



Land development and irrigation works in the southern regions of Uzbekistan (During the rule of Tsarist Russia)

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Annotation: The article describes the construction of irrigation facilities, irrigation and irrigation works in the Surkhan region, under the rule of the Bukhara Emirate, based on the sources. An attempt was made to think about farming and efficient use of land based on natural and artificial irrigation in the Surkhan region. The Surkhan oasis, which is the southern region of Uzbekistan, has made a worthy contribution to world development with its unique culture, art, and invaluable social lifestyle. The economic, political and social policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan is covered based on the sources.

Key words: Water, farming, canal, miloration, irrigation, cotton raw material, manufacture, Surkhan vakhosi, Sherabad and Denov region

At the present time, our deep understanding of the roots of national ideology and the spiritual revival of our people are completely connected with our attitude towards our holy land and nature. In fact, our people have been honoring agriculture since ancient times .

Farming traditions and rituals are a relatively little-studied topic in the ethnography of the Uzbek people. Especially in the case of farming traditions of the Uzbeks of South Uzbekistan, this actual and practical problem has not been sufficiently scientifically researched so far. Especially after Central Asia was conquered by Russia and the Khanate of Bukhara came under Tsarist Russia, Russian researchers paid attention to the national values of the Uzbek people, including farming customs and traditions. As a result of such studies, works dedicated to the traditions and traditions of the Uzbek people have been created. In order to conduct its colonial policy, the tsar's government sent specially educated people to this country to obtain scientific information about the Central Asian region. Of course, they first tried to realize the political intentions of the tsarist government, that is, to implement the long-term colonial policy. But the devotees of science among them have written down a lot of interesting information about the history and ethnography of the population of our country.

Even at the beginning of the XIXth and XXth centuries, the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis were engaged in farming, relying on the traditional experience accumulated over centuries. Local residents called irrigated farming in Woxa "obi" and non-irrigated land "lalmi ". The construction of large irrigation facilities and their regular, timely cleaning and maintenance required large sums of money and the organized effort of many people. Such expenses and hard work were initially borne by the working population at large and governed by age-old community traditions.

In the oasis, collecting water in basins and ponds, releasing water to the heights behind sluices, and bringing water by digging canals and ditches have been preserved since ancient times. The method of releasing water into ditches and canals is very common in rivers. Although this is a relatively



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convenient and reliable method, it is considered to be extremely difficult work. Main canals were dug to irrigate the lands in the oasis and dug from the right and left banks of the river depending on the condition of the river banks. From these canals, tributaries, and then small irrigation networks were separated from them. The technique of releasing water from rivers by building simple dams on large and small canals and ditches is widespread. A dam was made from branches, grasses, cuttings and stones and thrown into the slow-flowing areas of the river. Sometimes such dams formed a complex irrigation system. In the mountainous regions of the oasis, irrigation through springs, ponds and troughs is also found. In all mountain valleys, the most common method is to irrigate crops by making ditches from spring waters and small rivers and streams formed from mountain tributaries. In order to efficiently use water resources, ponds were built by throwing large stones at the bottom of the spring waters. After a sufficient amount of water has accumulated in the pond, a special hole left from the inside of the dam was opened and water was given to the crops in a certain order.

"Miloration" is a Latin word that means "improvement". From a scientific point of view, the meaning of this concept is comprehensive, it includes all activities related to improving the conditions of the land. In most of the customarily irrigated lands, rotation was strictly observed when crops were in need of water, and when water was scarce, water was often distributed by check. Water was first supplied to the lands at the foot of the ditch, then to the second section from the end of the ditch, and then further up. Even small streams are distributed in turn. Farmers patiently waited their turn, while those who violated the rules of water use were severely punished, deprived of water, fined and even imprisoned.

The amount of water is measured in a certain order. For example: "one water" (water that flowed from a ditch overnight), "one mill" or "stone" (water that goes until a hail of grain is weighed in a mill), "one double" (one double oxen used to irrigate the land plowed water) and measurements such as "one ear" were widely used.

On September 28, 1873, a treaty was signed between Tsarist Russia and the Emirate of Bukhara. The agreement consists of 17 articles, the 3rd article of which is particularly important: "Bukhara ships and Russian steamships are allowed to sail freely in the Amudarya section belonging to the Bukhara Emirate".

Russia wanted to colonize Turkestan, not only as a source of raw materials, but also planned to make it completely politically and economically dependent on Turkestan by introducing Russian capital and ensuring its economic and financial dominance. In 1912, the Turkestan cotton ginning factory produced 1.9 million rubles worth of products with a production capacity of 70 people. The plant mainly worked on cotton grown in Sherabad and Denov districts, and processed cotton products were sent to the Center. The majority of the inhabitants of the Sur Khan oasis were engaged in the production of agricultural products. In 1913-1915, Russia provided a loan of 180 million rubles to Turkestan for industrial purposes. He spent 18 million on coal-oil construction.

In order to expand the cotton fields, the imperial government increased its attention to the development of new lands. During the years 1911-1913, more than 50 applications were received from private individuals to the Russian land distribution board for the extension of land in the territory of Turkestan (together with the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate). Development of new lands and implementation of irrigation works required a lot of money.



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For the purpose of developing new lands, joint-stock companies began to be established. On March 31, 1912, prince Andronnikov applied to the government for permission to establish a joint-stock company for the purpose of extending the 25,000 decimeters of land in the north-eastern part of the village of Koson in the Kashkadarya region. However, it was rejected by the Governor-General of Turkestan because its main purpose was to use the land for buying and selling, rather than burning the irrigation works.

One of the main directions of Russian colonization was to develop cotton cultivation in Turkestan in order to provide the necessary raw materials for the industry, and to fully adapt the cotton grown in the Bukhara Emirate to Russian industrial interests. Also, he seriously started creating a cheap cotton monopoly by appropriating the areas suitable for planting cotton belonging to the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. For this, it was necessary to develop unlimited fertile land and increase the cultivated area. It was possible to develop cotton cultivation by building irrigation networks, digging new ditches and canals to release water to dry lands. For this purpose, the Russian government established a special commission of irrigation engineers in order to develop the territory of Turkestan and provide it with water. This commission in 1910-1918 2493500 desyatina of land in Turkestan appropriation in order to take went _ This note done lands appropriation and water release for average 15 million soums per year gold at the expense of hara jats demand meat was.

Since 1910, the military engineer A.G. Ananov planned to expand the Sherabad vokha belonging to the Bukhara Emirate. In terms of cotton fields, Sherabad province was the second in the emirate, occupying 9,900 tens of acres of land. In this regard, the Governor General of Turkestan expressed his condolences to Ananov. In 1912, because of this, he made a contract with the emir of Bukhara and leased 72,500 desyatina of vacant land in Sherabad and Boisun for 99 years. The first task was to build a canal from Surkhandarya and expand cotton fields in Sherabad and Boisun districts . According to the contract, Amir A.G. Ananov should be released from rent payments for 8.5 years, and A.G. Ananov should pay 100,000 rubles to the government of the Emirate every year at the end of the term. When these works were carried out, there was a shortage of water, which harmed ordinary farmers. According to the agreement, Ananov was able to build cotton ginning factories on leased lands and engage in cotton trade in addition to irrigation works.

A.G. Ananov and N.S. Tolmachyov asked the Ministry of Trade and Industry for approval of the charter project of the joint-stock company. The draft charter of Sherabad Joint Stock Company was approved on November 13, 1913. The headquarters of the society is located in the city of St. Petersburg, and 3 to 7 directors are elected to manage it. Society Russia - Asia , St. Petersburg International , Russian trade and industry banks participation reached _ This things funds with Foreign investors, especially French investors led by Count Pille Villeu , are also involved in the provision. of society the main capital is 12,000,000 rubles by defined. 120,000 shares of 100 rubles each were issued . From shares out addition 60 thousand respectively dividend testimonials released . Theirs the price to the stock equalized . General shareholders 50 shares at the meeting have person to 1 vote have and again _ that's all to the stock ownership came person in the administration from the directors one to the position to be elected possible was _ Management in their work of directors all of them Russians in the charter project powerless property buy get and there enterprise , shops construction done is increased it is said to isox even the governor general of Turkestan _ how resistance did not say.



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Society establishment done from the day starting from two year during , shares take out in return enough funds collect take need was _ of shares the owner name written and teacher ownership coming types to take out permission given _ 1913-1915 years during of society activity not alive Ananevni according to his writing , in 1911 - 1914 new projects created if it comes , this done increase for half a million rubles spending demand done.

Since the colonial period of Tsarist Russia, the development of the southern Surkhan area of Turkestan, the construction of irrigation facilities, and the transition to artificial irrigation began to bear fruit in a specific direction. The land of Turkestan, which has been turned into a source of raw materials, has experienced both economic and political processes.

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