From the History of Irrigation in North-Western Tokharistan

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Abstract:
This article discusses the emergence of an ancient agricultural culture in the Surkhandarya oasis in the south of Uzbekistan, which is closely linked with the construction of irrigation networks, as well as the construction of waterworks and irrigation.

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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 Central Asia in connection with the extraction of water for the transfer of new lands and the structure of irrigation projects is gaining both scientific and practical importance every year. One of the most important tasks is to further increase the practical significance of the study of the history of irrigation in Central Asia, the rich folk experience accumulated over the centuries in the field of irrigation techniques. This, no doubt, encourages historians and archaeologists, who are conducting archeological research on the irrigation of the Surkhan oasis, irrigation techniques, especially in its large and small river valleys, to take an active part in the development of new lands. Historian VV Bartold, in his article "The Future of Turkestan and Its Traces of the Past," described the study of
ancient irrigated lands as "... The participation of an archaeologist, who is more familiar with the monuments of the past, is just as important. " In studying the history of irrigation in Central Asia, archaeologists D.D. Bukinich, S.P. Tolstov, Ya.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 history of irrigation of the oasis, along with the social and economic history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, the history of the emergence of agricultural culture in large and small river basins of Central Asia many issues have been clarified. 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, 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 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. The fact 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, has been proved on the basis of rich and excellent sources. Natural, geographical, ecological, and environmental conditions have also had a positive effect on this development.

The territory of Surkhan oasis is divided into the following irrigation districts.

1. Northern Irrigation District. Irrigation on the basis of mountain streams began in the last Bronze Age, (Mirshodi) developed in the first Middle Stone (Murodtepa) and in the I millennium BC (Kyzyltepa). From the III-I centuries BC, Dalvazintepa was considered the cultural center of this irrigation region. It is the second largest city in northern Bactria after Termez 9. The ancient center of the Jarqurghon irrigation district is Hayitabodtepa fortress. 1. Angor Irrigation District. (Zartepa). 2. 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 AG Ananev, opinions were expressed on the irrigation of the following areas with Surkhandarya water.

1. From the village of Gul-gula in the east to the Ayritom, the Babatag Mountains, from the north-west to the borders of Surkhan and from the south to the borders of the Amudarya, the territory of the New Canal.

2. From the north the Kattakum barges are bounded on the southeast by the ruins of Talitagora to the village of Pattakesar, on the west by the Surkhandarya, and on the west by the Amudarya from the confluence of the Surkhandarya to Chingiztepa. Termez region.

3. The banks of the river between the Amudarya and Kattakum, which stretches from Chingiztepa to the Pigeon House.

† Пугаченкова, 1971) / 3 В.М.Массон. Проблема деревного города и археологические памятники Северной Бактрии. 4-9 р
† В.М.Массон. Проблема деревного города и археологические памятники Северной Бактрии. 4-9 р
4. The Angor region bordering the Amudarya from the Maymun post to the village of Shurob. On the other hand, the Karasuv-Shurab sphere to the village of Arik, and more directly from the village of Taniya to the ruins of Ordalitepa, from there to the ruins of Zang, and from Zang to the Kaptarkhana.

5. The territory of Beshkutan, from the south from Shurab to Sassikkol, from the Karakurt hill to the Karasuv river.

6. Karakamar district from Sassikkol post to Quyikamar post. One of the main factors in the division of AG Ananev into the above order is the experience of our people accumulated over the centuries. Because traces of life 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 Kaptarkhana Tower have been preserved. V) The ruins of the southern village of Dzharkurgan On the left bank of the Surkhandarya River near the Amudarya there are several ruins, which are important works of Arab-Persian authors Jayhani, Istakhri Muqaddas on the history of irrigation of the Termez oasis in the village of Yangiariq and extensive archeological research. From the IX century in the Termez oasis, as in all respects, irrigation facilities have developed rapidly. The works of Arab geographers such as al-Istakhri, Jaihuni, al-Muqaddas, Ibn Hawqal, al-Masudi are of great importance in covering the history of irrigation of the Termez oasis in the 10th century. In the 10th century, the Termez oasis was the most densely populated city in the upper reaches of the Amu Darya, 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 Arabian miles long. 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 Saghaniyon River. In terms of population and wealth, Termez was superior to Saghaniyon. But the area of Saghaniyon is wider than Termez during this period.

In the ninth century, as in ancient times, the main water sources of Termez region were Chaganrud (Chaghaniyun river) and Turkondarya (Sherabaddarya from the XVIII century). In practice, only the rivers around Khotinrabot and Burdaguy (formerly Pandoki-Pardagvi, located on the right bank of the Shurabsay at the time of al-Hakim at-Termizi, at the confluence with the Jaihun) were irrigated from the water of Jaihun. The Arab-Persian authors give a clear account of this. According to al-Muqaddas, the people of Termez use the water of Jaihun as drinking water, and the fields are 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 Grand Lunch Canal. Composed of the Turkish words "Katta" and the Arabic words "Nahrun" (Nahrun - river), the description of the name of this artificial irrigation facility is another indication of its antiquity. The main part of this artificial irrigation facility is located 3 km above the upper reaches of the Chaganrud (Surkhandarya) from the fortress of Talitagora. In the ninth century, Termez and its environs were irrigated using 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, as well as a large irrigation facility. According to L.I. Albaum, the Zang Canal was built in the 1st century BC and the main part of this artificial irrigation facility was located on the banks of the Surkhandarya River, 4-5 km above the Hayitabad monument (now Hayitabad village in the Dzharkurgan oasis). 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 Zang Canal irrigated the right bank of the Jarqurghon River and part of the Angor oasis. In the VIII and IX centuries, this artificial irrigation system was regularly used. The formation of the town of Sarmangan, Charmangan or Jarminkon around the present Minor village in the ninth century, and the existence of many medieval villages and castles along the present-day Zang Canal Basin, is proof of our view. From the 9th century onwards, written sources mention the Roziq canal and the Roziq raboti in the direction of Termez and the “Iron Gate”. In our opinion, the Roziq canal is a water structure dug from the left bank of the Sherabaddarya river, which irrigates the left bank of the river in the oasis. One of the old rivers of Sherabaddarya was irrigated by the Talashkan canal, which is mined in Bustonsoy (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 Boqiyatozbotepa) was formed to the east, and during the VIII - IX centuries this place had the appearance of a large village - rustok. The Talas river irrigated the same rustok areas in the VIII-IX centuries. With the help of water from the Akkurgan canal, extracted from Sherabaddarya, the Akkurgan side of the oasis and parts of Kuluksho were irrigated. 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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