409 ha] of tomatoes were planted and 91 tons of crops were harvested in sherabad, Thermal, and Jarkogon districts of Surxondary. In 1933, more than 2,000 tons of thin-tolerant tomatoes were produced here from 3.5,000 acres [3.5,000 ha]. In the spring of 1934, two varieties— The Pima and maarad — were planted in all areas of these districts. The Maarad variety adapted to the conditions of these places and gave much higher yields and quality fiber. Beginning in the blue of 1934, only small-scale cotton began to be planted in these areas.¹⁷

As a result of numerous experiments conducted by scientists led by M.S. Istomin, varieties were created that were suitable for the vocabulary climate. In the spring of 1934, an elite breeding farm was established in a collection called Kirov, located in the village of Cho'yanchi in Sherabad. It provided farms in the Valleys of Surkhondarya, Bukhara and Fergana with seed chickens. Since 1938, small-scale cotton has also been planted in the Shoorchi district. In 1941, 40,000 acres [40,000 ha] of tomatoes were planted in the

¹¹ Surhondarë willoit archives, 89-fund, 1-rönjat, 6-ish, 23-varakh..

¹² Tursunov S., va boshkalar. Surkhondaryo tarikh kuzgusida. –B. 152-153.

¹³ Tursunov S., Eshboev K. Shÿrchi tarikhidan lav'alar. –B. 131.

¹⁴ Molozhavenko V. Zharkoe solnts of Surkhana. –Moscow: Thought, 1982. p. 73.

¹⁵ Istomin M.S. Surkhondaryoda ingichka tolali pakhtadan yuqori xosil olish agrotekhnikasi. T.: ÷zbekiston KP Mkning nashrieti, 1969. –B. 5.

¹⁶ Istomin M.S. Surkhondaryoda ingichka tolali pakhtadan yuqori xosil olish agrotekhnikasi. –B. 6.

¹⁷ Surhondarë willoit archives, 89-fund, 1-rönjat, 3-ish, 13-varakh.

province in 19600 hectares [40,000 ha]. On average, 12,2 cents per hectare of land were harvested. Gross yield was 24,000 tons.¹⁸

It is also necessary to recognize the services of local selectors in the creation of new varieties in agriculture, adapting and implementing imported vegetables to regional conditions. It is with their efforts that much innovation has been made in the fields of agriculture, vegetables, gardening, vineyards, and is an important factor in the prosperity of the nation's economy He had earned it.

The famine of 1933-1934 covered the entire Soviet country. Millions of people have starved to death. The famine had also affected the Valley of Surxon. The import of grain from Russia and Ukraine to Uzbekistan has shrunk. In such a situation, providing the population with grain and creating fertile grain varieties has become more of a pressing issue than ever before.

In 1934, Muslima Begimova, a member of the Hero collection in Machay, Boysun, and her lifelong companion Soatqul Godoyorov found the first variety of wheat in the colporteur's field They took it. Her heads were quite different from other heads. In 1937, this variety of wheat seeds was sown on its own, yielding 60 pounds (960 kg¹⁹) of land per quarter of an hectare of land. At the decision of the Boysun Railway, news of Muslim wheat is sent to Tashkent. A garden of wheat was sent to the capital. A government commission was formed and this variety was inspected. Muslim wheat was found to be an excellent quality new wheat variety²⁰.

The government of Uzbekistan highly esteemed the services of local selector Muslim Begimova. On September 1, 1937, the Central Executive Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan awarded him the prestigious title "Master of Grain" and was awarded \$3,000 (U.S.). The new wheat variety was named after "Muslimka." His wife, Soatqul Godoyorov, was awarded a prize of 1,000 gallons [1,000 L]²¹.

From 1938 to 1940, the "Five-Year Plan", "Zeal", and "Ildam" colporteurs in Boysun worked extensively as special breeding farms that produced "Muslimka" wheat, from 35 to 40 cents per hectare²².

The Soviet State awarded Muslima Yimova the Red Flag Medal for her hard work in the work of grain selection. This is a sign that even in such dire conditions, our people have not lost their creativity, hard work, and confidence in the next day.

Dedicated to Muslim Yimova, well-known poets of Uzbekistan completed poems. Therefore, the works of the Uzbek national writer Gafur Ghulomva Surxondary artist Boltajon Sodiqov include poems dedicated to the famous folk selector²³.

With the efforts of local breeders, it was launched to plant and localize a number of vegetables that were new to the valley. Therefore, in 1930, So'xman Boymanov, whose property was confiscated as an ear and thrown into a sample collection in Thermal from Bedak village in Sherabad, grain in the farm fields and teaches you how to get high yields from cotton. Implements a number of inventions to bring the resulting harvest to the punctuation. In the colporteur, he sows tomato seeds imported from Russia, localizes it, and teaches the population how to plant tomatoes. When he was sent to his village where he was born in 1934, he was with him in local conditions it also carries the seeds of grown tomatoes. In the village of Bedak, on the island, it can be tested by planting tomatoes. The result was even better than expected²⁴. This experience was soon popularized in all the mountainous villages of Sherabad district, and the tomato network began to be developed. The "Red Caravan" collection in The Hague was recognized as the most exemplary farm in the region²⁵.

In conclusion, from 1920 to 1941, a number of scientific studies were carried out in the Surxon Valley. In particular, great achievements have been made in the fields of agriculture, geology, and archaeology. But a historical analysis showed that scientific research in the valley was used primarily to promote communist ideology.

¹⁸ Khaliyarov Kh., et al. Surkhandarya region. p. 63.

¹⁹ 1 pound – 16 kg.

²⁰ Xayit N., Usmon T. Kurash yillari. B. 92.

²¹ Tursunov S. Rashidov Boesun. -B. 126.

²² Xayit N., Usmon T. Kurash yillari. -B. 93.

²³ Tursunov S., Rashidov Y. Boisun. -B. 136

²⁴ Umarov I., va boshkalar. Surkhon voyasida is an ethnic group of ethnic traditions. -B. 131.

²⁵ Sherobod fog davlat archives, S 42-Fund, 1-rÿyhat, 364-ish, 251-varak.