

**MELIORATIVE CONDITION OF LAND IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA IN
THE 50S OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

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***Abstract:** The problems of finding a solution to the economic, social and demographic changes taking place in the modern landscape of the world, which is called the "epoch of globalization", "the time of high technologies", "the time of technical revolutions", "the time of innovation processes", are growing day by day. Therefore, the government of the republic pays great attention to the introduction of modern approaches and innovative technologies in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, their modernization, increasing the efficiency of cultivated areas, rational use of land and water resources.*

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved on February 7, 2017, at the stage of modernization and accelerated development of agriculture, further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, development of networks of reclamation and irrigation facilities, intensive methods in the field of agricultural production, first of all, the introduction of modern agricultural technologies that ensure water and resource saving, the use of agricultural machinery with high productivity[1].

The history of irrigation in Uzbekistan has accumulated unique experience in the development and improvement of irrigation systems. The commissioning of water management facilities serves to improve the reclamation state of lands. The word "reclamation" in Latin means "improvement". Land reclamation means, first of all, watering (irrigation) in arid regions, draining swamps and swamps, and cleaning lands from salts. Carrying out reclamation measures will allow in a short time to create a blooming oasis on the site of a lifeless desert and desert[2]. For example, since the 50s of the 20th century, the construction of large irrigation facilities and the development of protected lands have been intensively carried out in our country. In particular, the development of protected and sierozem lands of Mirzachol, Jizzakh, Ferghana, and the Karshi oasis. The experience of work in Mirzachol shows that integrated irrigation systems for reclamation measures on lands prone to salinization should be focused on ensuring a high coefficient of efficiency, the implementation of a certain irrigation regime that ensures the character of salt washing. Drainage occupies a special place among land reclamation measures[3]. The construction of sewers in the Kashkadarya oasis was carried out simultaneously with the development of the Karshi desert.

Since the 50s of the 20th century, serious attention has been paid to land reclamation in the republic. In 1955, reclamation of irrigated lands deteriorated. In order to eliminate and prevent waterlogging of irrigated lands in Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog, Kitab districts, 187,621 m³ of collector and drainage networks were cleared by machine and 19,863 m³ manually[4]. During this period, there were no cases of deterioration in the reclamation state of irrigated lands and a sharp rise in groundwater in the area, even with a low regime of irrigation sources. In the Kashkadarya oasis, the state of melioration was almost satisfactory.

In areas with poor reclamation conditions, such as Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog, groundwater rises to 20-30 meters above ground level during a special period, in July, August, September. In 1950, work on cleaning the collector-ditch networks was carried out twice, in spring and autumn. The volume of work performed amounted to 21,639 m³ instead of the planned 17,000 m³. Due to the low salinity of the land in the oasis, irrigation through special closed channels is not considered, since it is not necessary. As a result of salinization and waterlogging, there were no cases

of refusal of irrigated lands for agricultural use. In the oasis there are 31 reference points of observation wells, which simultaneously perform the functions of collective farm posts, this network is located taking into account the ameliorative features of individual land plots of collective farms that are subject to observation.

When monitoring the state of the groundwater level in the Koson and Beshkent districts, it was found that groundwater is located at a distance of 7-15 meters from the ground level. These data serve to resolve the issue of external water supply to increase the water supply of the lower reaches of Kashkadarya.

In 1950, earthworks with a total volume of 11,200 m³ were carried out in the Karshi region and the Xudoyzot collector was built. It was also one of the land reclamation activities carried out in the country. 16 hectares of wetlands were drained in the collective farm "Sharq" of the agricultural association "Xudoyzot"[5].

In conclusion, it should be said that the land reclamation work carried out in the Kashkadarya oasis in the 50th years of the 20th century was generally satisfactory and, in a certain sense, contributed to the development of agriculture in the oasis.

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