

THE IRRIGATION FARMING CULTURE REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR AND TIMURID**O'rakova Dilnoza**

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ANNOTATION: This article is about the waterways and reservoirs of Amir Temur and the Timurid period. Emphasis is placed on existing water systems in the state and water-related terms and their meanings.

KEY WORDS: Sahibqiron, Amir Temur, Zafarnama, Ibn Arabshah, Claviho, ditch, canal, reservoir, jan, Khoja Ilghor, Samarkand, Movarunnahr, Khorasan.

When looking at the history of countries with developed irrigated agriculture in the world, the development of farming culture and the restoration, maintenance and implementation of soil fertility have passed historical stages due to irrigation. As a result, anthropogenically changed agroirrigated fertile stratified soils were formed. In this regard, it is appropriate to give the following brief historical comparative analysis.

In the past, the great personalities of the time, such as Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, also contributed greatly to farming, and the work on irrigated farming was reflected in their writings. For example: the fact that the "Mirzaariq" canal, which was dug in the Samarkand region during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, is still being used is a clear proof of this [7; pp. 42-44]. By the farmers of that time, clods were brought to sandy and loamy areas by irrigation water, in particular, mud from ditches, canals and ponds, as well as fragments of old thatched walls[1].

The existence of irrigation facilities, canals and canals associated with the name of Sahibqiron Amir Temur in the oasis of Bukhara can be analyzed through several historical literatures. The main source of irrigation in Bukhara is the Zarafshan River, which was during the rule of the Timurids. It was called a blue river[2]. Especially in the summer season, due to the increased demand for water for crops, the waters of the Kohak River did not reach Bukhara for 3-4 months. However, the resource scientist Omonulla Boriyev Hafizi Abru comments on the fact that the water of Kohak increased during the dry years and even reached the Amudarya[3]. It is known that the main branch of agriculture is irrigated agriculture, which cannot be imagined without artificial irrigation facilities (canals, ditches, dams and ets). Later studies also mentioned that Amir Temur dug a canal from Syrdarya to Bukhara.

In the Bukhara oasis, it is possible to list a number of place names that belong to the hydronymic type of toponymy. One of the canals that have been supplying water to the city of Bukhara since the Middle Ages is Shahroz, or rather the Shahroz canal, which means the main canal[4]. Surkhi well in Karakol region, Yigirchi well in Romiti district, Okkuduq in Gijduvan district, Zarqum in Peshki district, actually means Zeri qum, that is, a well dug from under the sand. One stream flowing through the territory of Bukhara is called Zar[5]. In Bukhara, the term "kom" means "ditch". In the beginning of the 20th century, the officer of Tsarist Russia, N.F. Stniakovsky, translated Komi zar ditches in Bukhara as Big zar and small zar. wrote that a bigger ditch is understood. Another ancient canal belonging to the time of Amir Temur is the canal called Jilvan, which irrigated the lands of Shavrikon. Among the positions and ranks, there was an action called Jilvan, that is, as it is known from this name, it

had the meaning of restraining, holding, and turning away thieves and highwaymen. There is still a village called Jhilvan in Shafirkon district. Another medieval hydronym is called "jan", "jan", which means "canal", "reservoir", "water reservoir". says. In our opinion, this term is known to be applied to a water structure[6].

In conclusion, we can see that during the period of Amir Temur and Timurids, economic life was directly related to agriculture and waterways and routes were related to natural climate.

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