



Research Article

YAHYO GULYAMOV'S "HISTORY OF IRRIGATION IN KHOREZM" - AN IMPORTANT SOURCE IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT CULTURE OF IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the scientific significance of studying the work of the famous Uzbek scientist Yahyo Gulyamov "History of irrigation in Khorezm". The research of the scientist on the history of irrigation in ancient Khorezm, which is one of the main directions of his scientific activity, plays a key role in it. The article also contains the views of contemporaries on this work by Y. Gulyamov.

KEYWORDS

Yahyo Gulyamov, T. Mirgiyosov, History of artificial irrigation, V.V. Barthold, Mount Qubatau, "Uzkomstaris", M.E. Masson, Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition, S.P. Tolstov, M.Y. Bayoniy, "Truth of the East" newspaper, "History of Khorezm Irrigation, Kaulbars.

INTRODUCTION

The services of the first Uzbek professor of archeology, Yahyo Gulyamov, play an important role in the development of archeology in Uzbekistan and in the

training of local personnel in this field. Yahyo Gulyamov is not only a great organizer, but also a great specialist archeologist-scientist. His research on the irrigation



system, which played an important role in the development of not only Uzbekistan but also the entire East, has not lost its scientific significance in the 30s and 40s of the last century. Y. Gulyamov's **"History of Irrigation in Khorezm"** is an important source of valuable information about the irrigation system, which played an important role in the emergence and development of oriental civilization.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Y. Gulyamov's personality and his scientific activity are the students of the scientist, A.Muhammadjonov [1; 3, 4-p; 7, 79-92-p], A.Asqarov [2; 4, 3-p; 5, 19-26-p; 6, p. 34-35] and others have stopped in their research. Among them are A.Muhammadjanov's work "In memory of Yahyo Gulyamov", A.Askarov's articles and B.V. Lunin's bibliographic pamphlet [8]. However, no special research has been conducted on the important role of the work of academician Y. Gulyamov in the history of irrigation culture in Khorezm Irrigation History.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific and theoretical basis of this scientific article is based on the principles of objectivity, objectivity, historicity and documentary validity in addressing current issues facing the science of history. In our article, various periodicals about the personality of academician Y. Gulyamov, his role in the study of the history of Uzbekistan, and his scientific heritage are analyzed and summarized as the services of the scientist in the study of civilizational processes.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Yahyo Gulyamov's scientific activity is multifaceted and covers the formation and development of the culture of irrigated agriculture in Uzbekistan from ancient times, the history of the emergence of the first cities and the development of urban culture, the problems of

socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages. In particular, the results of the scientist's fundamental scientific research in the field of irrigation, which is the basis of economic life in Central Asia, are commendable. In his research, the scientist paid great attention to the study of the history of the emergence and development of artificial irrigation in Khorezm, Zarafshan oasis, Fergana, Mirzachul. Indeed, the development of countries and peoples largely depends on how well the artificial irrigation system is set up and developed.

One of the peculiarities of its development in ancient Khorezm is the development of a culture based on artificial irrigation from ancient times. The development of Khorezm is the northernmost point of the historical-geographical region based on artificial irrigation. And here artificial irrigation has worked on the basis of specific technical developments. For this reason, Y.Gulyamov began his first independent archeological research in the Khorezm region. In his memoirs, the scientist wrote: "I first came to the Khorezm oasis in May 1936. The purpose of the visit was to get acquainted with the activities of the weak and unprotected Khiva artifact committee. I was in Khiva for a month. I found the ossuary cemetery on Mount Qubatau near Mangit. After my visit to Tashkent, an article about this appeared in the August 17 issue of the "Truth of the East" newspaper. After the publication of the article, an expedition to Khorezm was organized in September 1936 on the initiative of T. Mirgiyosov, a researcher at the Museum of History of Uzbekistan. The Museum of History of Uzbekistan and Uzkomstaris signed a joint agreement and sent me and T. Mirgiyosov on a scientific expedition to Khorezm "[9, p. 6-8; 10, 2-14-p; 16, p. 48-53].

Many years of archeological research carried out from 1937 to 1950 as part of the Khorezm Archaeological and



Ethnographic Expedition (during World War II, the expedition was suspended in 1940-1945), On the basis of the analysis of ancient manuscripts and ethnographic data, a number of scientific works have emerged [11, 17] that fully reflect the thousands of years of social and economic development of Khorezm. Among them is the work “History of irrigation of Khorezm (from ancient times to the present)” [12], which has not yet lost its scientific significance.

Eastern countries, including Central Asia, have made artificial irrigation one of the main means of agriculture since ancient times through the digging of canals and the construction of waterworks, Therefore, in the countries of the East, irrigation is part of the state, community and national work, as evidenced in the work of Y. Gulyamov “History of irrigation in Khorezm”. The work was published in 1957 in Russian and in 1959 in Uzbek. This work by Yahyo Gulyamov is distinguished by its volume and depth of scientific conclusions. Before Yahyo Gulyamov, a specialist in the history of irrigation in Central Asia, the famous Russian orientalist V.V. Barthold was [12, p. 10; 14, 20-p; 15]. His service in this field is that he systematically used written sources in a number of Oriental languages to create a brief history of irrigation in the Turkestan region. However, his work was written only on the basis of written sources, as archeological research in the region has not yet been widely established [12,15-p, 175-p, 291-p]. In the first half of the twentieth century, when archeological research was carried out at a more modern level, the source bases of the history of irrigation began to provide an extraordinary amount of information at the expense of material monuments. In this context, Yahyo Gulyamov, a member of the Khorezm Archaeological and Ethnographic Expedition, was tasked with studying the history of irrigated agriculture and waterworks. This work by Yahyo

Gulyamov interprets the history of irrigation in Khorezm, which spans more than 3,500 years. We can see from the work that the scientist used two different sources very skillfully. These are written and archeological sources. The work consists of an introduction, 9 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references chapters I-IV of the work reflect the history, climate, geography and origins of artificial irrigation in Khorezm over a long historical period from ancient times to the VI century AD (18-113p.). Chapters V-VII highlight the importance of artificial irrigation in Central Asia. In addition, Chapter VII describes the distribution of Uzbek, Turkmen and Karakalpak tribes on the banks of the Amu Darya, Caspian and Aral Seas. The policy of domination of the Uzbek, especially Turkmen and Karakalpak tribes by the Khiva khans is also described (102-248p.). Chapter VIII of the work describes the historical development of irrigation techniques, its diversity. This chapter also reflects the wisdom of our people, their millennial experience and their centuries-long heroism for the efficient use of water (237-267p.). Finally, the last chapter IX of the book is devoted to the history of irrigation after 1917 (280-291p.) [12]. In his work, Yahyo Gulyamov uses many economic terms used among the people and explains their meaning. In the process of writing this work, Yahyo Gulyamov not only relied on the results of archeological expeditions conducted by himself and SP Tolstov in Khorezm, but also diligently studied the works on the history of irrigation and water management in the past. Munis, who worked as the chief mirab of the khanate, studied the works of Ogahi and the works of Khorezmian historian Bayani. He also drew attention to the works of scholars such as A.V. Kaulbars, A.L.Kun, who visited Khorezm in the late XIX century and collected invaluable sources. Among such works is Y. Gulyamov’s attention was drawn to the works of F. P. Morgunenko and V.V. Tsinzerling, who visited the oasis in the 1920s and recorded their



research in monographs. The scholar also deeply studies Barthold's "History of Irrigation in Turkestan", but at the same time protests some of his views [13, 35-38 p.]. Y. Gulyamov V.V. Barthold was not in Khorezm and did not know the historical topography of Khorezm and considered that he wrote the above work mainly on the basis of written sources [12, 175 p.]. He also read more than 400 Arabic and Persian manuscripts and their English, German, and Russian editions, as well as books by Russian authors, and quoted from these sources in his work. He compared the process of realities in them, based on which he created a unique work on the subject, approaching the subject.

The high assessment of the work "History of Irrigation in Khorezm" by the scientific community, first of all, showed the recognition of Yahyo Y. Gulyamov as a great scientist in the field of history and archeology, as well as the great achievements of Uzbek archeology. This achievement was undoubtedly the result of many years of selfless work and the tremendous experience. The experience gained by Yahyo Gulyamov during his scientific research in the lands of ancient Khorezm in 1930-1940 was very useful in the following decades in the study of ancient material culture, the history of irrigated agriculture in Bukhara, Tashkent, Fergana and South Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Academician Yahyo Gulyamov's research in different regions of the country is important not only in the field of history and archeology, but also in the field of source studies, museology, numismatics, Uzbek language and literature, folklore, natural sciences.

The fact that the scientist effectively carries out a huge theoretical-scientific, organizational-scientific, coaching activity in unfavorable socio-political

conditions has a theoretical significance as a unique phenomenon. In addition, Yahyo Gulyamov's scientific conclusions are significant in that they determine the correct solution of major theoretical problems in history. Yahyo Gulyamov's research as part of the Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition explored the monuments on the right bank of the Amu Darya, such as Beruni, Turtkul districts, Kyrkiz, Yonbosh kala, Tuprakkala, Teshikkala, Qalalikir, Kozaliqir. Now irrigation works have been restored and gardens and cotton fields have been established here [13, 35-38p.].

Today, the scientist's students are also living in old age. Even his contemporaries, who knew him, died one after another. We also consider it necessary to find the work "History of irrigation of Khorezm" mentioned in our article and the works of the scientist, on the basis of which to publish selected works of the academician.

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