

## From the history of irrigation system of the Khanate.

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes some aspects of the construction of water facilities in the Kokan Khanate and talks about the water facilities built in the territory of the Khanate in the 18th-19th centuries, their use, farming culture, water distribution and management rights. At the end of the 18th century, the history of the digging of the Shahrikhansoy Canal, the New Stream, the Chinabad Stream, the Andijonsoy, and the Ulug'nor Canals, which were built in the 19th century, is discussed.

**Key words:** Kokan khanate, water structures, agricultural culture, water distribution, management rights, canal, ditch, Andijonsoy, Ulug'nor.

The basis of the economy of the Kokand Khanate is farming. That is why in the history of the Khanate we can see that from the beginning of the XIX century to 1876, large irrigation structures, ditches, canals, dams were built. For example, the excavation of the Shahrikhansoy Canal, New Ari, Chinabad Ari, Andijonsoy and other irrigation networks, which receive water from the main tributaries of the Syrdarya, Norin and Karadarya, led to an increase in irrigation networks in the Fergana Valley, a significant expansion of irrigated areas, as well as the development of farming and horticulture.

The role of articles and works published by Russian tourists and Orientalist historians who visited our territory in the study of the history of the construction of water structures in the Kokand Khanate is great. As an example, V. Grigor'ev, A. Day, A. P. Khoroshkhin, N. Pantosov, A. Middendorf, V. Nelivkin, N. I. Patanin, V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov, A. Zimin, N. Astraumav, Z. Validov, V. V. Bartold, A. L. Troitskaya, F. In the works of authors such as Nazarov [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14] we can find a lot of information about the use of water and water in the Khanate.

At the end of the 18th century and mainly in the 19th century, several canals and ditches were issued in the Kokand Khanate by Khans and some officials, using the waters of rivers and streams.

According to the interpretation of sources, from the first quarter of the 19th century on the territory of the Kokand Khanate, several large and small ditches and canals were dug that took water. In the first half of the 19th century, Tashkent, Turkestan, O'ratepa, Khujand are annexed to the Khanate, especially during the period of Alimkhan (1800-1809yy), Umarmkhan (1809-1822yy) and

Mohammad Ali Khan (1822-1842yy) from the Khans. At the beginning of the century, the Kokand Khanate, divided into several principalities, became one of the largest countries in Central Asia for 20-30 years.[15.310].

The fact that in the first half of the XIX century the borders of the Khanate area reached Siberia, which was considered Russian land, led to the expansion of trade relations between states. The fact that the Kokand Khanate was the main state for Russia in the purchase of cotton and cotton fabrics during this period led to the fact that a very large part of the land suitable for farming in the Khanate was planted with cotton, which was considered a technical crop, since the main income of the Khanate was received in exchange for cotton. Russian traveler Philip Nazarov, who was in the Khanate during the reign of umarkhon (1809-1822yy) : "In Kokand and Kokand Khanate, cotton is planted a lot. You will see cotton planted everywhere, " he wrote. Since the increased demand for agricultural products, especially cotton, necessitated the development of Agriculture in the Khanate, and for this, the development of new lands, the reconstruction of irrigation, in 1819, by the decree of the Kokand Khan Umarkhon, the Newark canal was extended again, and its length was increased to 120 miles. After the excavation of the newariq Canal, there were 5 streams, 195 ditches in the Namangan Oasis, through which 131 villages and 45 ranchers ' rural land were irrigated, and 4 mirobbashi and 66 mirobes were engaged in water estimation and control.[5.30].

We can find different information about the year of the canal's excavation in scientific historical sources. Chunonchi, in archival documents it was written that the canal was built in 1800-1803. And on the pages of the press of the XIX century 1803-1811, V.P. And Nalivkin 1819 year, A.F. Middendorf, S. And watchov indicated that it was 1803 year. Topographer N. Given the homogeneity of the above-mentioned dates in the mahlumotlar and archive documents, which Jilin Namangan took part in the excavation of the Yangiarik canal at the time of studying the irrigation systems of the Oasis, recorded when talking with the elderly, who were life in that period, the canal was dug during the period of 1800-1803 Kokand Khan Alimkhan (1800-1809yy)[15.310], it is impossible to

At the beginning of the 19th century, water shortages were much stronger in Namangan city and surrounding villages. Therefore, in order to improve the water forecast in this place, khokimi Sayidqulbek of Namangan region will be able to issue a water channel from the Norin River from Alimkhan. Sources confirm that Namangan was entrusted to master Esonboy to lead the digging of the canal, mark the border of the canal, develop a plan.

It should be noted that during the Khanate there was a certain procedure for the construction of irrigation facilities. The work on the construction of irrigation networks was divided into two categories, the first category included irrigation facilities of local importance, in the construction of which mainly residents of villages using these irrigation networks were involved. And the second category of irrigation facilities included large, in terms of volume, large canals, and the construction of which was attracted by diggers and insects from different regions of the Khanate. The construction of such structures was directly headed by Khan or his representative.

Since the Yangiarik canal was also a large irrigation facility, its construction was mainly forced to produce 15 days by order of Khan, diggers and insects from such regions of the Khanate as



fisherman, Chust, Koson, Margilan, Bobodarkhan (now Asht District of the Republic of Tajikistan), Navkat, Aravon.

According to Esonboy USTA's plan, the canal would take water from the Norin River in the northern part of the village of Kyzylravot, present-day Namangan region, pass through the city of Namangan and carry water to the village of Kirghizkurgan, in addition, the canal would have to feed water supply to other villages of Uychi, Chortok, Khanabad, Zarkent districts.

After the direction of the canal was determined, its construction was distributed to all regions involved in the work. The provinces, on the other hand, gave the work between rural communities and villages. Each village sent a labor force to complete the work load it contributed to. The method of such organization of work was called "Taxim" in the Khanate. In this case, the main weight of the work done fell on the rural population. The repair of entire irrigation facilities in the Khanate was also carried out as an obligation.

The Yangiariq canal originally estimated the boundary, Kyzylrabad, Uychi, Chortoq, Mutagon, Kosatapa, Mastura, northern part of Namangan, and Khanabad lands by water. 55 ditches were taken out of the portion of the canal from the Norin river until it reached Namangan, and 16 villages and 35 Kipchak winter quarters were estimated by water. From his core, 47-50 Mills [16] flowed during that period, and he, in total, 40 thousand desyatina, made it possible to improve the water supply to the Earth. Initially, there was no mirob in the direction of the Newariq canal, residents watered crops on a certain turn using small-small ditches. In total, the canal allowed 40 thousand desyatina to master the new land, and 18 thousand desyatina improved the water supply of the old irrigated lands.

In Namangan, 21 Shahabas were taken out of the canal, through which the water estimate of the central part of the city and the surrounding villages was improved. And in the village of Khanabad, 12 ditches were released from the canal. In general, from the launch of the channel until 1881 (1811), 96 units were issued from the Yenyariq, and many arable land was irrigated.

In 1811, one more ditch was issued in the city, depending on the villages of Zarkent and Girvon from the Yangiariq. This ditch Oasis went down in the history of irrigation farming under the name Mutagon vodka.

In 1813, Namangan khokimi Mirza will extend the Yangiariq canal and deliver it to the pre-Kyrgyz territory. Because he was interested in mastering empty lying lands on the Right Bank of Syrdarya. The extension of the canal Uzani in the southern part of the city of Namangan makes it possible to improve water estimates and master new lands. In the section of the canal from Khanabad to Kirghizkurg, 1 mirobbashi and 9 mirobabs were assigned to control the waters.[17.33]. The main reason for the appointment of Supervisors was to prevent the arbitrariness of the rural people in the use of water. Because the amount of water flowing through the canal could not fully satisfy the needs of the inhabitants of the Oasis.

We can know that in the 60 - 70s of the XIX century there was the Ulugnahr ditch, built in 1868-1871, which was considered a huge structure for its time in the Fergana Valley, according to scientists, this water structure is the largest irrigation canal in the Fergana Valley.[18.182]. Since the main purpose of the construction of the ulugnahr canal was to estimate the city of Kokand, the capital of the Khanate, by water, it was completed to the city of Kokand and estimated the inhabitants of the city by water.[19.47].

As a conclusion, it can be said that the Kokand Khanate, which existed in the XVIII-XIX centuries, as an agrarian state, carried out numerous efforts by the Khans and local princes in the construction of water structures, and at the same time we can see that our ancestors highly revered the earth, water, had great experience in its use.

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