



MIGRATION PROCESSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BESHKOTON MASSIVE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th May 2023 Accepted: 6 th June 2023 Published: 4 th July 2023	In order to satisfy the need for cotton, the Soviet government was actively implementing measures to develop reserves and gray lands. As one of these actions, the main attention was paid to the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts. In particular, measures for the development of the Beshkoton massif, which is part of the Surkhan-Sherabad deserts, were carried out rapidly. The development of the Beshkoton massif was extended to the population who voluntarily moved to the desert for the purpose of developing the desert along with the policy of forced relocation of the population living in the mountainous regions. For example, in 1954, the inhabitants of the villages of Boysun, Darband, Khojango, Khojabolgan, and Machai were relocated in order to develop the Sherabad-Beshkoton desert. The purpose of this relocation was to increase cotton production and expand new lands.

Keywords: Soviet, government, goal, reserve, gray, land, history.

INTRODUCTION. Under the influence of this policy, in 1954, "Sredazgiprovodhoz" Institute established 183,600 hectares of land, including 120,000 hectares of new land, development and irrigation in the Sherabad deserts on the southern sides of the Surkhan River. 800 million to irrigate the land. The waters of the South-Surkhan reservoir with a capacity of m³ were diverted.

On March 3, 1949, Sherabad district executive committee made a decision to develop the "Tallimaron" massif. According to it, the inhabitants of the villages of Kizil Olma, Laylogon, Sherjon, Poshkhort, Vandob, Zarabog, Karabog in the mountain area were moved to newly acquired lands. In order to develop cotton cultivation in the Surkhandarya region, the development of protected lands has been intensively carried out. In 1949-1950, a new network of the Zang channel was launched. During this period, digging and draining of this 18 km long canal was carried out. After 90 days of manual labor, this canal was finished. As a result, an additional 7.5 thousand hectares of land was developed. In 1954-1957, the Zang canal was extended to the Beshkoton massif, and it was possible to include 3.8 thousand hectares of land in the agricultural reserve. Since 1953, a lot of work has been done to divert the Surkhan river directly to cultivated fields. During this period, 85 mln. cubic meters Tzkhkyl reservoir was built. The reservoir made it possible to supply water to Zhdanov, Sample collective farms and Termiz city of Termiz region. Since the spring of 1949, planting of seeds began in the lands where the water comes out. Similar

development works were carried out in the Sherabad deserts. After that, in March 1954, Khojanqo villagers were one of the first to be forcibly relocated to the "Tallimaron" massif of Angor district, based on the call to "use the Sherabad deserts and turn them into cotton fields."

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In 1954, 270 families moved to the desert, planted seeds on 1200 hectares of land, and 8 quintals of cotton were grown.

In 1954, the inhabitants of the villages of Boysun, Darband, Khojabolgan, and Machai were relocated in order to develop the Sherabad-Beshkoton desert and develop agriculture. For example, in the same year, 150 households were transferred from the village of Darband to the Gagarin (now Muzrabot) district, and on March 14, 1955, the "G. Dmitrov" community belonging to the village council of "Yangiabad" in Boysun 100 households (400 people) were transferred to the Beshkoton massif on April 5, 1955 by the "Sayrob" village council, 100 households from the "Voroshilov" collective farm, based on the decision of the general meeting of the community members[8]. On June 21, another 57 families (372 people) were moved to the Beshkoton massif.

In 1954, 110 families were relocated from Boysun district to develop Sherabad desert. In March of the same year, a mobile brigade was formed from 19 collective farms in the region and deployed to Beshkoton massif. It is true that there was opposition in mobilizing the people to the desert. The elderly



were used expertly in this work . Because the people's loyalty to the elderly was high , and others followed them. With the idea that "our elders will never start a bad path", the residents agreed to follow them one by one and moved towards the desert . In this way, hundreds of nomadic families moved to the massif. In March 1954, Dugoba, Kayraq, Kurgancha, Pas-kisliq, Gumatak, Olachapon, Pulhokim, Dibolo, Yakkatol, Nazari , Avlod, Kochkak, Sariosiya, Sairob, Darband, Khojabulg in Boysun region. On, Kofurin, residents of Machai villages, namely Dmitrov, Bulganin, Gayrat, Lenin, Voroshilov, Okhunboboev, Molotov, K. Marx, Hero, Telman, Moscow, Zhdanov, Stalin, Kirov, Communism, Kalinin and other collective farms Many people moved to Beshqoton massif and began to develop these lands[9]. There are 130,000 hectares in the Sherabad-Surkhan desert , and these lands are lying unused. "People have long dreamed of growing cotton here , and ears of grain growing here , " the good news was published in "Ekonomika i jizn" magazine. After that, 270 farmers from 19 collective farms came to the desert this year. They included 1200 hectares of the reserve in agricultural rotation. More than 1,000 people were moved to Beshkoton in 1954 for the initial development work. Normamat Mengliyev, Sabir Satorov, Norkul Satorov, Ergash Jorayev, Eronkul Avliyokulov, Kholmurod Jorayev, Arif Saidov, Ochildi Ergashev, Ramazon Tashkulov, Eron Primov, Muhammadi Yunusov were among those who were transferred to the Sherabad desert.

In the middle of 1954 , the mechanists of the earthworks brigade of Zhargorgon MTS were mobilized to Beshkoton with 6 driving tractors . Houses for storing spare parts for tractor drivers were built here . Each collective farm was supposed to plant cotton on 100-120 hectares of land , and people lived and worked in basements. It was not enough to plow the land to plant cotton . That's why harrows, mills, seeders, hay tractors were brought from MTS. "Because of the lack of water, some people made a living by drinking rainwater[10]. "On some days, due to the lack of water and firewood, the tractor drivers went hungry for two days, and they had to walk 12-15 kilometers to reach the water , " recalls Orif Saidov. Tractor drivers were also tasked with training apprentices. On this basis, after 3-4 months, young tractor drivers emerged among the local villagers , among them Abdunazar Bernazov, Panji Safarov, Juma Dzhorakulov, Bori Yangiboyev , Khalil Ibrochichuyuv, Normurod Sharipov, Sharof Abdullayev, Toshboy Aliyev, Haydar. Boboqulov, Nur Rajabov, Sattor Norkulov, the former head of the Oblast "Uzselkhoztehnika" association, Hamid Jabbarov, learned how to control the equipment for the first time

in the desert[11].

In 1956, 5 collective farms were established in Beshkoton massif. These collective farms planted seeds on 3,233 hectares of land and obtained a yield of 9.4 centners per hectare . In that year, Kolkhozes named after Lenin, Zhdanov, Voroshilov, Marks, Kirov were chaired by Kholmurod Jorayev, Normamat Mengliyev, Eronkul Avliyokulov, Umarali Khojakulov, Arif Saidov . Due to the financial and economic weakness of these collective farms, in August 1957, the first state farm "Beshkoton" state farm was established in the massif. later it was called "Yangiabad" . Collective farms were turned into departments , and Normamat Mengli was appointed the director of the state farm. Special attention was paid to the wide development of cotton production in the newly established state farm , and the work of the existing 7 driving tractors and 9 cotton picking machines was effectively used. In 1957, the workers of the state farm planted seeds on 3400 hectares[12]. The introduction of mechanization to cotton growing in the farm was improving. Along with cotton , grain, alfalfa, and corn were planted in the desert . Cotton growers delivered 4,030 tons of cotton to the state that year, bringing the yield to 11.9 centners per hectare. The work of providing equipment has also improved significantly , the monetary income of workers has increased, and labor productivity has increased. As a result, growers were able to move into comfortably constructed buildings . All the houses were radioed and motors were installed in the sections and electric lights were installed in the houses . One well was put into operation in the centers of the villages , and the population's need for clean drinking water was revived[13].

In 1954, the first school was opened near the building of the central repair shop to educate the children of farmers , and Khalik Murodov was appointed as its director . Later, a school was opened in the 1st-5th sections of the state farm . A. Rahmonov , originally from Kitab , was appointed the chief doctor of the first hospital opened in the desert , and medical services for the population were started.

desert development. The leading leader of Boysun people, who was able to find a way to the hearts of peasants like Ergash Jorayev, and peasants like Normamat Mengliyev, who said, "If I die, let my dead be in the desert" have grown up. Among the first were Sabir Sattorov, Ochildi Ergashev, Mullaberdi Boltayev, Normamat Misirov, Mamatkul Mirob, Abdurashid Saidov, Hamrokul Murodov, Parda Eshmurodov, Berdi Kholmurodov, Abdi Goyipov, Suvonkul Nazarov, Bobokul Amonkulov, Tangri Mirzayev, Ravshan Kurbanov, Rahmon. Roziboyev,



Doni Muqimov, Amon Poyonov, Momanoy Saloyeva, Normamat Faizullayev, Khudoykul Fayziyev, Yusuf Ibrohimov, Narzi Khojakulov, Hakberdi Umarov, Amirkul Kholov, Hamrokul Kurbanov, Alim BoriYev, Bazar Kholov, Safar Mirzayev, Turdi Do' stov, Khudoykul Rahimov, Shoyim Sadikov, Khaliyor Rahimov, Gaffor Jabbarov, Imam Shukurov, Usman Devonakulov, Parda Orokov, Khudoyor Alimardonov, Ochildi Allanazarov, Shosaid Yakubov, Tashkul Jorayev, Hamdam Shoymardonov, Ismatulla Musayev, Bolta Karimov, The families of Bahri Sharipov and Umarali Khojakulov came to the desert[14].

Ergash Jorayev, the first secretary of the Boisun district party committee, the leader of those displaced to the desert, worked tirelessly. He regretted that there was no blessing at work in the early days. "The development of time has already rejected the method of farming with plows and oxen, but we have stuck to this old method even in the harsh desert conditions. It has been a long time since they reported that the vehicles have left the road, but there is still no sign. "Let's rub it and come faster," he laughed. Ergash Jorayev worked in this position until 1958. Later, he worked as a director of the state farm, department manager, senior agronomist, director of Beshkoton Forestry and spent all his energy and knowledge on increasing productivity and greening the massif[15].

The people of Kofurin came and settled in Beshkoton massif under the leadership of the chairman of the collective farm, Kholmurod Jorayev. In 1954, those who moved from the Lenin collective farm in Kofurin united in one brigade and planted seeds on 100 hectares of land. Instead of the planned 80 tons, he produced 90 tons of cotton. The following year, the total cotton area was increased to 375 hectares, and instead of the planned 8 centners, cotton was grown at the rate of 12 centners per hectare. The members of the Parda Orokov head brigade of the collective farm harvested 16 centners of cotton from each hectare of the 60- hectare area.

CONCLUSION. At that time, the collective farm had 2 diesel and 4 universal tractors, which were managed by Kholnoz Ashurov, Ashirkul Jalilov, Eshmirza Saidmurodov. As a result of lack of technique He used to do the cultivation work with a horse with 3 aqsayi. From this year, under the leadership of Foreman Bori Akhmedov, new houses for collective farmers began to be built. 21 students were educated in a four-classroom school headed by Eshboy Boynazarov. "We sowed alfalfa and rye on 30 hectares of land in order to collect fodder for livestock." - Kholmurad Jorayev, chairman of the Beshqo'ton village council, recalled.

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