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THE ROLE AND ROLE OF EXISTING WATER RESERVOIRS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Soatmumin Buriev
Associate Professor of the "Civil Society" Department of Termiz State University, Candidate of History Sciences

Abstract
The history of irrigation farming in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis goes back a long way. Extensive scientific research conducted in the oasis, as well as material sources found in the course of archaeological excavations, provide the necessary information about this. "Southern Surkhan Reservoir" has an incomparable role in the flourishing of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. This article talks about the history of establishment and water saturation of "Southern Surkhan Reservoir", which has been operating for half a century (Topolang Daryo, Karatog Daryo, Sangardak Daryo, Khojaipok Daryo).

Keywords: massif, desert, steppe, Sherabad joint-stock company, agro-industrial complex, water resources, Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, South Surkhan reservoir, ditch, canal, water saturation.

The history of irrigated agriculture in the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis dates back to the distant past. In sources related to geography, the territory of our region is called the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. Because these two rivers have been the main source of irrigation in the region. So, the issue of providing water to Serunum Sherabad deserts is not on the agenda today. In the Surkhandarya region, as well as in the south of the Sherabad oasis, more than four thousand years ago there were excellent irrigation networks. The archeological excavations in Zharkoton show that the development in this area was very advanced, science and culture flourished, that our ancestors were engaged in blacksmithing along with farming and cattle breeding, as well as jewelry, pottery and handicrafts, that people wove different fabrics from silk at that time, the remains of wheat grains, today The surprising discovery of pottery and the remains of water pipes shows that the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis is one of the developed areas in ancient times.

According to the available sources, the Kairon-Angor massif (present-day Mustaqililik farm and Angor village in Termiz district) was a flourishing peasant oasis with gardens, and the fields in the south of the region were irrigated through a canal that received water from the Sangardak spring. The Macedon (Iskandar) bridge , which flows between the territories of "Surkhan" and "Komsomol 30th anniversary" (now "Besh Kahramon" farm), was built as a channel to transfer water over the Bandikhon stream and was used only for this purpose.

According to the testimony of Arab writers and geographers, he used the water of the Surkhan River (then called Chaganrud) in such a way that it did not flow to Amudarya in all seasons of the year. Spanish and Chinese tourists and merchants mention that farming in this oasis is extremely advanced[16].

In the 5th-8th centuries, the water of the Sherabad River, Topalang, Sangardak, Karatog, Khanaka, and Khojaipok rivers was widely used to irrigate the oases. However, by the 13th century, that is, after the invasion of the Mongols, the irrigation networks of the oasis were completely destroyed. Disasters of drought and lack of water often threatened the life of the population. The destruction of forests in the Hisar and Boisun mountains has led to a decrease in the water in the rivers. The main occupation of the people of the oasis, who suffered from drought, was cattle breeding and planting grain on dry lands.

As a result of Tsarist Russia's conquest of Central Asia, life in the Emirate of Bukhara changed dramatically. In 1898, military engineer Captain B. Kastalsky developed his own project for water extraction in the territory of the city of Termiz, on the instructions of the leaders of the Russian government and with the consent of the emir of Bukhara, Abdul Ahad Khan. In 1905, the canal was dug and put into operation. The water structure was taken from the upper part of the village of Salavot and allowed to irrigate the city of Termiz, its surroundings and 40,000 hectares of cultivated land[29].

In 1909-1911, another Russian military engineer A.G. Ananev developed a project for the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad desert. On February 23, 1912, with the consent of the Emir of Bukhara, Amir Olimkhan, a contract was signed between A.G. Ananev and the Qushbeg of the Emir of Bukhara, Mirzo Nasrulloboy. According to it, 72,000 deyatinas of land from the Sherabad desert were approved for the use of water from the Surkhan river for a period of 99 years. 1200 desyatinas around Karakamar, 30,000 desyatinas around Beshqo'tan, 30,000 desyatinas around Angor, 6000 desyatinas around Yangariq were included in this contract. Engineer A.G.Ananev paid 100,000 soums to the Emirate of Bukhara in December of each year for the extracted water.

Not only the Russians, but also the British were very interested in the desire to extract water from fertile lands and make a big profit. Therefore, they ask the tsarist government to lease East Bukhara (as our region is called). It ends with the formation of the Russian and English "Sherabod Contributory Society". The main task of the society is to study the underground and natural resources of the region. However, the beginning of the robbery war forces to stop these works[30].

As a result of the commissioning of the Zang canal in 1910-1911, by 1915, the area of cotton in the entire Sherabad oasis was increased to 4400 hectares. The area of irrigated land is about 20,000 hectares, including 1,200 hectares of irrigated land in Sherabad deserts, and 850 hectares of cotton fields.

Interest and efforts to study the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis continued even after the October Revolution. In 1922, leading scientists of the Central Asian State University (SAGU) conducted a scientific survey on an area of 300,000 hectares. As a result, in 1927, a book titled "Soils of the Right Banks of the Sherabad Oasis, Kyzyriqdara and Surkhan Rivers" was published under the editorship of Professor N.A. Dimo. In carrying out this scientific work, it was used to design and organize the state farm "Kumkurgan" (now these areas have been transformed into farms "Surkhan" and "Besh Kahramon"). During the former Shura period, more attention was paid to the development of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis. Hazarbog (1927), Kakaydi (1931), Kumkurgan (1932) canals were dug. The aim was to take advantage of the fertile lands of the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis, especially for the large-scale cultivation of cotton, which is considered valuable in agriculture. Over time, until our country gained its independence, the agrarian policy carried out by the former Soviet government gave its results, and the agricultural crops grown in our oasis were forced to provide the center all the time[31].

Here, our beloved land of Uzbekistan has been going down in history as an independent country for thirty years. During this past short period, our country faced the world. Today, it is no exaggeration to say that there are hardly any people on earth who do not know our country, its President and its people[52].

The reforms carried out in every field in our country have borne fruit, and today our free and prosperous Motherland is making rapid strides on the path of its development, and as a result, the Uzbek people are taking their rightful place in the world community with their prestige and high spirituality. Undoubtedly, these achievements are based on the loyalty, kindness, love and most importantly hard work of each of our compatriots to their Motherland[47].

This can be learned from the following words of our respected President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the pre-election meeting with the workers of Surkhan oasis: "It is known that Surkhandarya region is of special importance in the development of our country with its economic potential, important geographical location, and natural opportunities[51]. It is well known to all of us that the Surkhan oasis has always been famous for its fertile soil and its farmers who know how to work and who harvest two or three times a year. Personally, I consider the people living in the Surkhan oasis to be courageous people who are not afraid of any trials and problems, believe in themselves, their strength , keep their word. Such a noble and open-minded nation is definitely capable of creating its own destiny and happiness with its own hands. You have always proved this fact throughout your recent and distant history and are still proving it today. In fact, if we refer to historical sources, the fact that the[48] Surkhan oasis was the major material and spiritual center of Uzbekistan and Central Asia at all stages of socio-economic life, as a result of the ease of artificial irrigation of its lands, watercourses such as Amudarya, Surkhandarya and Sheroboddarya always brought

important minerals to the country. that it served to increase the productivity of cultivated fields, and most importantly, due to the thirst for work, creativity and creativity of the local population, the socio-economic, material and cultural development of the country, especially the early and rapid development of farming, livestock and craft farms brought new achievements not only to the oasis, but also to the development of our country we will witness. Of course, the role of water, which is considered a generous wealth of nature, is incomparable in achieving such great achievements. In this regard, the great philosopher and scientist, one of the seven sages, Thales, was right a thousand times when he said, "The beginning of everything is water" and "Earth floats in water[49]."

Indeed, water has a special place among natural resources. Because the main source of life of all living creatures is water. There is no life without water. Our ancestors paid special attention to keeping water clean and using it wisely. That's why they say, "Where the water ends, the land ends." It is not for nothing that they say that "the fight for water is the fight for life." It is said that in Arabia, which is considered a hot country, they wish for clear water in the form of wishing a white road to a person who is going on a journey[50]. The hosts were very upset when they saw that the travelers who came as guests to one of the tribes in the Sahara were bathing too much. Because they ran out of water for the entire tribe for several days in an instant. It can be seen from this that in the countries that need water, the need and respect of the population for water is very high. All their lives, they dreamed of releasing water to the deserts and turning all sides into gardens. Indeed, water is the symbol of life. The beloved Uzbek folk poet Erkin Vahidov writes about this in his poem:

- As long as you go, there is life in the vast oasis,
So, there is plenty and abundance on the lips of the country,
You are cotton, apple, pomegranate and light,
You are proud to drive for Uzbek.
yourself to the ground drop by drop,
You are not a river, but a symbol of the people.
Keep flowing, don't dry up, Mom!

In fact, his descendants began to realize the age-old dream of our ancestors for water in our land. They supply water to new lands of our oasis, turn deserts into gardens, and contribute to the further development of agriculture. In this regard, the South Surkhan Reservoir, which is a dam in the heart of our region, i.e. in the Surkhan Darya basin, has countless great services.

The construction of this reservoir is of great importance not only for our oasis, but also for the development of Kumkurgan district in all aspects. Last year, it was 50 years since the construction and operation of this water dam, that is, half a century.

It is known that the Surkhandarya region is located in the southernmost part of our Republic, and the central part of it is the Surkhan oasis. The oasis is the main agricultural area in the region. The oasis is bordered by the Hisar mountain range from the north-west, and the Bobotog mountain range from the east. Oases of Surkhan and Sherabad rivers are located between Hisar and Bobotog mountain ranges. Surkhandarya natural-geographic region is rich in water resources. The main rivers of this country are Surkhandarya and Sherobodarya. Rivers in the Surkhandarya region flow fast in a narrow channel in the upper reaches. When it reaches the plain, the core expands and the flow speed slows down. Rivers in the Surkhandarya oasis are fed mainly by the melting of snow and glaciers and groundwater. The most important river of the country is Surkhandarya.

Surkhandarya - takes its name from the place where the Karatog and Topalang rivers meet (in Uzun district). The length of the river 200 километрis about 13,610 square kilometers. The Surkhan oasis is located on the right bank of the Surkhandarya, and the left bank is adjacent to the foot of the ancient Bobotog peaks. The South Surkhan Reservoir was built in this Surkhan Darya basin. Surkhan Darya used to water the Surkhan oasis, and the Sherabad river watered the Sherabad oasis. But by the years of gross desert development, the water of the Sherabad River could not meet the needs. In the village of Darband, located in the upper reaches of the Sherabad River, belonging to Boisun district, the construction project of the Darband water reservoir has remained unfulfilled. As a result, the water of Surkhandarya was transported through the main channel of Sherabad and was widely used in the development of the Sherabad oasis. In this way, the Surkhandarya water reached the lower part of the Sherabad river and provided life to the newly acquired lands.

The South Surkhan Reservoir, which was built in the sixties of the last century and has a design capacity of 800 million cubic meters, is fed by the following rivers:

Topalang River is a muddy and fast-flowing river that forms the Surkhandarya, and is considered the right tributary of the Surkhandarya. The length of the river 124 километр, its basin is 5,217 square kilometers, and its catchment area is 2,200 square kilometers. Topalang Darya 3800 метрoriginates from the snow and glaciers of the Hazrat Sultan Massif, which is located above sea level in the Hisar Mountains. It is saturated with snow (65 percent of total water), rain (3 percent), ice (6 percent) and underground water (26 percent). Topalang increases its water volume at the expense of dozens of rivers, creeks, and springs along its course. The oasis of the river in the mountainous zone is extremely narrow, unbelievably small (5-10 and sometimes 30 метрaround 20). Starting from the village of Zarchob, the course of the river is clearly visible, and its width is 150-200 meters, and when it reaches the plain, the village of Sariosia, it reaches 2 kilometers. The water consumption of the Topalang River varies depending on the nature of its saturation. Its water consumption increases from early spring to summer, and then the water consumption of the river gradually decreases.

In January, the water consumption of the river is 11.5 cubic meters per second, in February - 13.8, in March - 28.8, in April - 78.4, in May - 136 cubic meters, in June - during the peak period of the river, water consumption reaches 144 cubic meters per second . The average annual water consumption of the river is 52.5 cubic meters per second. Even before the Topalang Reservoir was built on the river, it was considered the primary water resource for the agro-industrial complex of the oasis. The water left from the river bed joins with the Karatog River and becomes the Surkhan Darya and flows into the South Surkhan Reservoir and adds a significant share to the southern zone.

The Karatog River is the left tributary of the Surkhondarya River, its length 95 километрand basin are 2424 square kilometers, and its catchment area is 684 square kilometers. The Karatog river originates from an unnamed glacier on the southern slope of the Hisar mountain . 4688 метрIt is fed by snow, rain, ice and groundwater. The river increases its water from small rivers in high mountains, springs in streams and gorges, snow and ice water, and its width increases from 60 meters to 300 meters along the stream. Its largest tributaries are the rivers Sarbin (13 kilometers long), Shirkent (65 kilometers long), Jalsin (13 kilometers long), Payron (23 kilometers long), and Saburg'on (24 kilometers long).

Sangardak river is one of the large right tributaries of Surkhandarya, its length 114 километрand catchment area is 948 square kilometers. The river originates from the underground water of the Chor-Oygul mountain above sea level, which is the ridge of the Hisar mountain . 3800 метрFurther along the stream, many rivers and streams, streams and springs join it from the right and left tributaries. The beginning of the Sangardak River in the high mountains ensures that it can generate a lot of energy at high speed through the narrow gorges. The river oasis expands to 470 meters near the mountain village of Sangardak. Then the oasis narrows again and 350 метрwidens up to 500 meters in the village of Yong'ogli, its exit from the mountain in the village of Kenguzar. Its right tributaries are Kyzilsoy, Sho'rob, Molan-Gur, Khanjiza and others. The Sangardak river is named Kyzilsuv in the territory of Denov district and flows into the Surkhandarya. The river is shallow and fast. It is of great importance in irrigation works. Several canals are dug from it to collect water.

Khojaipok river is the second largest tributary of Surkhandarya on the right side. The length of the river 97 километр. The catchment area is 765 square kilometers, and it 3500 метрis located at a height above sea level. The starting point of Khojaipok river is Khoja Bozbarak mountain. It is fed by snow, rain and groundwater. The river flows through mountainous and undulating landforms. Curative sulfur water from Khojaipok cave is also added to it. The Khojaipok river extends its oasis from 150 meters to 1000 meters between the Khojaipok cave and the village of Karlik. Starting from the territory of the village of Qorliq, Yangariq and Ovchi canals were transferred from it. After passing this village, the river takes the name of Oltinsoy river.

The water regime of Khojaipok River is suitable for mountain rivers. Its annual water consumption changes from 1.82 cubic meters to 22.7 cubic meters per second. Surkhandarya, formed by the confluence of the above-mentioned rivers and streams, passed through the center of the oasis and flowed into Amudarya almost half a century ago. The dream of subjugating the flowing water to the will of man, diverting it to the desert where life is dying, made people thirsty.

During the post-war period of transition to peaceful construction in Uzbekistan, on the basis of the development of agriculture, the efficient use of water resources, the acceleration of the construction of water reservoirs and canals, which are widely used as irrigation sources, there were ample opportunities for the development of cotton, cotton, horticulture, and animal husbandry in the Republic. Shortly after that, on February 11, 1954, the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR passed a special decision "On the further development of cotton cultivation in the Uzbek SSR, including the expansion of cultivated areas in the Surkhandarya region, especially the increase of thin-fiber cotton areas by 70 thousand hectares." On the basis of this decision, on April 12, 1954, in Moscow, the heads of the department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management of the USSR A. N. Askochensky, V. V. At the meeting held under the leadership of Poslovsky, the issue of construction of the South Surkhan reservoir in the south of the Uzbekistan SSR and the preparation of its project will be considered on the agenda.

According to decision No. 22 adopted on the same day, the task of implementing this project will be entrusted to the scientific staff of the "Sredazgiprovodkhlopok" design institute. The technical project of the South Surkhan Reservoir was drawn up on March 8, 1956 by the Technical Control Department of the Water Management Department of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture with Order No. 29 and on March 30, 1956 with Resolution No. 2 by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture with the signature of A.N. Askochensky is confirmed.

Based on the instructions of the government, the employees of the "Sredazgiprovodkhlopok" institute conduct research and project work on the upper side of the present city of Kumkurgan, on the right bank of the Surkhandarya, and find it expedient to build a water reservoir there. During the study of archival sources, it was confirmed that the designers' plan included the assumption that this reservoir could be built in the upper part of Shorchi district and in the areas where the current hydroelectric system is located in Zharkurgan district. Well, people may be interested in the question of why the construction of the mentioned water reservoir was chosen from the Kumkurgan region. The reason for this is, firstly, the ease of water supply from the territory of Kumkurgan district to the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts through the Bandikhon deserts, and secondly , the reservoir area we are talking about used to consist of deep ravines, which allows to collect more water at the right time and also increases the productivity. it shows that the creation of conditions is taken into account.

In fact, water is the life and blood of all living things in the world. Where there is water, there is life, there is fruit and blessings. But it is certainly not an easy task to master a place, improve it and turn it into a garden. How much work is required for this. That's probably why in our people wise sayings such as "One person digs a ditch, a thousand people drink water", "When you drink water, don't forget that you dug a ditch", "The water that flows in front of you has no value".

This reservoir, which has changed the Surkhan-Sherabad oasis beyond recognition for half a century, today has a number of problems along with its merits. There is no need to hide this fact. What is this problem?

- First of all, it is worth saying frankly that when the reservoir was built and put into operation, it contained 800 million cubic meters of water, but today this indicator has dropped to a little over 350 million cubic meters of water . The reason for this is that rains, floods and floods that occur every year in the spring carry mud and sand along the road and pour into the reservoir basin. As a result, the reservoir basin has lost the capacity to hold almost 450 million cubic meters of water;

- therefore, secondly, in order to compensate for the lost water, it is necessary to dig the reservoir again in order to clean it from mud, or to raise the level of the dam higher?

Cause untold pollution of the dam basin as a result of the discharge of various wastes and garbage into the water. If this process continues, it is very difficult to imagine the state and condition of this water dam in the next hundred years. According to experts , after the Topalang Reservoir, which is located in the Saryosi District and can hold 500 million cubic meters of water, is fully operational, it will release enough water into the South Surkhan Reservoir, and there is a possibility that it will turn into a leaky river like the Jarkurgan hydroelectric system. Is it possible that this is the future of the water reservoir, which has been providing countless services to the development of our oasis for almost half a century ? Therefore, not only the Ministry of Water and Agriculture of our country, but also the whole public should think and solve this issue with positive results, so that in the end these things will bear fruit. Today, in addition to this reservoir, four more reservoirs (Topalang, Uchqizil Oktepa, Namuna-Degrez) are operating in the oasis, but the role and services of the South Surkhan reservoir in the development of the Sherabad oasis should not be forgotten. Just one example, if when this reservoir was built and put into operation, it was planned to supply water to 122,000 hectares of waterless and dry lands of our oasis, including 45,000 hectares of newly developed lands, then this indicator would be 142,000 hectares by 1986, 325,000 hectares in 1995, and to 448 гектарdate came and exceeded almost 330 thousand hectares of land. In this regard, we must not forget the services of the canals that receive water through the Amudarya in our oasis.

It is worth noting that it is advisable to strengthen the control of the technical condition of all water reservoirs operating in our republic today and, if necessary, carry out repair work . We can see what unexpected events can lead to due to neglect, in the

example of the flood of the Sardoba reservoir that happened recently in the Syrdarya region.

In conclusion, it can be said that the history of irrigated agriculture in our oasis goes back to the distant past and has its own rich path. Today, knowing and studying the past and history shows the love, respect and attention of each of our compatriots to their Motherland.

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