

Psychosocial

International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation

ISSN:1475-7192

Login/Register

International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation

ISSN 1475-7192

(Proudly Serving our Web Based, International Readers Since 1996)



A WEB BASED PEER REVIEWED PUBLICATION FOR MENTAL
HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, CONSUMERS & APPLIED
RESEARCHERS

www.psychosocial.com



Copyright © 2009 JPA, LTD. All Rights Reserved.

STUDY OF IRRIGATION HISTORY OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS

¹Jabborova Iqbol Xujamurotovna

ABSTRACT--Irrigated agriculture plays an important role in the lives of peoples around the world. Irrigated agriculture is the field of agriculture engaged in planting, irrigating, cultivating agricultural products. Irrigation is a type of land reclamation that is responsible for watering the soil with sourced water.

Keywords--Kashkadaryo riverbasin, Kashkadarya region, Kashkadarya valley, Karshi steppe, channel, water reservoir, spring, stream, irrigation, husbandry, agriculture, history, topic, research, relevance, aim, tasks, scientific novelty.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the current globalization of agriculture in every part of the world, as a result of the irrigated farming, agricultural production has become a daily livelihood and livelihood of the people living in the area. The world cannot live without irrigated agriculture, without which it is impossible to imagine their lives and activities. History has shown that the lives of the peoples of the world are closely linked to their livelihoods and irrigated agriculture. Irrigation agriculture has been and remains an important part of the socio-economic life of the people since ancient times until today. Indeed, without agriculture, especially irrigated and rain-fed agriculture, no science, human or animal life can exist in all human lives. In countries around the world, through irrigation, people and animals are provided with food, plants flourish, science and education flourish, and the power of nations is increasing. Indeed, the importance of irrigated and non-irrigated agriculture in agricultural production is immeasurable. Because these two types of agriculture form the basis of agricultural production.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As the famous ancient Roman philosopher Mark Cicero said, "Farming is the father and keeper of all sciences." Archaeological findings and historical sources indicate that irrigated and rain-fed agriculture was one of the most important stages in the treasury of human thought. The French proverb "The world relies on the peasant's hand" is not accidental. The farmer sees the land as a support. The earth is water. When it comes to irrigated agriculture, it has come into existence long before all occupations. This means that farming is the oldest and most natural way of finding livelihoods. In this regard, the study of irrigation history of the Kashkadarya oasis on the territory of Uzbekistan, in particular, is important in determining the extent of the study of the history of the oasis and its history to the present day. Because it is impossible to determine the history of the oasis without studying the history of irrigating system of the oasis Because the study of the history of irrigated agriculture of the Kashkadarya oasis,

Doctorate student of "History of Uzbekistan" Department Karshi State University.,E-mail: iqbol_jabborova@mail.ru

ASLIGA TO'G'RI

which once played a great role in the history of Greco-Bactrian, Kushan, Sughd, other ancient and medieval states, was a great opportunity for scientific analysis of the problems of socio-economic life and development of productive forces important. In our work, we firstly mention the history of the emergence and development of irrigated agriculture in the history of irrigated agriculture of the peoples of the world, Turkic nations, Persian and Tajik peoples, and also directly of the Uzbek people: to study how the history of water use, the construction of water structures for crop irrigation, the planting, and the irrigation process. Second, based on the study of the history of the Kashkadarya oasis, we considered it appropriate to divide the available resources into three sections. The first section of these three sections analyzes literature from ancient times to the early twentieth century, the second section covers the literature of the former Soviet period (1920-1990), and the third section analyzes the sources of the period of independence. V. I. Avdiev, E. B. Tolyor, B. A. Keller, V. L. Komarov, S. A. Semenov, B. L. Bogaevsky, E.V. Antonova, L. S. Vasiliev and others have learned the history of irrigated agriculture and ancient Oriental life in the life of the peoples of the world, the origin of life on earth, the development of land on the banks of rivers and streams. Antonova gave an overview of the history of ancient farming culture in the Old and Central Asia, while Semenov did research on the origin of life on earth, and Vasilev on the history of farming in ancient China. Russian orientalists, historians, archeologists, ethnographers have played a great role in covering the history of irrigation of Turkic peoples. Some important information about the origin and formation of ancient irrigated agriculture in Turkic peoples, the problems of emergence of modern archeology and agriculture in Central Asia, irrigation in Kashkadarya, the ancient history of Nakhshab in the III - VIII centuries. In studying the history of the field, B.V. Andrianov, N.D. Andreev, G.N. Vinogradov, A.R. Voeykov, S.K. Kabanov, M.E. Masson, V.A. Polozov's studies play an important role. In the study of the history of irrigated agriculture of the Persian-Tajik people, N.A. Kislyakov, M.R. Rakhimov, I. Muhiddinov made a worthy contribution. Their research analyzes the history of irrigation and the origins of irrigation, customs and rituals related to irrigated agriculture. Historical scientist While investigating the farming traditions and rituals of the residents of the Kashkadarya oasis, Rakhmanov notes that Muhiddinov's research on agricultural practices and ceremonies of the Pamir peoples is of interest: Muhiddinov's monograph on the study of traces of pre-Islamic customs and rituals recorded in the life of Western Pamir peasants of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The cult is deeply covered by historical and ethnographic sources.

III. DISCUSSION

In particular, the history of irrigation of the peoples of the world, Turkic peoples, Persian and Tajik peoples, as well as the Uzbek people, has been specially researched in the field of history, ethnography, historical, ethnographic, scientific and theoretical perspectives. Some of the studies investigated some aspects of the history and ethnography of irrigated agriculture directly in Turkestan, in particular, in the Kashkadarya oasis. Ancient farming culture, traditional farming and related history, archeology, ethnography and other areas have been in the spotlight of historians, archaeologists and ethnographers, and many practical results have been achieved by the experts in this regard. It is noteworthy that the study of the ancient history of irrigation in the Kashkadarya oasis is peculiar because it did not reach the written sources. People have been paying attention to the usefulness of water since ancient times. They began to think about their own food and how to eat. Initially people were reluctant

to do this, and from time to time they planted in flood-prone areas. They began planting when the river water receded and the land receded. This allowed the soil to grow without processing. The form of irrigated agriculture came into existence in this way. This type of farming has yielded good results. What the peasants planted in those days, what the cereals were like, we don't know. Some archaeological excavations provide information about cereals at that time. In 1975-1982, a group of scientists led by Professor Suleymanov found a jug of wheat seeds in one of the rooms while conducting excavations in the town of Erkurgan near Karshi. It is estimated that the jug is more than three thousand years old. As it turned out, this country has been engaged in farming and planting crops since ancient times. "In Nasaf, science flourished in the Middle Ages, and also agriculture. When the Nasaf well of the 9th century was uncovered and cleaned, it produced a bunch of cotton, seeds, melons, watermelons, grapes, kadi and other melons. This shows that Nasaf is developing agriculture around the country and products are being sold and processed in Nasaf". That is why we try to think through the written sources available in the study of the history of irrigated agriculture in the Kashkadarya oasis, the findings of archeological excavations. One of such written sources is the Avesto, the first source of ancient history. The holy book of firefighting is widely covered by Avesto on the processes related to the earliest farming of wheat, watering and plowing. Avesto advises that one of the key factors in increasing productivity is leaching of soil and leaching. A special irrigation system and orderly distribution of land between community members were followed to create a holistic farming culture in Zoroastrianism. The Early Iron Age is inextricably linked to the southern oasis of Uzbekistan. Excavations in recent years have further expanded the range of iron products distribution. The findings of Dalvarzin, Daratepa, and Kisisai date back to the 7th century BCE, suggesting that iron products were widely distributed in southern Turkmenistan, Kashkadarya, Surkhon, and Zarafshan valleys. They are mainly steel knives and sickle. Thus, during the early Iron Age in the Kashka oasis there are irrigated agricultural valleys, which are found primarily in the mountainous areas of the oasis. According to V. M. Masson, in the V - IV centuries BC there will be a new era in the development of Central Asian agriculture - they will develop copper smelting. Their labor weapons are somewhat improved. Historical sources indicate that the formation of farming culture in Central Asia dates back to the 4th century BC. During this time people learned how to make various agricultural weapons from bronze. The emergence of primitive hoe, sickle and plow has made a major breakthrough in agriculture. In the past, the hoe and waist used in irrigation were of great importance to the oasis farmers. People dug ditches with hoe and waist, and moved to farming, brought artificial water to large sections, collecting water into artificial pools, regulating small mountain rivers and drying out rivers in Kashkadarya. At the end of the XI century at the beginning of the 12th century the words of the Turkic tribes in the language of the Turkic folklore are evidence of the irrigated farming of the Turkic peoples. Because of the many irrigated agricultural weapons and crops in this period, the names of the crops were mentioned in the written monuments of that time. In the work of M.Koshgari's "DLT" *қазинди тунрақ* - excavated soil associated with farming, *ўғимчи* - someone who grinds wheat and other grains, *тарғичи* - grain farmer, *кэтман* - landing device, *экди* - He sowed, *ол тарғ экди* - he planted a millet, *экин* - crop, *экишти* - He planted, *тарғ экишти* - he sowed, *орғақ* - sickle, *ақитми* - *ол суу ақитми* - he was leaking, *өрмгүн* - barley, wheat stalks, *сабан* - double oxen, hump, yoke. The word is also used in the sense of plowing. *қазуқ арик* - excavated, *таpidi* - He sowed. He sowed and etc.

According to Mahmud ibn Wali (XVII), grain occupies a leading position among all types of farming, rather than in its daily lives. He notes that a good crop has been harvested in Shakhrisabz. Sources report that there are

many cultivated fields around Shakhrisabz and between the villages of Ertepa, Hamadon and Chimkurgan. Traditions and Irrigation related to Irrigated Agriculture Abdulhamidov, A. Askarov, X. Mukhamedov, F. Rahmanov have also done research on the history of irrigated farming culture of the Kashkadarya oasis and the development of the Karshi steppe, and many works have been written, illustrating some aspects and periodic details of irrigation history. The fact that the history of oasis irrigation is not studied as a special research object makes it necessary to conduct a deep scientific study of the problem. It is worth noting that after gaining independence, new and rapid steps in the socio-economic development of our society began to be clearly seen. As in many areas, the attitude towards the past and the present, the study of our spiritual cultural heritage has changed dramatically. In the former Soviet Union, we had a history that was very sparse and even more subtle and unclear. It is encouraging that today in the history of Uzbekistan large-scale study of intersectoral and interregional history is carried out. In particular, two books "History of Uzbekistan" (1917-1991), published by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and leading scientists of the Republic in 2012-2018, were published. This book is important because of the objective and comprehensive coverage of Uzbekistan's Soviet past. Although the literature and articles cited above are fundamental studies on the topics studied by the authors, they share an overview of the topic we are exploring or other regional material is involved in the study. A series of articles and studies on ancient spiritual values and national history were published in the late 1980s and early 1990s with the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the acquisition of national independence. From this point of view, it is a sense of pride that the overall study of the ancient Turan history, as well as the history of the Kashkadarya oasis, which is an integral part of the history of Uzbekistan. Observations and researches show that the history of Kashkadarya region is much better than the history of other regions of the country, which is characterized by periodic, inter-regional study. In covering the history of the region's irrigation, the merits of such scholars as R. Sulaymanov, Q. Uljabaev, P. Ravshanov Q. Abdullaev, A. Ravshanov, A. R. Egamberdiev, A. Razzakov, M. Kariev., A. Hisomov, X. Toshev, N. Hamraev, I. Halikov, F. Rakhmanov, A. Jumanov and Jumanazarov are invaluable. In highlighting the enormous history of the southern oasis it is necessary to emphasize the hard work and honor of the literary scholar and writer, the intelligent and diligent historian Poyon Ravshanov. The reader familiarized with the historical works of the oasis, such as "History of Kashkadarya" (780 pages), "Karshi history" (640 pages), "Kashkadarya: on the eve of independence" (173 pages) It reads a wealth of historical information from its vast and immense history, from primitive times to the present. In particular, P. Ravshanov's monograph "History of Kashkadarya" became a novelty in the history of Uzbekistan. This work serves as a valuable source for covering the ancient thirty-year history of the Kashkadarya oasis based on evidence from primary historical sources and archaeological excavations. Let's take a look at the preface by Ahmedov in his book Kashkadarya History. Commenting on the historical significance of this book, the scientist said: "The Kashkadarya oasis is one of the most ancient historical countries of Turkestan, which has a long history in Greco-Bactria, Kushan, Sughd, Arab Caliphate and other ancient and medieval states. It is part of Turkestan history. This work by Poyon Ravshanov is important and admirable. " The above mentioned works are important sources in the study of the irrigation history of the Kashkadarya oasis. However, these works contain some ideas about the irrigation history of the Kashkadarya oasis. However, the history of irrigation of the Kashkadarya oasis (from the 20th to the 90s of the 20th century) has not been a special research object in the monograph. It is important to study the history of the irrigated agricultural sector, which is essential for the prosperity of the people, first of all in the lifestyle and

socio-economic life of the people of Kashkadarya. Observations show that the history of irrigation of the Kashkadarya oasis region is one of the least studied areas in the history of irrigation in the Fergana Valley, Khorezm and Samarkand regions. From this point of view, it is important to study the history of the area's irrigation.

IV. CONCLUSION

In summary, the scientific analysis of the history of the irrigation history of the Kashkadarya oasis showed that although the authors of the available sources and literature have provided some ethnographic and archaeological information on the history of irrigated agriculture, their authors have not specifically covered this topic. Certainly, they did not intend to study the history of irrigation of the Kashkadarya oasis as a special research object. In this regard, the topic we have chosen is the first research in this area.

REFERENCES

1. Zokirov T. S., Rakhmatov I. M. Basics of agriculture. - Karshi: Nasaf, 1999. - 140 p.
2. Avdiev V.I. History of the Ancient East. - Leningrad: Ed. Political Literature, 1953. - 747 p .;
3. Tolyar E.B. Primitive culture. - Moscow: Publishing House Political Literature, 1989 .-- 573 p.
4. Keller B.A. The origin and development of life on Earth. Ed. 3. - Moscow: Selkhozgiz, 1948 .-- 136 p.
5. Komarov V.L. The origin of plants. Vol. 7. - Moscow - Leningrad: Selkhozgiz, 1943 .-- 179 p.
6. Semenov S.A. The origin of agriculture. Leningrad: Science, 1974.- 68 p.
7. Bogaevsky B.L. Agricultural religion of Africa. T.I.SPb, 1916.-232 p.
8. Antonova E.V. Essays on the culture of ancient farmers in Western and Central Asia. - Moscow: 1984. - 348 p.
9. Vasiliev L. S. Agriculture in Ancient China // Bulletin of the history of world culture. - Moscow. 1962. - No. 2. P. 36-42.
10. Andrianov B.V. Ancient irrigation systems at Aralya. (In connection with the history of the emergence and development of irrigated agriculture). - Moscow: Nauka, 1969.- 251 p.
11. Andreev N.D., Vinogradov G.N. Irrigation in the Kashkadarya Valley. Proceedings of SANIIRI. - Tashkent, 1975, no. 75. - p. 51-64
12. Voeikov A.R. Turkestan, its waters and irrigation // Bulletin of Europe. - Moscow, 1915. - No. 3, - p. 14-22
13. Kabanov S.K. Nakhshab at the turn of antiquity and the Middle Ages (III – VIII centuries). - Tashkent: Nauka, 1977 .-- 245 p.
14. Masson M.E. Capital cities in the lower reaches of Kashkadarya since ancient times. - Tashkent: Science, 1973. - 176 p.
15. Polozov V.A. Uzbek community land use in the Sherabad valley and Karshi steppe // National Economy of Central Asia. - Tashkent: 1925. - No. 7. - P . 69-75.
16. Kislyakov N.A. Ancient methods of agricultural machinery and ceremonies associated with agriculture in the Tajiks of the river basin. Hingou // Soviet Ethnography. - Moscow, 1947. - No. 1. - P . 108-125
17. Rakhimov M.R. Agriculture of Tajiks of the river basin Hingou in the pre-revolutionary period // Proceedings of the Taj Academy of Sciences. SSR. Dushanbe, 1957. V.43. P . 56-63

