

# The Role of Studying the History of Irrigated Farming Culture in the Work of Yahya Ghulomov

Kanimkulov Olimjon Sheraliyevich<sup>1</sup>, Saidkulov Nuriddin Akramkulovich<sup>2</sup>, Raximov Nurillo Narzullayevich<sup>3</sup>, Yarbayev Xasan Xazratkulovich<sup>4</sup>, Yusupaliyev Orzimurod Odilovich<sup>5</sup>, c<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute senior teacher, PhD.

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of the Department of "Social Sciences and Art Studies", PhD.

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-7400-7451>

<sup>3</sup>Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute senior teacher.

<sup>4</sup>Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute senior teacher.

<sup>5</sup>Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute senior teacher.

<sup>6</sup>Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute senior teacher.

Email: <sup>1</sup>kanimkulov812310@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>nuriddinsaidkulov89@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup>nurillo28\_64@mail.ru, <sup>4</sup>mannur\_25@mail.ru, <sup>5</sup>orzumurod8585@mail.ru, <sup>6</sup>sattarovalisher7878@gmail.com

**Abstract:** This article talks about the activities of the famous Uzbek scientist Yahya Gulomov. It describes in detail the first periods of Yahya Ghulomov's scientific activity, the first archaeological expeditions, the identification and study of material and cultural monuments. In particular, the research conducted throughout our republic on the history of irrigation, which is one of the main directions of the scientist's scientific activity, occupies the main place. Also, the article contains Ya. Ghulomov's research on the history of irrigation in the Lower Amudarya Basin, Zarafshan Valley, Fergana, and Mirzachol regions, as well as a general analysis of the scientist's work "Irrigation History of Khorezm".

**Keywords:** Yahya Ghulomov, T.Mirghiyasov, history of artificial irrigation, V.V. Barthold, Mount Qubatau, "Uzkomstaris", M.E. Masson, Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition, S.P. Tolstov, M.Yu. Bayoniy, "Pravda Vostoka" newspaper, "Khorazm irrigation history work, Kaulbars, Mohondaryo expedition, Ancient culture, "Big Ferghana Canal", Zhang Xiang, Jizzakh expedition, Tuyatortar stream, Tashkent archaeological expedition, Obirakhmat settlement.

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## 1. Introduction

In the period after we gained independence, many studies were conducted about the activities and rich scientific heritage of Uzbek scientists who worked in the field of history in the first half of the 20th century. Among such scientists, we can include the first Uzbek professor-historian Polat Soliev, the first Uzbek orientalist-professor Musa Saidjonov, the first Uzbek professor-archaeologist Yahya Ghulomov. It is more effective to study the science of history in Uzbekistan through the activities (personal and academic activities) of scientists who have made a great contribution to this field. One such scientist is Yahya Ghulamov. In this article, the famous historian-archaeologist, academician of Uz FA, who made a great contribution to the research and study of the ancient rich material and cultural monuments of the Uzbek people, the role of irrigated agriculture in the emergence of statehood in the territories of our homeland, the development of the artificial irrigation system from the earliest times to the present day, we want to think about Yahya Ghulomov, the owner of the Order of Merit. Academician Ya. Ghulomov's place in the development of history and archeology, especially in the history of the peoples of Central Asia, in the study of the history of irrigated farming culture, seems to be of interest to the public and not very understandable. In fact, this is one of the goals of focusing on this aspect of Yahya Ghulomov's activity. The reason is to introduce Yahya Ghulomov to the general public, not to say general things about him, but to convey more information to the public on social networks through the scientist's practical activities, published books, documents available in the home archive. Analysis of literature on the topic: As long as it is about Ya. Ghulomov, the role of the scientist in the development of archeology and history of Uzbekistan is special. Therefore, attention has always been paid to the study of Ya. Ghulomov's personality and his scientific activity. A. Muhammadjonov, one of the scientists on this topic [1; 3, 4-b; 7, pp.

79-92], A. Askarov [2; 4, 19-26-bb;] and others touched on in their research. Among them, A. Muhammadjonov's work "In memory of Yahya Ghulomov", articles by A. Askarov and bio-bibliographic treatise of B. V. Lunin [5] can be singled out. The above-mentioned articles and brochures are mainly written in the form of memoirs and memoirs, and in most cases, the information cited in them repeats each other. In recent years, the author of this article has been conducting a separate research on the role of Academician Yahya Ghulomov in the development of history and archeology, his services in the study and protection of our rich historical heritage, and the home archive documents of the scientist.

## 2. Methods

The scientific-theoretical basis of this scientific article is based on the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov's assessment of academician Yahya Ghulomov's work and his opinions about the principles of impartiality, truthfulness, historicity and documentary basis in solving the current issues facing the science of history. Including in our article:

- The advanced methodological approaches and experiences achieved in the science of studying the spiritual heritage left by our great ancestors are effectively used.

- Academic Ya. Ghulomov's personality Various periodical publications about, his role in the study of the history of Uzbekistan and his scientific heritage are analyzed and summarized as the scientist's great services in the study of civilizational processes.

## 3. Literature Review

Yahya Ghulomov's scientific activity is multifaceted, including the formation and development of irrigated farming culture in Uzbekistan from the earliest times, the history of the emergence of the first cities and the development of urban planning culture, the problems of social and economic development of Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages, and the history of relations with neighboring countries. covers aspects. The results of the scientist's fundamental scientific research in the field of irrigation, which is the basis of the economic life of Central Asia, are especially commendable. In his scientific research, the scientist paid great attention to the creation of artificial irrigation and the history of its development in Khorezm regions, in particular, in the foothills of the Amudarya, Zarafshan oasis, Fergana, Mirzachul, and in various regions of Uzbekistan in general. After all, the development of Eastern countries and peoples in most cases depended on the correct implementation and development of the artificial irrigation system. Khorezm was one of the centers of the culture of artificial irrigation with the help of water structures, a part of the great Eastern civilizations, and the second was that Khorezm stood at the northernmost edge of the ancient farming culture and relied on its own technical development. For this reason, Ya. Gulomov started his first independent archaeological research in the Khorezm region. In his memoirs, the scientist said, "I came to the Khorezm oasis for the first time in May 1936.

The purpose of the visit was to get acquainted with the activities of the weak and unprotected Khiva Antiquities Committee. I was in Khiva for a month. I found a cemetery of ossuaries in the Qubatau mountain near Mang'it. After I went to Tashkent, I published an article about this in the August 17 issue of Pravda Vostoka newspaper. After the publication of the article, an expedition to Khorezm was organized in September 1936 at the initiative of T. Mirg'yosov, a researcher of the History Museum of Uzbekistan. The Museum of the History of Uzbekistan and "Uzkomstaris" made a contract together and sent me and T. Mirg'yosov to Khorezm as the head of a scientific expedition" [6, pp. 2-14] - he said. From 1937 to 1950, as part of the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition (during the war years, 1940-1945, the expedition temporarily suspended its work, most of the members of the expedition volunteered to join the army), several thousand years of Khorezm's history were determined based on the analysis of ancient manuscripts and ethnographic data. a number of scientific works [7] that fully reflected the social and economic development were created.

These studies formed the basis of Yahya Ghulomov's candidacy in 1941 on the topic of "Khiva and its monuments" and his doctoral dissertation on the topic of "Irrigation history of Khorezm (from ancient times to the present)" [8] in 1950. The climatic conditions and land structure of Eastern countries, including Central Asia, have made artificial irrigation one of the main means of farming by digging canals and creating water structures since ancient times, and therefore irrigation in Eastern countries is a part of state work, community association and national work. "The History of Watering" was proved in his work. The work was published in Russian in 1957, and in Uzbek in 1959. This work of Yahya Ghulomov is distinguished by its volume and depth of scientific conclusions. Before Yahya Ghulomov, the person who was specially engaged in the history of irrigation in Central Asia was V. V. Bartold, a Russian orientalist [8, p. 10;]. His merit in this field is that he systematically used written sources in a number of oriental languages to create a concise account of the history of irrigation in the Turkestan region. But his work was written only on the basis of written sources, since archeological research in the region has not yet been widely established [8, 15-b, 175-b, 291-b]. In the first half of the 20th century, when archeological research was launched at a somewhat modern level, the source

foundations of the history of irrigation began to provide an extraordinary amount of information at the expense of material monuments. In such conditions, the task of consistently studying the history of irrigated agriculture and water structures was entrusted to Yahya Ghulomov, a member of the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition. In this work of Yahya Ghulomov, the history of irrigation of Khorezm, covering more than 3.5 thousand years, is interpreted period by period. We can see from the work that the scientist used two different sources very skillfully.

These are written and archaeological 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 origin of artificial irrigation in agriculture during the long historical period from ancient times to the sixth century AD (pages 18-113). 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 shores of the Amudarya, Caspian and Aral seas. Also, the policy of domination by Khiva khans over Uzbek, especially Turkmen and Karakalpak tribes is described (pages 102-248). Chapter VIII of the work describes the historical development of irrigation technology, its diversity. Also, this chapter reflects the wisdom of our people, many millennia of experience, and the heroic deeds they have carried out over the centuries for efficient use of water (pages 237-267).

Finally, the last IX chapter of the book is devoted to the history of irrigation after 1917 (pages 280-291). In his work, Yahya Ghulomov uses a lot of economic and economic terms used in the people and explains their meaning. In the process of writing this work, Yahya Ghulomov not only relied on the results of the archaeological expedition conducted by himself and S.P. Tolstov in Khorezm, but also diligently studied the works created on the history of irrigation and the water management system. It was Munis, Ogahiy, who worked as the head of the khanate, M.Yu.Bayoniy, a member of the khan dynasty, V.V.Bartold, who wrote "The History of Turkestan Irrigation" and many works on the history of the country (Ya.Ghulomov, V.V.Bartold was not in Khorezm and Khorezm is a historical A.V. Kaulbars, who did not know topography well and believed that he wrote his work mainly on the basis of written sources[8, p. 175], we can also see this situation in S.P. Tolstov[9, p. 20]), who collected invaluable sources in Khorezm, paid attention to the works of scientists like A.L.Kun. In addition, he studied 267 Arabic and Persian manuscripts and books in Russian and quoted from these sources in his work. He compared the processes of their realities to each other, and based on these, he created a unique work in the field, approaching the topic. Among such works, the activities of V.F.Morgunenko and V.V.Tsingerling, who were directly in the oasis and experienced, sealed their scientific and research work in monographs, attracted the attention of Ya.Ghulomov. In addition to the analysis of the works of V.Morgunenko and V.Tsingerling, Ya.Ghulomov is also attracted by the details of the trial, which was covered in the newspaper "Pravda Vostoka" during his student days, which caused a great sensation at that time, on the topic of the water management system and the history of irrigation. In those years, there were major deficiencies and defects in the water management system, and millions of state funds were embezzled.

Yahya Ghulomov, who read such sad and tragic situations in the water management system in the newspaper during his student days, was saddened, and later, while dealing with the water system himself, he felt how great the scale of tragedies was when he was in the Khorezm oasis, which was tried in court [8, pp. 283-285]. In this way, Yahya Ghulomov created the monograph "The History of Khorezm Irrigation" by studying the achievements and shortcomings of the water management system, comparing the experiences of the employees of the sector, the data collected by his expedition in the following years with other sources. The high evaluation given by the scientific community to the work "The History of Khorezm's Irrigation" first of all indicated the recognition of Yahya Ghulomov as a great scientist in the field of history and archeology, as well as the great achievement of Uzbek archaeology.

This achievement was undoubtedly the result of many years of selfless work and great experiences gained in life. Yahya Ghulomov's experience gained during scientific research in the ancient lands of Khorezm in the 1930s and 1940s was very useful in the following decades in the study of ancient material culture and the history of irrigated agriculture in the regions of Bukhara, Tashkent, Fergana and South Uzbekistan.

We can also learn from the archives of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Republic of Uzbekistan[10] that since the beginning of the 1950s, Yahya Ghulomov had to conduct research on the production of Bukhara, in particular, on the crafts, and to study the traces of ancient irrigation canals on large areas around the city of Varakhsha. that it provides more information than the conducted research, says that it is necessary to add new information on the history of Bukhara to the Soviet Encyclopedia. In this regard, the information of the Mohondarya expedition, which conducted archaeological research in the lower part of the Zarafshan valley in 1950-1960 under his leadership, is also noteworthy.

In September 1950, Yahya Ghulomov organized a special expedition to search for traces of the old life in Bukhara. He studied in depth the dried-up old valleys of Zarafshan, such as Mohondaryo, Gurdush and Gujaili, which flow into the Amudarya near Yakkatut village of Karakol district. In particular, by examining Lake Zamonbobo, he proved that in the ancient past it was a comfortable place for hunter-fishermen and primitive people to live. As a result of the study of the Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments found along the

ancient dry valleys of Zarafshan, the information about the primitive history of our country was enriched with new information about the ancient culture created by hunting and fishing tribes in the Late Stone Age, and primitive farmers and herders living in the Bronze Age.

These studies opened a new page in the history of the primitive culture of Bukhara. The researches of the Mohandaryo archaeological expedition play an important role in our study of the irrigation history and economic life of not only the Bukhara oasis, but also the middle and lower Zarafshan oasis from ancient times to the 20th century. The territorial coverage of the Mohandaryo archaeological expedition was not limited to the lower Zarafshan lands, but carried out archaeological research in Forish, Nurota and Karmana districts of Jizzakh, which have not yet reached archaeologists. Also, some of the members of the expedition researched traces of ancient irrigation culture in Mirzachol regions. In this sense, the researches of the Mohandaryo archaeological expedition enriched the history of the material culture of Uzbekistan based on new sources. After all, as a result of the research carried out by this expedition in a wide area from the city of Yangier (Mirzachol) to the Amudarya, the history of Uzbekistan was enriched with archaeological, ethnographic, linguistic, numismatic materials.

Ya.Gulomov started to be interested in the history of Ferghana Valley in the early 1930s. In the summer of 1930, he visited the Fergana Valley with a group of historians from the Uzbek Research Institute under the Council of People's Commissars under the leadership of Prof. P. Soliev. The goal was to study the development of agriculture and urban crafts of the Fergana Valley [11, 88-92 bb]. At the end of the 1930s, farmers of the Fergana Valley, the main cotton-growing area of Uzbekistan, started the initiative to expand irrigation networks through the power of the people. In the spring of 1938, the farmers of the Pop district dug the Langar canal with their own strength in 10 days and irrigated 600 hectares of land. In 1939, the Laghon canal was dug at the same speed [8, pp. 283-285]. This situation will cause great uproar throughout the republic.

These initiatives of Fergana farmers are supported not only by the whole republic, but also by the neighboring peoples. As a result, in 1939, the construction of the "Great Fergana Canal" was started. In this regard, archaeological observation during the excavation of the "Big Fergana Canal" plays an important role in the archaeological study of the ancient history of Fergana. In the summer of 1939, when the construction of the canal began, the expedition was led by M.E. Masson. The expedition consisted of Ya.Gulomov, T.Oboldueva, V.Zhukov, photographer E.Yuditsky and representatives of the museum and geology. He heads one of the archaeological detachments created to monitor and study the archaeological monuments found during the excavation of the "Big Fergana Canal" [12]. The archaeological research conducted during the excavation was divided into 3 groups (1st group - M.E.Masson, G.G.Oboldueva, 2nd group - V.D.Zhukov, 3rd group - headed by Ya.G. Gulomov). During the construction of the canal, the expedition found many archaeological monuments of the Bronze and Iron Age (Buvana tomb near Chust, Dalvarzintepa in Andijan region, etc.) Due to the fact that the construction of the canal (excavated in 45 days) was carried out very quickly, it was not possible to fully study the many monuments, traces of canals, and artifacts found at that time. For this reason, as a result of subsequent archaeological research in the Fergana region, cultural traces of the early Paleolithic era, settlements of ancient farmers and herders, and irrigated farming areas were found in the valley regions. In the mid-1950s, archaeological expeditions in the regions of Tashkent led by A.Okladnikov, Afrosiyob led by V.Shishkin, and Fergana led by Ya.Gulomov were active in the country. Archeological observations during the construction of the "Big Fergana Canal" and special expeditions conducted in the following years completely changed the existing information about Fergana.

The reason is that until this time, the information about the ancient history of Fergana and its irrigation was based only on the information written by the Chinese historian Zhang Xiang. Since there are not many written sources about how Fergana prospered after Zhang Xian, these expeditions organized in different years provided great information for history. As a result of research carried out in different years, it became clear that the material and cultural traces in the Fergana regions belong to different periods of the Paleolithic, not the Bronze and Iron Age, as we said above (results of research conducted by the Fergana Paleolithic Archaeological Squad from July 15 to August 30, 1967) [14, p. 17;]. For his active work in the archaeological research conducted during the excavation of the "Great Fergana Canal", Ya.Gulomov was awarded the title of "Great Fergana Canal Excellence" [15]. Also in 1966, the Jizzakh detachment organized by the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan to study the ancient monuments of the Jizzakh oasis and the history of irrigation was also headed by Ya.Gulomov [16; 17, 4-b]. This expedition collected a lot of information about the place of the city of Jizzakh in the region, its surrounding water structures and other monuments. Based on the conducted archaeological researches, Ya.Gulomov concludes that in the 11th century there were attempts to continue the Tuyatortar brook to the desert regions of Gallaorol, but the brook was brought to Jizzakh in the second half of the 16th century. While studying the water management system and irrigation history of the oasis, using archaeological materials and folk legends, Ya. Gulomov claims that among the artificial ditches in Central Asia, there is no ditch with such a hard work and low water as the Tuyatortar ditch [17]. Yahya Ghulomov led the archaeological research in the Tashkent oasis. He attached particular importance to researching the history of Tashkent and its monuments.



He conducted special archaeological researches in Toytepa along the Tashkent Canal[18]. The discovery of the Obirakhmat cultural monument of the Middle Paleolithic period, located in the southwest of the Tianshan Mountains, 70 km from Tashkent, is also connected with the Tashkent expedition. In connection with the huge constructions started in the city to eliminate the consequences of the 1966 Tashkent earthquake, the Tashkent archaeological expedition was organized in order to record and study the archaeological monuments of Tashkent. During the expedition, 46 archaeological sites were found, 5 of them were cities, traces of about 25 settlements were found and studied. Most of the found cultural monuments were found as a result of excavations during the construction of buildings [19; 20].

#### 4. Conclusion

Academician Yahya Ghulomov's research in different regions of our republic is of great importance not only in the fields of history and archeology, but also in the fields of source studies, museum studies, numismatics, Uzbek language and literature, folklore studies, and natural sciences. The fact that a scientist effectively conducts his great theoretical-scientific, organizational-scientific, coaching activities in unfavorable socio-political conditions is of theoretical importance as a unique phenomenon. In addition, Yahya Ghulomov's scientific conclusions are significant because they determine the correct solution to major theoretical issues in history.

Yahya Ghulomov's scientific work on the history of irrigation in Uzbekistan greatly helped in identifying the abandoned valleys of the ancient agricultural oases of Amudarya, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and others and reusing them for national economic purposes. In this sense, Yahya Ghulomov's researches as part of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition studied monuments such as Kirqiz, Yonbosh castle, Tuproqkala, Teshikkala, Qal'aliqir, Kozaliqir on the right bank of the Amudarya, in the districts of Beruniy, Tortkol, and found that those lands were irrigated and cultivated in ancient times. prospering in , then showed the lands that became deserts. Now, irrigation works have been restored in these lands, and gardens and cotton fields have been created. Archaeological teams of the Mohondarya expedition, which worked in the west and south of Bukhara, in Kyzylkum and in the Karshi desert, examined the anciently developed lands in these areas and made a proposal to the government that 60,000 hectares of land could be redeveloped.

These lands were studied and approved by irrigation scientific organizations [21, 11-12, 16-17 bb]. 50,000 hectares of Lower Zarafshan, which was in the agricultural complex in ancient times, but later turned into a desert, was redeveloped according to the recommendations and suggestions of Yahya Ghulomov with minimal expenses, and became important in the development of the national economy of the country [8, 287-290 bb]. Today, the scientist's students are also living in their old age. My contemporaries who knew him are passing away one after another due to the fate of the past. We also believe that it is necessary to find the articles and works mentioned in our article and publish selected works of the academician based on them.

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