

**SOURCES RELATED TO THE HISTORY OF THE IRRIGATION
CONSTRUCTION OF THE KASHKADARYA OAZIS**

Jabbarova Ikbol Khujamuratovna
Karshi state university
Associate Professor of the Department of
History of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article studies and analyzes the works created on the history of the formation of culture, related to the development of new lands, the construction of irrigation facilities, the creation of agricultural oases in the Kashkadarya oasis.

Key words: irrigation, agriculture, culture, water, development, irrigation.

From the first days of independence of Uzbekistan, the restoration of the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage created and left by our ancestors, the disclosure of our history to the younger generation, scientifically and objectively researched history, has received attention as an important task at the level of state policy. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev: “Everyone glorifies their history. But nowhere is there such a rich history as our country, there are no such great scientists as our grandfathers. We need to deeply study this heritage in order to be able to convey it to our people, to the world”[1], which places on us researchers the responsibility to contribute to the task through many more studies.

It is known that in the history of Uzbekistan, agriculture is one of the main sectors of the economy that does not lose its significance. Today, there are urgent tasks in the world in terms of food security and the production of environmentally friendly products, and we pay special attention to the modernization and diversification of our economy, including the agricultural sector, and the cultivation of high-quality food crops[2].

The centralized system of management of the national economy of the Soviet state, the reforms carried out by the administrative-commander rule, became a serious obstacle to the development of the socio-economic sphere. Under the guise of government concern for the development, irrigation, cultivation and care of new lands for the benefit of the people and in their interests, the task of exploiting cheap labor and abundant natural resources for their own benefit was hidden. In particular, the policy of the center aimed at protecting national, national and international interests, carried out after the Second World War, put many departments and ministries, some republics, including the economy of Uzbekistan, in an extremely dangerous position. The clear goal of the Soviets was to turn Uzbekistan into a cotton-growing base by further increasing the production of raw materials.

The central government considered the cultivation of cotton as the main factor in the development of the republic and used all its resources for its development. To this end, efforts were made to expand the cotton fields in the Kashkadarya oasis.

Studying the available literature on the historiography of the history of the construction of reservoirs in the Kashkadarya region, our research shows that the literature on the topic was written by historians, at the same time, irrigators. The literature only briefly touches upon the history of the water management of the Kashkadarya region, land management issues, and the state of construction of reservoirs. The literature used in the dissertation can be grouped in the following order: 1. Literature published during the Soviet period; 2. Literature published during the years of independence. 3. literature of foreign authors.

In Uzbekistan, the establishment of a cotton monopoly, the development of new lands and the construction of water facilities were carried out at the level of state policy. In turn, it can be noted

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that the agrarian policy, carried out in Soviet times on the basis of the state order, is perfectly reflected in the literature. However, the negative aspects of this policy, which was subordinated to the desires of a one-sided center and aimed only at the cotton monopoly, were not revealed. In the days of the former Soviet Union, it was impossible to talk about the coverage of our history on the basis of objectivity. But even in such a situation, scientific manuals devoted to this work were published. In particular, one of the most famous scientists involved in the history of agriculture in our republic. As an example, we can cite the literature of Academician Aminova with «Аграрная политика Советской власти в Узбекистане (1917-1991). Тошкент, Аграрные преобразования в Узбекистане в год перехода советского государства к НЭПУ. Т. Осуществление коллективизация в Узбекистане (1929-1932) [3]. Scientific works cover the history of agrarian relations in Central Asia, changes in agriculture during the transition to the new economic policy, the progress of irrigation work and the general state of irrigated agriculture, and the efforts of workers to develop agriculture. His monographs describe in detail the history of socio-economic transformations and the economic life of the country.

The volume of works devoted to the study of the problems of the irrigation system of the Kashkadarya oasis has also become significant. In particular, Vinogradov G.N. Ирригация в долине Кашка-Дарьи. Давыдов А., Качикянц С. Каршинская степь станет краем изобилия // Коммунист Узбекистана, Очерки истории Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской области Узбекистана советского периода (1917-1932 гг.), Shagazatov X. Молодость Каршинской степи // Агитатор Узбекистана. Ульджабаев К.У. Развитие орошаемого земледелия и ирригации на юге Узбекистана (1917-1940 гг.); Toshev X. Irrigation works in Kashkadarya [5]; Мавлянов А.Ш. Развитие специализации и концентрации сельскохозяйственного производства в Узбекистана; G'oyibov R. Development of the Karshi stepp // Agriculture of Uzbekistan; Khamraev N.R., Khalikov I.Kh. Орошение и освоение Каршинской степи; Jalolov E. Light oasis (to the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the development of the Karshi desert) // Agriculture of Uzbekistan, Goipova T.F. You can cite such works as "Effective use of labor resources" [4]. . During the research period, G.N. Vinogradov was one of the first to study the field of irrigation of the Kashkadarya oasis. The works of K. Oljaboyev and H. Toshev are also noteworthy, with their efforts, the state of the irrigation system of the oasis in 1917-1976 was studied and published in the form of a monograph[5]. Q. Oljaboyev studied land and water reforms, irrigated agriculture and irrigation system development in Kashkadarya oasis in 1917-1940 on the basis of primary archive and periodical publication materials.

In works on the history of irrigation during the years of Soviet power, one of the primary tasks was to study the state and history of our country. we can get information about this in the works of such authors as Arandarenko Заметки обь ирригационной в Зерафшанской долины//досуге в Туркестан (1874-1889), Императорский Академия наук (тип), Маева Н.А. Река Зарафшань-реки Шахрисябской долины//Русский Туркестан. Сборникзд.по поводу политехнической выставки, вып. 1, Меддендорф А.Ф. Очерки Ферганской долины. Санктпетербург.тип.Имп.акад.наук, 1882; Пален К.К. Орошение вь Туркестане.- Санктпетербург.: изд.Имп.Акад.наук.; Радлов В.В., Мелиоранский П.М. Средняя Зарафшанского долина ЗИРГО.-Санктпетербург; Кондрашев С.12 правил водопользования//”Туркестанское сельско-хозяйство” [6]

After Uzbekistan gained independence, an important task for historians was to cover the history of Uzbekistan from the point of view of scientificity, objectivity and historicity.

Among the works written during the years of independence on the history of the region's water management, M. Khudoykulov's "Karshi choli" deserves special attention [7]. Periodicals cover thirty-five years of construction work of the Karshikurish special association, in particular, the development of the Karshi desert, the construction of new water facilities, and the creation of settlements.

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The following studies have been carried out on some of the traditions associated with agriculture and the history of irrigation. A.Abdulhamidov Из истории народной ирригационной практики в зоне предгорий Узбекистана XIX начало XX вв, A.Asqarov Древнеземледельческая культура эпохи бронзы юга Узбекистана, X.Muhammedov From the history of ancient agricultural oases of Uzbekistan [8]. He studied the relief, toponymy, ethnography of the Kashkin and Surkhan oases, noted some moments in the history of irrigated agriculture. In the Near and Middle East, the history of land ownership and land relations in Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries has been well studied. The merits of many of our historians in this area deserve praise. and the work of other scientists can be said.

The history of the irrigation of the Kashkadarya oasis is the history of the hard work of the inhabitants of this oasis for water.

The third group of historiography of the subject includes works by foreign authors. Such as Riccardo Mario Cucciolla. The Crisis of Soviet Power in Central Asia: "The cotton affair" (1975-1991)., Benjamin Phol. Rethinking water in Central Asia Kandiyoti D. Agrarian Reform, Gender and Land Rights in Uzbekistan. Programme on Social Policy and Development, Spoor M. Agricultural Restructuring and Trends in Rural Inequalities in Central Asia: A Socio-Statistical Survey. Programme on Civil Society and Social Movements, Духовний В.А., Шуттер Ю. Вода в Центральной Азии: прошлое, настоящее, будущее[9]. In particular, in Mario Ricardo's dissertation "The Crisis of Soviet Power in Central Asia: "Cotton Business" (1975-1991)", the strengthening of Soviet power in 1975-1991, specialization in cotton growing, "cotton business" and the state of agriculture during this period and its positive and negative situations are revealed on the example of Uzbekistan.

Thus, the water management of the oasis, land position, geographic location and facilities of the irrigation economy, as well as its achievements and shortcomings, aroused the constant interest and attention of historians, irrigators, geographers, linguists, local and foreign writers. The study of the history of irrigation of Kashkadarya and the analysis of these studies can serve as a guiding star in an impartial assessment of history.

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