



LAND-WATER RELATIONS IN THE KHANATE OF BUKHARA DURING THE SHAYBANI DYNASTY

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the reforms carried out by the rulers of the Shaybani dynasty for the development of important areas such as state economy, agriculture based on artificial irrigation, and trade.

KEY WORDS: *Shayban rulers, economic issues, trade, crafts, water structures and bridges.*

ABSTRACT

V dannoy state opisvyayutsya reforms, provennye pravetyami dynastii Shaybani dlya razvitiya takikh vajnykh oblastey, kak gosudarstvennoe hozyaystvo, selskoe hozyaystvo na osnove iskusstvennogo roshenia, torgovlya.

Klyuchevye slova: praviteli Sheibana, khozyaystvennye voprosy, torgovlya, memesla, vodnye sooruzeniya i mosty.

Is Not to learn when an event-process happened , but what caused this process, if it is a crisis or a similar process, then is to learn the ways in which the problem was solved. As President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said about our history , "... we have a great history worthy of envy. We have great ancestors who are worthy of envy. We have immeasurable riches to covet. And I believe, God willing, we will have a great enviable future." ¹It would not be an exaggeration to say that the topic we want to talk about below is a proof of our above opinion. It would not be wrong to say that agriculture was the basis of the state economy in the history of the Middle Ages in the history of our country, including during the rule of the Shaibani dynasty in the Bukhara Khanate . Only peoples with high culture used the land effectively. It is no secret that farming, especially farming based on artificial irrigation, requires centuries of experience . True, in the history of our country, due to the invasion of many nomadic peoples, many water facilities and agricultural fields have become unusable. During the Timurid period, economic life was almost destroyed due to incessant wars for the throne. Realizing this, Muhammad Shaibani Khan and subsequent rulers carried out reforms to a certain extent. The development of any country has always been closely related to agriculture. The representatives of the Shaibani dynasty also understood this well and understood that agriculture cannot be developed without artificial irrigation systems in the territories of the Bukhara Khanate. those who saw For example, the author of "Mehmonnomai Bukhara" speaking about the possibilities of the Syrdarya river, emphasizes that it has many crossings and tributaries , dug large canals and irrigated the surrounding fields

with its water. This is clearly shown in the beautification of the test area ². Artificially irrigated lands were considered the main basis for the development of agriculture. Cotton, wheat, rice, alfalfa, horticulture and vegetable growing were good in the irrigated lands. This type of agriculture was well established in the hills and valleys. Lalmikor farming was carried out together with cattle breeding. In 1502, Shaibani Khan built a water separator-bridge at the junction of the Zarafshan river into the Aqdarya and the Karadarya, where cattle breeding was developed in the unfit for agriculture lands and in the barren ³pastures . The descendants of Shaibani Khan later dug more than 10 canals from the tributaries of Kashkadarya to irrigate the lands of Kesh region. We can see from the information given in one of the foundation documents compiled in the twenties of the 16th century. For example, it is known that more than ten canals dug from Kashkadarya tributaries Surkhob and Rudak to surrounding villages are working in Kesh region alone.⁴

Artificial irrigation works were widely developed, especially during the period of Abdullah Khan II. During the Shaibani period , especially Abdullah Khan II, importance was attached to the development of agriculture. On the banks of the Zarafshan, Syrdarya, Amudarya, Chirchik, Vakhsh, Murgab rivers, many canals, canals, ditches were dug, water was released to the surrounding lands, new fields and gardens were established. It is known that more than ten water canals were dug and worked on the lands along the banks of Kashkadarya alone. But the time when artificial irrigation works flourished in the 16th century, it corresponds to the time of Abdullah Khan

¹ Mirziyoev Sh.M. *We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people.* – T. : Uzbekistan , 2017

²Ziè A. *History of Uzbek statehood.* T. East. 2000. pp. 248-249

³ *Hospitality Bukhara "* pp. 74 – 116 – 117

⁴Mukminova R. G. *History of agrarian relations in Uzbekistan in the 16th century.* Foundation. Tashkent, 1966



II. As proof of our opinion, the Karmana bridge (Puli Karmana) built on the Zarafshan river in 1582 is a water separator, the Okjob reservoir built in the Nurota mountains in 1583, the Mehtar Kasim, Chahorminor, Jondor bridges, which have gained great importance in distributing the water of the Zarafshan river to the respective regions. - water separators, the Tuyatortar canal, drawn from the Zarafshan river to the Jizzakh oasis and connected to the Sangzar river, the Hovuzikhan reservoir in the Murgob oasis, the Khoja Kaab canal, which was built in 1556-1557 and gained great importance in the improvement of the Samanjik steppe, the Afshona canal, which was built in 1559-1560, canals built from Amudarya to Chorjoi in 1568-1569, canals from the Murgob River to the Marv area, Hisar and Romiton constructed in 1577-1579, and artificial irrigation structures dug from the Vakhsh River in 1579-1585⁵. Akchob and Band reservoirs, which collect water from Zahariq, Nurota mountains, were large structures. For example, according to the documents, tens of thousands of workers participated in such events. These are, of course, large water structures. In addition to them, it should be noted that activities such as the digging of canals, ditches, their cleaning (for example, the Zakh ditch in Tashkent region), and the construction of cisterns were always carried out. The establishment of irrigation works naturally opened the way for the development of fields such as grain growing, cotton growing, policing, horticulture, viticulture, silk growing. became important in the development of fields such as viticulture. In addition, Abdullakhan II⁶ attached importance to revival of caravan routes, construction and repair of cisterns, caravansary. In 1577, a large covered trading post was built in Bukhara - Abdullakhan Timi. A huge dam was built near Okchob in Nurota district on the site of the remains of the old dam located in the Beklarsoy gorge. According to the 16th-century Bukhara historian Hafiz Tinish Mirmuhammad al-Bukhari's manuscript titled "Abdullanama", Bukhara Khan Abdullah Khan (ruled in 1557-1598) was returning from his military campaign to Northern Kazakhstan in 1582 when he visited Nurotaga Josh village. passed through the nearby Okchob address. A lot of flood water accumulates here in the spring months, but these waters are hardly used in agriculture. In order to collect the flood waters and use them for agriculture, the Khan ordered to build a big dam in the Akchob gorge. Abdullah Khan ordered Ahmadali Naiman, who holds one of the highest positions in the khanate - the position of "father", to lead the construction of the embankment. Local residents say the following about the construction of Abdulla Khanbandi, according to the content of the story, hundreds of stonemasons broke stones from the mountain and the building architects made a lot of money. Prepared ganchkhoki is mixed with molasses with camel milk brought in meshes. Then, the mountain stones were attached with this ganch mixture and the dam was built. Building architects of Samarkand and Bukhara call such a building mix "qir". Since the foundation of a structure or building made with "qir" is extremely strong, the people of Bukhara use the phrase "koro qir gisht", that is, the work is done with care. In fact, "qir" is a strong binding

construction mixture used in the medieval constructions instead of cement, and it was widely used in the architecture of Central Asia.

In the Middle Ages, such structures were especially widely used in the northern mountainous and sub-mountainous regions of India, Iran and Afghanistan. In India, such reservoirs are known as "teng", i.e. "narrow". According to Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in the 10th-12th centuries, the entire Ghazna region was irrigated with water collected in three reservoirs such as Ghaznaband, Sakhanband and Saridehband.

Abdullah Khan bandi could open or close its gates standing on top of the dam. The goal was to irrigate the surrounding wastelands and develop agriculture and improve the country. At the same time, many water structures of local importance were built. These activities, in turn, ensured the development of agricultural industries.

Shaibani Khan watershed bridge. The remains of the structure are located on the left bank of the river, 7-8 km northeast of the center of Samarkand city. In the literature, it is also mentioned by the names "Amir Temur Ravagi", "Puli Shodmon Malik" and "Abdullah Khan Bridge Bridge". According to Kamaloddin Binai's "Shayboniyoma", this structure was built by Shayboniykhan in 1502. Only one version of it has survived to our time. In the literature, there is information that this building had 8, 10 or 16 arches. In any case, in the 40s of the 19th century, its three sides were complete. The width of the overpass of the bridge is more than 7 m, and both sides of it are made of brick, the height and thickness of which is 1 meter. The tunnels were undoubtedly installed to ensure the personal safety of bridge commuters. Thus, judging by the dimensions of the preserved parts of the Shaibani Khan watershed bridge, the 16th century architect-builders who built this structure, from the pillars installed in the river to the structure of each arch and upper road parts, from a mathematical point of view clearly and carefully designed. Unfortunately, the names of the medieval hydraulic architects who built this wonderful water structure have not been preserved in history. Such hydrotechnical structures were not unique in Central Asia. For example, according to the 16th century historian Khondamir, Mir Alishier built 19 ponds and 16 brick bridges in Khorasan region alone. Some of them are even made of marble. According to the information provided in "Majma' al-Arqam" of the thirteenth century manuscripts, "Puli Karmana", "Puli Mekhtar Kasim", "Puli Chokhorminor" and "Puli Jondor" are located in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan river. there were water gauges and water distribution bridges that determined the volume of water in the river. But these bridges have already been destroyed, and their remains are buried under the old bed of the river.

To sum up, during the Shaibani era, many works were carried out to develop the economic foundations of the state. For example, we can take as an example the monetary reforms implemented by the rulers, the water structures built for the

⁵ Topildiyev N. _ Kamolov I. _ Uzbekistan __ history of Namangan. 2006. p. 245

⁶History of Uzbekistan. Samarkand. 2009. p. 83



purpose of agricultural development, or the canals dug. Shayban rulers also left their name in history with their efforts to strengthen the foundation of the state.

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