



AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF KASHKADARYA OASIS: TRADITIONAL AND MODERNISM

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ABSTRACT

This article XX century Kashkadarya oasis have the economic life of the population of the importance of horticulture and agriculture, improving process analysis.

Farming in Uzbekistan in the past, brass period. Types and characteristics of agriculture are related to natural-geographical and climatic conditions. According to the farms in the valley and the river developed.

KEY WORDS: *Kashkadarya, valley, Central Asia, irrigation system, culture and lifestyle, Dehkanabad.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the Kashkadarya oasis, as in other Central Asian nations, the Uzbeks built ancestral irrigated and non-irrigated farming traditions, powerful irrigation facilities; creation of head distributors and water-lifting devices, diversification of field irrigation - different methods, different types of agro-techniques.

Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Amudarya located in the vicinity of agriculture to entertain. Shakhrisabz district, including water areas in 1989 - the year following growing products: 1500 hectares, 11 thousand tons of vegetables and melons, cotton, 457 tons of various fruits, 1,300 tons of grapes were grown.

Depending on what is planted in the ground, it is plowed 1-2 times, 4-5 times. In order to have an abundant harvest in the oasis areas, grain sowing has become a tradition on Wednesday. 4-5 pounds of tax was levied on 50 pounds of grain at the expense of the state. During the Emir of other property and pay [1].

"Qoratut" Shahrizabs district specializing in agriculture every year, one of the village of 4,200 tons of grapes, 820 tons of fruit produced 460 tons of milk and other products. But the cold of winter fruit, livestock products not the many years [2].

Mongolian, Datura seeds Arabsoy villages of 50- 7-8 family lived in the early recovery.

It was the post-war years, the semi-nomadic population accelerated [3].

II. MAIN PART

Placing the culture and lifestyle of the population of water resources, natural plants, underground and surface sources, due to the structure. Types of economic cultures are determined not only by the environment, but also by the level of socio-economic development of certain ethnic groups.

The territory of the Republic, including the Kashkadarya oasis, can be divided into three economic and cultural types on the basis of scientific literature.

1. Irrigated agriculture;
2. Mountain and foothill farming along with horticulture and animal husbandry;
3. The steppe is divided into agricultural and pastoral areas [4].

The first area includes Kitab and Shakhrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region, the majority of which have long been engaged in irrigated agriculture, the second part includes residents of Yakkabag and Dehkanabad districts. Third arriving in the region Chirakchi, safe, Karshi-Guzar, professional and other areas, laundry name. The withdrawal of water from the Amudarya led to the development of the Karshi desert and the transformation of the population into obedient farmers and gardeners, the active assimilation of various ethnic groups and groups. After the settlement of the population engaged in animal husbandry in the past, not only the economic situation, but also the material and spiritual culture of the lifestyle will change radically. Area 18.2% of irrigated land in the mountainous and foothills area, consisting of 20.5% and the rest is pasture - deserts. However, in



the 60s and 80s of the XX century, millions of hectares of new lands in Uzbekistan were developed and turned into agricultural lands. After he found z thousands of new families live in the desert steppes of new settlements.

The traditions and practices of farming have been passed down from generation to generation. The presence of precipitation and hot climate led to the creation of complex systemic irrigation facilities in the Kashkadarya oasis [5]. It is famous for its Khorezm, Chigir, Nurata melons and Syrdarya. Therefore, agriculture is studied in relation to irrigation structures. Population farming, gardening, nutrition settled among the population as a result of ethnocultural contact their development. Groups of people who have been pastoralists in the settled past learn farming practices from the locals.

According to ethnologist U.S. Abdullayev, the development of livestock farms and husbandman and handicraft farms was impossible without interaction [6].

Interaction of agriculture and animal husbandry:

- leads to the rise of ethnic relations, consolidation, assimilation, integration.

- ensures the specialization of sedentary, semi-nomadic and nomadic economy in a particular direction, the formation of life and new traditions. Call the Kashkadarya oasis mangit, kenegas, qarluq, turkish, ethnic groups remained to maintain the traditions of their livestock at the beginning of the twentieth century [7].

Irrigated agriculture is called "obikor", non-irrigated lands or spring by the locals as irrigated land, branch or in Tajik term.

The land used is also divided into parts of the field, open garden and melon (life, reserve garden), which make up the majority of crops. The locals call the fields outside the village fields. Non-irrigated lands are divided into hilly and mountainous types depending on their geographical location.

In the past, it took a lot of work to build irrigation structures and keep them in order. In particular, in 1939, the construction of the Fergana Canal attracted hundreds of thousands of people, and only from the second half of the twentieth century began the construction of large irrigation facilities with special state organizations and equipment. The Himoran and Talimarjan reservoirs built in the Kashkadarya oasis do not reflect the flow of water from the Amudarya to the Karshi main canal in our historical traditions [8].

Some researchers divide high-altitude irrigated agriculture into a separate field. This is due to the fact that in mountainous conditions, irrigation facilities are smaller in size than in oases [9].

In mountainous conditions, the use of river and river water is widely used. In the literature, this type of farming is also called spring farming.

Use of crop farms to obtain a good harvest in some mountainous villages that you want 80 - 90 years of the twentieth century mountain villages hammer to release dozens of looks. In particular, in Gilan and other villages where 60% of the land is inaccessible to tractors, there were dozens of animals that were added to the plow on state-owned farms. How to use them studio's film "Gilan" we see a documentary film.

The main tools of agriculture were plows, hoes, sickles, sickles and so on. If we consider the iron plug as a relatively modern tool of labor, in 1913 an average of 800 farms had one plug [10].

According to archeological data was used in Khorezm from the IV-VI centuries. This is a universal instrument of labor is so versatile perfect future generations, it is made of recycled household and farming to be the most useful instrument of labor.

A unique form of irrigated agriculture in Uzbekistan is the widespread use of land-water neighborhood communities [11]. In the Kashkadarya oasis it was called Paykal. Traditional collective farming was well preserved in mountainous, foothill, or semi-steppe areas (especially in the Karshi oasis).

According to the researcher D.Basiv, by observing the historical development of land use methods, the paikals originated from ancient times. But Pike will change during the development of the system, and will appear again [12]. Ethnologist A.Qayumov of this scientific opinion and the agent can not be justified as follows. The reason for the end of the nineteenth century - the beginning of the twentieth century, the population and the resulting increase in the number of irrigated land increase in the demand for products and livestock livelihoods in the past part of a growing process and other ordinary l symbols to influence land use patterns.

Water shortages were felt in the Lower Kashkadarya oasis, as in many other regions. To get rid of water shortages, agricultural products were grown using springs, ponds and small mountain rivers. In the foothills, ponds have been built and the collected water is distributed to farm plots in turn. Information about locked pools can be found in the research of academician K. Shoniyazov [13].

Older people start plowing the land and then bless the neighbors. Over the past ten years, this superstition began to disappear [14].

In wet areas, wheat barley is watered 5 to 6 times. A handful of grain was taken to the right month and given to the poorest family in the village. As the donkey was used, 3 - 4 hundredweight land of wheat or barley was given and the remaining grain became. Finally, the hay is cleaned. After the grain is completely removed, 2 to 3 kilos of grain are sprinkled on the birds and animals.

Population growth, the specific results of the Oasis surveyed every inch of land, effective use of liters of Bayonne. Even on uncultivated, finally steep



mountain slopes, people are planting vegetables in small areas, cultivating poplars, and planting fruit trees.

The grain is called the early spring, that is, the period after the grass freezes. Then began the period of rebellion, in which everyone came out and bowed their heads. It is the flowering period of wheat.

Millet and flax play an important role in the life of the population. Millet, flax second half of June. Yield a maximum of 6 - 8 hundredweight. Flax was of great importance in the economy of the population. He was given cattle and straw. Oasis villages 3 and 4 woman of 10 kilograms of flax seed oil 2,5-2,8 kg.

In Kashkadarya, flax was traditionally grown until the 1960s. In agriculture, no oats are also planted. Adas (Tajik-style) used instead legumes, lentils pea sprouts after irrigation.

Refractive watered three times, smeared with fresh water, the beginning of the second, third, cooking in advance. Xokobi after the first hearing, on the other[15].

III. CONCLUSION

The developed lands in the foothills of the hill are irrigated by a ditch from Aqdarya in the Shahrisabz district of the oasis. There are three canals on the northern side of Gilan from ancient times (IV - V centuries). This canal was used by the population until the XX century. The same period of hard work in order to facilitate the people in mountainous areas is one of the innovative discoveries the top of the wire through the garden of wheat or hay caught in the ring with a steel cable down the city invented the technique.

A distinctive feature of the oasis's economy is that tradition and modernity go hand in hand. But natural climatic conditions are forcing the population to use traditional tools of labor. At a time when it is impossible to imagine farming without machinery in the plains of the oasis, able-bodied people in the mountainous areas of the population are turning rocky fields into arable land.

The result should say that, instead of Kashkadarya raining population of agriculture and horticulture from year to year as a result of the

development of the twenty-first century and the end of the twentieth century and struck ya Season equipment and technologies et il vulnerable. How the village market for fruit and vegetables in order to build businesses that operate a T become a priority of state policy.

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