



**THE OCCURRENCE OF THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF THE SUKH RIVER ARRIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT**

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**Annotation:** This article describes irrigation-meliorative action's affect to hydrologic-ecologic environment of Sukh river Conic field Author was characterized of ground water's level, its seasonal and permanent cycle and, ita mineralization features detailed of ground water's level and its rhythmic changings constrained to rhythmic features of water of Sukh river.

**Key words:** underground and ground water, artesian field, irrigation and mehoration activities, hydrologic and ecologic environment, underground water's laying level, and its mineralization, regulation, stream, water expand

In Central Asia, in particular in Uzbekistan, the emergence and spread of farming dates back to the Neolithic period. Primitive farming originated in two ways in the foothills of the lower reaches of the plain rivers. The first appeared as a result of close ties between Hunter-fishermen in the northern regions of Central Asia and farmers in the south, in the regions of the Kair and delta of large rivers, passing through the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts, as well as their fading tributaries. Farming took place in the second way in the foothill regions of Central Asia - the south, on the basis of the most primitive method of finding food (harvesting wild plants), in the foothill areas of the south of the wild. The ancient man, observing the seasonal sequence of ripening of grain-spike plants growing wild in alluvial citations of mountain rivers, gradually switched to artificial cultivation in random accumulations of the necessary plants. The natural and geographical conditions in the foothills of the mountain slopes were favorable for farming. In the foothill regions, limans were formed, the area of which was not large, from the rash waters of mountain rivers. They were easy to handle and served as a crop area for the first farmers. The results of the research of the archaeological expedition of the FA of Uzbekistan indicate that the initial farming farms may have been formed in natural limans, which existed in the areas of the northern slopes of the Nurota mountain range facing the Kyzylkum deserts and the foothills of the north-eastern part of the Fergana Valley. By the Bronze Age, The Hoe was discovered. The application of the hoe made it possible to seriously improve the soil. This in turn ensured the rapid development of farming. During the millennium BC, small voxas are formed around natural limans in the water-supplied ancient areas of river basins. In these vokhas, the habitats (villages) of the ancient peasant and herbivorous herders occur. The development of primitive farming in the lower reaches and deltas of the Amu Darya and Zarafshan Rivers is associated with water procedures, the level of farming culture was much lower than in the foothills. When the network of the River Delta shifts or the order of floods changes, the peasants were forced to move to their

front fields without being able to plant crops. The dependence of farming on flood territory continued until the peasants learned to manage river floods and build irrigation canals.

According to archaeological data, the emergence of sedentary farming in the Fergana Valley

be and develop: it dates back to the end of the Bronze Age. Chust, Daverzin,

Archaeological finds in Ashkaltepa, CHimboy, and other places show that stone clay dividers and thief lasts are agricultural production tools such as sickle-shaped blades and bronze mowers, and the remains of grain products such as wheat, barley and millet are the main occupation of the population is desecration based on artificial irrigation, indicating that the main occupation of the population is desecration based on.

The transition to hoe-based farming made it possible to control the drying network water in relatively small mountain rivers and river deltas surrounding the Liman fields with marzas. As a result, larger areas could be flooded with artificial water. At the end of the Bronze Age, the primitive Dexter began to drill the first channels.

The scheme of development of artificial irrigation in Fergana and the likely eclipsed stages of the history of irrigation B.A is shown in Latin's work. It divides 3 main stages ("leap") in the development of irrigation techniques in Central Asia. The first stage encircles the time interval from Neolithic to the end of bronze and the beginning of iron. During this period, irrigation skill buds appeared and natural lime irrigated farming developed. At the exit to the plain, floods of drying volumes and temporary running waters were used, as well as boggy areas of river boats at the foothills. The peasants gradually move from simply wrapping the arable land with marza to gradually expelling excess water to neighboring lowlands and clearing the muddy ancient networks. Canal ancient systems, according to the assumptions of archaeologists, were caused by the work carried out on the management of flood and silt waters, which in essence were reclamation works (Adrianov, 1969).

The second stage is characterized by the transition to the use of artificial irrigation methods, the construction of small irrigation systems with a water collection net at the foothills, the construction of handfuls and water basins at the confluence of streams. During this period, the water management of the water distribution barriers (wooden three legs - sinais, stone heaps, etc.), simple methods in the form of head structures were discovered. In addition to the waterlogged lands during the wetlands and floods, the use of relatively higher supas also began. The second stage lasts in Fergana from the 3rd century BC to the 4th century BC. During this period, class relations developed rapidly, and the ancient State pass Kingdom was built.

The third stage began with the construction of relatively complex sailing (veerli) systems in the foothill districts. Sailboat systems had special head structures and a number of main channels. Such systems require the implementation of earthworks of a large scale and the constant cleaning of irrigation channels from citations. In the upper distribution node of the irrigation system are located a large number of settlements, such as Sarikurgan. This period coincides with the beginning of feudalism in Fergana (V-VII - centuries BC). Iron guns were machamalized (a heavy iron hoe

appeared) the area of irrigated lands increased dramatically. The effectiveness of the irrigation effect increases. Construction of water lift facilities began

The use of water in the Sukh system was characterized by a sharp lack of water in the spring months, when 8-10 m<sup>3</sup>/sec of water flows in the river. The presence of a large number of parallel small ditches in the cone spread made akhvol more complicated, in which a large amount of water was absorbed into the ground. For example, water has only been supplied from June to the areas below the current KFK track. Until then, the goose was not watered at all. Such a case brought a kind of construction system of ditches to the surface. The ditches served not to expel the waters of the sizot, but to supply water to the lower reaches of the population. Therefore, people dug a ditch at the top of the system in order to get water for themselves. The ditches did not go beyond the cultural zakan and at the end of the system turned into irrigation ditches. During the period of novegetation and floods, the water of the ditches was directed to the lowlands surrounding the Sukh system from all sides. Lakes and swamps were formed in those places. The salinity process was intense. The features of the Sukh irrigation system before the 20th century and at the beginning of the 20th century are as follows: 1). Extreme water scarcity in the spring months resulted in the fields where the goose was planted were not watered until July and even, in the northern part of the Dangara district, were not planted. 2). 3) the extreme difficulty of extracting water from the river in Yellowstone. Collector-the fact that the throwing net is not built. What was said would push back the development of irrigation and cause low dressing.

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