
SOME REFLECTIONS ON ANCIENT KHORAZM IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL CULTURE

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Abstract: This in the article Ancient Khorezm watering can farming to culture circle information reflection reached to be this in the area artificial to water specialized farms and ancient water facilities and take visited archaeological research results of the area to oneself typical farming culture that there is showed scientific information based on analysis made .

Keywords: Khorezm , irrigation farming , Amu Darya.

INTRODUCTION

It is known from many scientific studies that irrigated agriculture has been developed in Khorezm since ancient times. This situation required the development of scientific fields necessary for agriculture and irrigation technology. The “Khorezmians” used the lunar positions and derived astrological judgments from them. Their language had the names of the positions, which they memorized. There were no people left who used those positions and knew how to observe them well, and who could provide evidence based on this. An astrologer is called “Akhtar Venik” in the Khorezm language. The explanation for this is “a person who looks after the lunar positions.” The Khorezmians knew the zodiac signs better than the Arabs [1] , continues Beruniy. [2] Ancient traditions in agriculture have been formed and developed in the Khorezmian economy since ancient times. Agricultural representatives determined the sowing and harvesting of seeds based on the seasons, depending on the celestial bodies and the weather.

Among the blessings bestowed by nature, water is the most reliable. That is why our people have such meaningful sayings and proverbs as “the land that brings water is dear to the people”, “the land is a treasure, water is gold”, “the sun is the father of the harvest, water is the mother”, “be as abundant as water”, “do not waste water”, “do not spit in the water”. It is not for nothing that researchers say that the cheapest gift in nature is water, and the most valuable thing is water. And it is true. Here is an example: if there were no river like the Amu Darya, there would be no Khorezm oasis, nor its famous civilization. It is known that in the past the Amu Darya was called Arankha, Gikhan, Jaihun, Oksa, Amuya, Omul, Arax, Khorezm River, Urgench River , Gu-shui, Vakhsh, Umid River, and hundreds of books have been written and scientific research has been conducted about the oasis associated with the river. Today, serious attention is paid to studying the history of waterways and their associated infrastructure in leading scientific research institutes around the world. The formation of human civilization began in the basins of large rivers in various regions of the globe. Large rivers played a very important role not only in the

emergence of irrigated agriculture and the first cities and states, but also in various forms of communication between relatively distant regions and in population migration. These processes continued step by step in different periods, causing changes that radically changed the history of mankind. [3]

One of the distinctive features of the Khorezm oasis was that it became a flourishing region thanks to a unique artificial irrigation system, an invention of human intelligence and labor. According to Z. Bunyatov, irrigation existed here since the middle of the 2nd millennium BC, and its technology was significantly developed by the middle of the 1st millennium BC.[4] This information was confirmed by the research of such famous scholars as S.P. Tolstov and Y.G. Gulomov, who became classics in the history of Khorezm.[5] These scholars traced the systematic development of Khorezm civilization from the Stone Age to the late Middle Ages, studying it in many respects in connection with the Amu Darya.[6] From the scientific research conducted, it can be seen that agriculture based on artificial irrigation was quite developed in the Khorezm oasis in ancient times. Agricultural oases have developed near the Amudarya and its valleys.

One of the masterpieces of academician Ya.G. Gulomov, published almost 70 years ago, is the book “History of Irrigation of Khorezm”, which has a fundamental content and remains a scientific work that has not lost its significance in the field of archaeology and history to this day.[7] This work was written in the field of urban planning culture, artificial irrigation, farming, and agrarian history of the peoples of the South Aral Sea region by means of a comparative study of written sources and archaeological materials. The scientific work is an encyclopedic literature that has been used for many years in the research of not only oasis antiquities, but also Central Asian archaeologists and historians.

According to the data recorded in the publication of the researcher M.G. Vorob'eva from the 1950s, objects related to the history of the late Iron Age and the ancient period were recovered from 30 houses at the Dingilja site, which operated in the Kaltaminor irrigation system (Southern Akchadarya basin).[8] As a result, her scientific conclusions in this regard are still relevant today and are of great importance in the study of the history of the ancient Khorezm oasis rural communities. In particular, she conducted archaeological research in Dingilja and collected valuable materials on the material culture of the ancient Khorezm oasis rural communities in the middle of the 1st millennium BC, and her research is considered the most fundamental study on the history of the early Iron Age rural communities and the typology of rural community dwellings. Material artifacts recovered from excavations at the Late Iron Age village of Dingilja serve to shed light on the history of socio-economic and ethnocultural relations.[9]

The results of archaeological research have shown that in the 6th-5th centuries BC, our ancestors first built a main canal on the right bank of the Amu Darya, since the Amu Darya water flowed in small quantities to the Akcha Darya basin, and then turned Dingilzhan into an agricultural oasis. Another cultural and economic center was built at the foot of the Kaltaminor Canal, the main city of which was Bazarkala. Thus , two agricultural oases were formed, one in the southern part of

the Akcha Darya tributary and the other in the northern part of the tributary (east of Mount Sultan Uvays).

Agriculture has been developing in the Khorezm oasis since ancient times. As a result of research conducted in the agricultural oases on the lower Amu Darya, we can see that the cities in the oasis are located in a wide area. The vast plains, which are naturally supplied with water, were developed by the agricultural population and agricultural activities were carried out.

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