

ON THE WORK DONE BY THE SHAYBANI RULERS IN REGULATING THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN MOVARAUNNAHR

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ABSTRACT: This article describes the construction of the irrigation system in the agrarian sphere during the reign of the Shaibani rulers of the Bukhara Khanate, in particular, Shaibanikhan, Abdullah Khan.

KEYWORDS: Shaibanikhan, Abdullahan (1557—1598), V. V. Barthold, “On the History of Irrigation in Turkestan,” Shaybaniynoma, Kamoliddin Binoi, P. V. Shchusev, R. G. Mukminova, M. E. Masson, A. A. Semenov, A. Boboxonov.

INTRODUCTION

According to one of the historical documents of the second half of the 16th century, during the reign of Abdullah Khan (1557-1598), who ruled the Bukhara Khanate, a canal was dug from the Amudarya to the Karshi region and water was pumped out. In this regard, V. V. In his History of Irrigation in Turkestan, Barthold cites a story attached to a letter to Abdullah by Akbar (1556-1604), king of the Baburid state that ruled India. According to the story, during Abdullah's reign, a canal was dug from Karakamar on the right bank of the Amu Darya River near Kelif to Karshi to irrigate Nasaf, the Karshi region. Abdullah moved the population to new lands and exempted them from taxes for 5 years.

Kamoliddin Binoi writes in Shaybaniynoma that in 1502, Muhammad Shaibanikhan built a bridge over the Zarafshan River near Chophonota, describing each of the navals thrown to connect the Zarafshan River as "like a mountain." The information given by Binoi, no doubt, is exaggerated, but in any case confirms that the melodies are extremely large and heavy.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

To repair or rebuild this or that structure, navolas were rolled to the bank of a river or canal and thrown into the water one after the other. As the last of the first row of discarded ditches became an artificial barrier without sinking, the second, third and subsequent rows of ditches were put into the water. As a result, an artificial structure began to rise. Usually the

melodies are thrown against the current. Often the naval watering began at the same time on both opposite sides of the shore and continued until the gap in the middle was blocked.

According to Kamoliddin Binoi's Shaybaniynoma, in 1503 a water separation bridge was built by Shaibanikhan in the part of Zarafshan divided into Aqdarya and Karadarya rivers. In terms of function, this monument is recorded in historical works as three different structures. P. V. Shchusev and R. G. Mukminova as a bridge, M. E. Masson notes the water as a remnant of the separator. A. A. Semenov, A. The Bobokhonovs write that it is a remnant of both a bridge and a watershed. In any case, it is possible that this water structure performed both functions.

This historical monument is mentioned in the literature under the names "Amir Temur Ravogi", "Puli Shodmon Malik" and "Abdullah Khan Bridge". Although the history of this structure is often associated with the activities of Amir Temur or Abdullah Khan, in fact it was built by Shaibanikhan in the early 16th century. That is why it is appropriate to call it Shaibanikhan water separation bridge. The last chapter of Kamoliddin Binoi's work "Shayboniynoma" from the historical sources of the XVI century is devoted to the construction of this water structure. This chapter details its construction process. According to Binai, in 908 AH (1502), on his way back to Samarkand from Bukhara, Shaybanikhan and his troops landed on the right bank of the Kohak (Zarafshan) River before entering the city. Apparently, the old bridge over the Zarafshan River near Choponota was destroyed, and it was very difficult to cross Zarafshan. Seeing this situation, Shaibanikhan, one of the highest officials of the state, ordered to build a new bridge over the Mehtar. All his troops were mobilized for the construction. The army, which was busy building huge dams out of stones and twigs, erecting a dam in Zarafshan and blocking the flow of the river, could not connect a single river, no matter how hard it tried. Shaibanikhan, who was at the forefront of this work, called engineers (architects) from Samarkand. Engineers must have figured out the way to connect the river and traced the history of the structure to be built to it.

CONCLUSION

Unfortunately, this waterway, built by Shaibanikhan on the Zarafshan River, has preserved only one arch from our bridge to our time. Therefore, it is not yet clear how big it is and how many arches it consists of. and precisely and meticulously designed in terms of mathematical calculations up to the structure of the upper parts. Also, the names of the medieval hydraulic architects who built this magnificent waterworks are not known. The

construction of such a large waterworks in the Zarafshan valley was undoubtedly of great importance in the economic life of the country.

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