



## The Reviews On The History Of Irrigation In Northwest Takharistan

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the emergence of an ancient agricultural culture in northwestern Takharistan in southern Uzbekistan, which is closely linked to the construction of irrigation networks.

### KEYWORDS

Irrigation regions, Central Asia, Mirshodi, Kyzyltepa, Northern Bactria, Sherabad, Chingiztepa, Karasuv-Shurob, Akkurgan canal, Kulmoqsho village.

### INTRODUCTION

The issues of the history of irrigation in Central Asia are of great practical importance in the study of the rich folk experiences accumulated over the centuries. Irrigation, as in all large and small river basins of the East, has always depended on the central government in Asia for the construction and maintenance of irrigation networks and facilities. The role of the central government in the organization of agriculture and irrigation in Asia is enormous.

The study of the history of irrigation in connection with the extraction of water for the development of new lands in Central Asia and the structure of irrigation projects on these lands is gaining both scientific and practical importance every year. One of the most important tasks is to further increase the practical significance of studying the issues of the history of irrigation in Central Asia, the rich folk experience accumulated over the

centuries on irrigation techniques. Undoubtedly, this encourages historians and archaeologists, who are conducting archeological research on the irrigation of North-West Takharistan, irrigation techniques, especially on the ancient irrigated lands identified in its large and small river valleys, to continue to actively participate in the development of new lands.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Historian V. V. In his article "The Future of Turkestan and Its Traces of the Past", Barthold described the study of ancient irrigated lands as "... can be solved by detailed on-site inspections, and the involvement of irrigators in such inspections is as important as the general direction of Turkestan's history and monuments." The history of irrigation, in addition to direct scientific research related to the solution of irrigation problems, is also important to a certain extent contribute to the construction of modern large-scale irrigation facilities. Archaeologists D.D. Bukinich, S.P. Tolstov, Ya.G.Gulamov, B.A.Latinin, V.A. Shishkin, B.V. The services of Andrianov, A.Muhammadjanov, A.Askarov and others were especially great. Extensive and systematic study of archeological monuments in the study of the history of irrigation in northwestern Takharistan, along with issues of social and economic history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, Many issues related to the emergence of agricultural culture in large and small river basins of Central Asia and the emergence of irrigation, which is its basis, as well as the history of the development of irrigation facilities have been clarified. The socio-economic development of the country has been greatly influenced by irrigated agriculture based on artificial irrigation networks. All experts who have analyzed the general laws and features of the development

of the peoples of Central Asia have noted that irrigation systems based on irrigation and technology are one of the important factors in this development. According to archeological research, the process of formation of historical and cultural lands in Central Asia is based on the main water sources of the region - Amudarya, Syrdarya, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, many mountain rivers and small streams. It should be noted that the study of the history of irrigation, which was the basis for the introduction of cultural development and an important factor in the development of all subsequent periods, is very important in the period when the archeology of cultural lands embodied the material, cultural, political and socio-economic life. The study of the history of irrigation of the Termez oasis, one of the cultural oases of our country, is one of the main issues of archeology today. It has been proved on the basis of rich and excellent sources that the Surkhandarya oasis has become one of the centers of Eastern civilization based on irrigated agriculture and thus made an important contribution to the history of world culture. Natural, geographical, ecological and environmental conditions have also had a positive effect on this development. On the basis of the study of these sources, on the basis of the places located in the oasis, the villages, from which handicrafts, agriculture were developed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As for the foundations of urbanization and the evolution of the formation of the first cities, as well as the history of the dynamics of development, the northwestern Takharistan region was divided into the following irrigation districts.

1. Northern Irrigation District. Irrigated on the basis of mountain streams, it began in

- the last Bronze Age (Mirshodi) and developed in the first Middle Stone (Murodtepa) and in the I millennium BC (Kyzyltepa). From the III-I centuries BC, the cultural center of this irrigation region was Dalvazintepa. It is the second largest city in northern Bactria after Termez.
2. The ancient center of the Jarqurghon irrigation district is Hayitabodtepa fortress. Angor irrigation area. (Zartepa).
  3. Sherabad irrigation district. (Jondavlattepa) A.Askarov found out that in the Bronze Age in southern Uzbekistan there were three agricultural oases. They are: Sherabad oasis, Bandikhan oasis and Shurchi oasis, which are located in the foothills of Kokhitang, were fertile, sunny places and irrigated. According to A.G. Anan'ev, the following areas were irrigated with Surkhandarya water. From the east to the village of Gulgula to Ayritom, the Babatag Mountains, from the north-west to the borders of Surkhandarya and from the south to the borders of the Amu Darya, the area of the New Canal. 2. The Kattakum Barkans are bounded on the north by the Amudarya from the ruins of Taliitagora on the southeast to the village of Pattakesar, on the Surkhandarya, and on the west from the confluence of the Surkhandarya to Chingiztepa.
  4. The banks of the river between the Amudarya and Kattakum, which stretches from Chingiztepa to the Pigeon House. From the monkey post to the village of Shurob is the Angor region bordering the Amudarya. On the other hand, to the village of Karasuv-Shurob Shar ariq, and more directly from the village of Tania to the ruins of Ordalitepa, from there to the ruins of Zang, and from Zang to the Pigeon House.
  5. The territory of Beshkotan, from Shurob in the south to Sassikkol, from Karakurt hill to Karasuv river.
  6. Karakamar district from Sassikkol post to Quyikamar post. One of the main factors in the division of A.G. Anan'ev into regions in the above order is the experience of our people accumulated over the centuries. As the traces of life left over from the past have been preserved in archeological monuments.
    - A) The ruins of Termez, Chingiztepa, Sultan Saodat Mausoleum, Kokildorota Mausoleum and the ruins of the Kyrgyz Palace.
    - B) The ruins of Angor, the Dove Tower have been preserved.
    - C) The ruins of the southern village of Jarqurghon There are a number of ruins on the left bank of the Surkhandarya near the Amudarya. From the IX century in the Termez oasis, as in all respects, irrigation facilities have developed rapidly. The works of such scholars as al-Istakhri, Jaihuni, al-Muqaddas, Ibn Hawqal, al-Masudi, who are representatives of the Arab geographical literature, play an important role in covering the history of irrigation of the Termez oasis in the 10th century. The Termez oasis was the most densely populated city in the upper reaches of the Amu Darya in the 10th century, according to al-Muqaddas. It was the commercial center of Khottalon and Sagonia and the most important river port in the upper reaches of the Amudarya. Near Termez is the shortest crossing of the Amudarya, two Arab miles long. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad Jayhuni, who was in Termez, describes the city in his work Ashkal ul-Alam. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad Jayhuni, who was in Termez, describes the city in his work Ashkal ul-

Alam. It is said that drinking water in Termez came from the Amudarya, and water for irrigating crops came from the Saghoniyon River. In terms of population and wealth, Termez was superior to Sagonia. But the area of the city of Sagonian is wider than that of Termez during this period. According to Ibn Hawqal, he was one of the best rabbis in Termez, and due to the uninterrupted flow of travelers he made a great profit. According to a comparative analysis of the results of cartography of oasis monuments of archeological and written sources, The ninth century was marked by the emergence of new irrigation facilities in Termez and adjacent areas, the reconstruction of existing irrigation networks. This process, in turn, had a positive impact on the development of new lands, the improvement of agricultural tools and, consequently, the development of agriculture. In the IX century, as in ancient times, the main water sources of Termez region were Chaganrud (Chaghaniyon river) and Turkondarya (Sherabaddarya from the XVIII century). In practice, Khotinrabort and Burdoguy (ancient name Pandoki - Pardagvi, this city was on the right bank of the Shurabsay during the reign of al-Hakim at-Termizi) located at its confluence with the Jaihun) only irrigated along the surrounding rivers. The Arab-Persian authors give a clear account of this. According to al-Muqaddas, the people of Termez used the water of Jaihun as drinking water, and the fields were irrigated from Chaganrud. Archaeologist T. According to Annaev's research, until the VIII century the main irrigation structure for Termez and the surrounding lands was the Big Lunch Canal. The name of this artificial irrigation

system, which consists of the Turkish words "Katta" and the Arabic word "Nahrun" (Nahrun - river), is another indication of its antiquity. The main part of this artificial irrigation facility is located 3 km above the Chaganrud (Surkhandarya) upstream from Talitagara Fortress. In the ninth century, Termez and its environs were irrigated by the same river, and its length was more than 20 kilometers. Another irrigation facility of Termez region in VIII-IX centuries was Zang canal. The term rust is one of the names of one of the ancient Turkic tribes<sup>4</sup>, as well as a large irrigation facility. According to LI Albaum, the rust canal was built in the 1st century BC, and the main part of this artificial irrigation facility is the Hayitabad monument (now in the Jarqurghon oasis). Hayitabad village) 4-5 km above the Surkhandarya River. Archaeological excavations at the Hayitabad monument in 1974 and 1994-95 show that the construction of the Zang Canal took place in the 6th century BC. In the Kushan kingdom (I-III centuries BC) and in the early Middle Ages, the right bank of the Jarkurgan oasis along the Surkhandarya River and part of the Angor oasis were irrigated by the Zang Canal. In the VIII and IX centuries, this artificial irrigation system was also used regularly. Sarmangan around the present Minor village in the IX century, The formation of the town of Charmangan or Jarminkon and the existence of many medieval villages and castles along the present-day Zang Canal Basin are proof of our point. From the 9th century onwards, written sources mention the Roziq canal and the Roziq raboti in the direction of Termez and the Iron Gate.

## CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the Roziq canal is a water structure excavated from the left bank of the Sherabaddarya, through which the left bank of the river oasis is irrigated. One of the old riverbeds of Sherabaddarya was irrigated by the Talashkan canal (the origin of this canal dates back to the VI-IV centuries BC, according to the date of foundation of the fortress Talashkan-I). In the 5th century AD, after the crisis of the city-fortress of Talashkan II, a large village called Talashkan III (in some literatures Boqiyato'zbototepa) was formed to the east, and in the VIII - IX centuries this place had the appearance of a large village - rustok. The Talas river irrigated the same rustic areas in the VIII-IX centuries. The Akkurgan side of the oasis and the Kuluksho part of the oasis were irrigated with the help of water from the Akkurgan canal extracted from Sherabaddarya. Kattatepayoki Khosiyattepa (in archeological literature) In the IX century there was a city of Khushvara around the village of Kulmoqsho, which served as the center of the oasis from the VIII - IX centuries to the beginning of the XIII century.

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