

FORMATION PHASES OF MIRZACHOL ARCHITECTURE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF COLLECTIONS AND SAVKHAZES)

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Annotation: *The article talks about the formation of savkhozes and kolkhozes, their development and the emergence of historical and modern cities in their place, the history of development in Mirzachol (Syr Darya region) during the former Soviet Union.*

Key words: *government of Tsarist Russia, savkhoz, kolkhoz, "Zhdanov", "Red Light", "Shvernik", "Road to Communism", "Abay", "III International", "Telman", "Communism", "Progress", "Ilyich Road", "Red Star".*

Introduction: The vast territory of Mirzachol is located between the densely populated oases of Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand. Mirzachol borders the Kyzylkum desert in the west, and the foothills of the Turkistan mountain range in the south, and the Syrdarya flows through it in the north and east.

Mirzachol, roughly triangular in shape, consists of a very large area of more than one million hectares. Mirzachol is made up of vast plains, and in this respect it has an advantage over other places in Central Asia, because nowhere else in Central Asia can you find such a large area of naturally irrigated land suitable for farming.

After Central Asia was conquered by the Russian Empire in the 19th and 20th centuries, interest in the sources of wealth in these lands increased. The problem of land acquisition was also one of the tasks to be solved at the first level.

The main part: In 1918, in Mirzachol, the government of Czarist Russia established a large state farm in agriculture, 30 farms were to be established. The first collective farms were established in Mirzachol in 1928, and in 1929, more than 20, and by 1930, 30 collective farms were established.

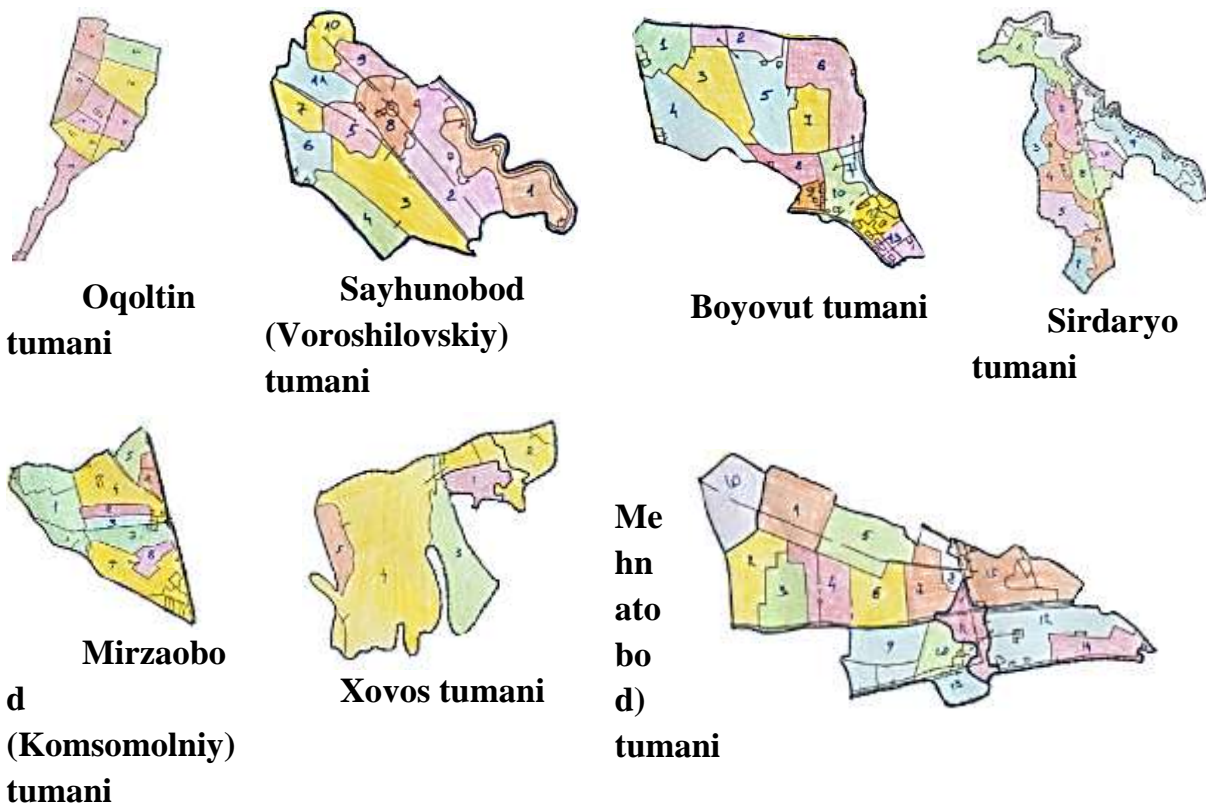
In 1918, in Mirzachol, the government of Czarist Russia established a cooperative organization of united farmers, i.e. collective farm structures, to jointly carry out agricultural production on the basis of social means of production and collective labor.

In the Mirzachol region, on February 27, 1929, an agricultural farm was established in the village of Spassky, and it can be found in historical data that they decided to call it "Red October". Nikolai Tikhonovich Tkachenko was considered one of the first organizers of this new collective farm.

In 1930, in addition to collective farms, large cotton farms such as "Bayaut" and "Malek" and "Pakhtaorol" from the state farms began to be established in the Mirzachol region. Examples of the successful formation of new state farms in the region are the above-mentioned collective farms and state farms. "Bayaut" state farm, established in 1925 in the

southeast, was one of the main areas of Mirzachol specializing in cotton cultivation. Bayaut savkhoz was considered the steep bank of the Syrdarya, and the northern canal and railway gave a name to the new economy. In 1921-1923, the businessman E. Penkov came to the Bayaut region, and through the hard work of the nomads and local residents, he managed to acquire more than a thousand hectares of land.

In 1931-1932, another prominent "Malik" was one of the savkhozes in Mirzachol. In these years, on the previously partially irrigated lands, a workers' settlement will appear on the Malek branch. Here, the first experience in the foothills of the reconstruction of the building built in 1915-1916 from 1931 to 1935 at the initiative of the Holodnostop Irrigation System Department was carried out. Network map for conditions large mechanized farms. The settlement and the reorganized lands became the basis of the "Malek" state farm, established in 1931. By 1935, 3154 irrigated fields of 6,000 hectares of forest will be developed. Thus, in the period of mass collectivization, along with young collective farms, the first large state farms also operated here (Fig. 1).



1-расм. 1950 йилларда Мирзачўл худудидаги вужудга келган савхозлар

In 1947, the communists of the village of Jolangar of the Khavos region founded the "Communism" collective farm. For more than 30 years, the collective farm was headed by the communist Tursunboy Latipov. later he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. This collective farm became an advanced collective farm, famous not only in the Och Dasht, but also in the whole country. With the construction of the Bayavut canal, collective farm lands were appropriated in this zone, and first of all, the village of Katlovan, which was connected to the "Communism" collective farm,

was formed, and later, the district center of Dimitrovo appeared in the Bayaut district of the Syrdarya region.

From 1950 to 1956, only about 25 thousand hectares, of which 18.7 thousand hectares were planted.



No	Xona nomi	Maydoni, m ²
1	Bostirma	13.30
2	Mehmonxona	22.63
3	Karidor	10.44
4	Umumiy xona	11.78
5	Umumiy xona	27.36
6	Shiypon	12.24
7	Oshxona	15.84
8	Omborxona	22.68
9	Umumiy xona	14.76

Figure 2

There are 15 "Zhdanov", "Kyzil Nur", "Shvernik", "Road to Communism", "Abay", "III International", "Telman", "Communism", "Development" with an average irrigated area of 1250-1300 hectares each. "Ilich Yoli", "Kyzil Star",

"Mikoyan" and "Lenin's Fertilizers" collective farms were established: In the northern regions of Mirzachol, the construction of collective farms by settlers from other regions begins. "III International" state farm emerged from this multinational nation.

It should be noted that the construction headquarters headed by Abramovich Sarkisov was directed to the maximum preparation of constructions used in order to increase labor productivity. There were several issues in creating a new development. It was considered necessary to create indispensable bases such as construction industry and development of mechanization and irrigation in the region.

For this, it was necessary to build precast reinforced concrete, wall component plants, gravel and sand plants, wood and brick plants, and drainage plants. Issues such as the development of pipelines, repair and mechanical enterprises were the main ones. The main enterprises are located near Khavos village of Jizzakh, Mirzachol, Bekobod, Yangier.

In Uzbekistan, the first state farms for cotton production were established in 1921. The first big savkhozes such as "Boyovut", "Malik", and "Pakhtaorol" were established in Mirzacholda region. State farms were liquidated in 1994-1995 and turned into collective and then cooperative farms.

The structure of the first large savkhozes in the Mirzacholda area, such as "Boyovut", "Malik", and "Pakhtaorol", was simple, and was mainly formed from Russian houses on both sides of one large street. Field sheds are formed at the beginning of the main cotton fields. Field sheds consist of a 3.5x2.5-meter house and an adjacent porch, additional rooms (pot, stove, oven), storeroom, and toilet. Field sheds were where farmers could rest and store their farming equipment. Field sheds are mainly made of wooden material and straw bricks. In the field sheds, what should be done in the field was discussed in the shed. It was inevitable that the construction of such sheds was one of the most important tasks in every savkhoz and kolkhoz. Development of field sheds and increasing their number was one of the most important aspects of the farmers.

Shirin savkhoz (currently Shirin MFY) belonging to Boyovut (previously Khavos) district in Mirzachol region mainly specializes in horticulture (vineyard, apple, plum, pear). There are two main roads in the shape of "G" and there is a mosque for the residents, a kindergarten, an office, a small school for 100 seats and a small medical center, a teahouse, and a shopping mall (Fig. 2). A reinforced concrete slab has been laid on 1 km of the main road. There were rice fields on the border of Boyovut district of the region. Some of the residential houses are made of baked bricks.

In February 1967, due to the increase in the population of Mirzachol, the Uzbek government approved the proposal to build 1-story residences in addition to 2-story houses, and to allocate land in advance. Architects R. Belyi, E. Belyi, Ch. Irmanova, F. Abasheva, N. Nizamova, T. Solosina, Z. Abdurazakova, S. Podgaetskaya, L. Korzhanevich, T. Moiseeva, S. Detinov, V. Alekseeva, and "Uzgiroselstroy" It can be seen that a number of individual houses were built by the project organization in the Communism farm of the village of Karakish.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it can be seen that in 1940-1990, about 90 collective farms and savkhozes were established in Mirzachol (Syr Darya region). The created collective farms and savkhozes can be divided into 25 large and 65 small areas. During this time, T. Latipov, Malik, Shoruzak, Michurin and 1-D can be mentioned separately.

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