

## History of Water Basins of Tashkent

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**ABSTRACT:** Water basins have always been in the focus of public administration. From a political and economic point of view it is an important object.

For this reason, this article highlights the reservoirs of Tashkent and its place in the development of the state and society, the stages of development.

**KEYWORD:** Tashkent, river, stream, reservoirs, reservoir, canal.

### INTRODUCTION

The history of the Tashkent oasis, its development are connected with water bodies. The first settlements and the first states were formed near water bodies. At the same time, water bodies were also a political and strategic object.

The fact that in the vicinity of the rivers Okhangaron, Bozsuv, Chirchik and their tributaries, monuments of the primitive period were found, which occupied an important place in the civilization of Tashkent, also determines that water bodies always occupy the main place [1, 7].

Tashkent is a flat area in the Chirchik-Angren valley, and the system of the Salar, Karakamysh, Chouli, Borijar and Lower Bozsuv canals ensured its stable irrigation [2, 25].

The first source of water in the Tashkent oasis was the Okhangaron River and its tributaries, and the first agricultural centers arose around this region [3, 55].

Later, in the IX -VII centuries BC, the operating Tuyabogiz reservoir was used to supply the city. In more recent times, the tributary of the Jun supplied water to the farmers who began to live in the area.

In the 9th century Tashkent-Shosh became part of the Arab Caliphate. During the Arab Caliphate, much attention was paid to water supply 2 million dirhams have been allocated for the needs of water supply and irrigation of the city. It was with these funds that a canal for the city of Shosh was dug [3, 35].

During the Arab Caliphate, the cultural development of the urban area that emerged around the Sun River spread westward to the Bozsuv water system. At the end of the 9th - 10th centuries, a number of handicraft settlements appeared in these newly developed territories. It was Solar and Bozsuv that provided the city's water needs [1, 45]. It is assumed that the Bozsuv Canal was dug at the beginning of our era [4, 161].

In the IX-Xth centuries, the Bozsuv canal was the main source of water for water supply. During this period, clay pipes brought water from the Chirchik River for the Bozsuv Canal. Canals, wooden pipes with piles, and later stone and brick wooden arcals were used to cut channels from the ravine. Their remains have survived to the present day [5, 7].

During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the city was given great attention. Water facilities have been restored and new ones built.

During the Shaibani era, the residence of the sultans was located on the banks of the Kaikavus stream. It was also called the "Garden of Poets" [3, 55]. We can see that ditches and anchors served as the main political objects in later periods.

In the XVIII-XIX centuries, the Chirchik River was considered the water network of the city and its environs [6, 42]. Muhammad Salih's "History of Tashkent" mentions a number of ditches dug from the Chirchik River. He mentioned that the Bozsuv and Zakh ditches are the main source of water supply for the city of Tashkent [7].

The main water source of the city of Tashkent, the Zakh stream, is one of the oldest watercourses, and there is evidence that its length is 160 versts. The Zakh Stream flows into Bozsuv and provides water to areas north of Tashkent. Biologist N. Shavrov says: "It forms a beautiful waterfall when it passes through the valley of red clay near the village of Novo-Nikolaevka. This waterfall has a capacity of 40,000 horsepower, and in exchange for this power, you can get a huge amount of electricity," Zak describes the flow [8, 24].

In the XVIII th century, the inhabitants of the city drank water from the Bozsuv stream, from which 12 large streams branched off [3, 56].

In the XIXth century, the water structures and irrigation systems of Tashkent fell into disrepair. Swamps with reeds appeared even in the city [2, 36].

In the XIXth century, attention was again turned to waterworks. "Begar" became popular among the people - cleaning and correction with the help of insects. In the XIX-XXth centuries, Bozsuv and its tributaries - Karasuv, Ankhor, Salor, Kalkavus, Yalangoch, Gadir, Ivish, Kungiro, Darvozakent, branches of the canal - Kumach, Kamolon and other canals of medium length [9, 21]. In the XIX-XX centuries, there were about 600 wells and about 500 ponds in the city of Tashkent [10, 7] [11, 148]. In the XIXth century more than 30 new canals and their networks, reservoirs have been built in the vicinity [4, 494].

In the XXth century, the names of the Tashkent canals were called differently. This:

1. It depends on the nature of the terrain through which the stream flows;
2. Associated with personal names;
3. According to the location of the moat;
4. Applies to districts and regions;
5. Associated with the city gates [9, 22].

The Borijar canal also plays an important role in the water supply of the city of Tashkent. The hydronym "Jararik" is associated with the relief and is close to the meanings of "stream formed in the rock", "stream flowing through the rock" [9, 5]. This is the left branch of Bozsuv.

In later periods, we can meet many streets and districts of the city of Tashkent associated with the names of streams. For example , Bozarik, Guruncharik, Damarik, Darkhonarik, Yularik, Labzakarik, Mozorarik, Nishabarik, Savsararik, Suvarik, Tersarik, Tosharik, Turkarik., Changalarik, etc. This in itself shows that the

number of ditches increased during this period. Though, ditches also played an important role in the toponymy of the city.

Back in the days of the Russian Empire, much attention was paid to water supply and urban irrigation networks. In fact, on January 2, 1902, the Russian Empire opened the first "Tashkent Lower Agricultural Hydraulic Engineering School of the 1st stage" in Tashkent. The task of the Land of Knowledge was to study important methods of irrigation and designs of irrigation systems. It can be seen that the problem of water remained the main one during this period.

Since the 20s of the XXth century, the reorganization of the water sector began in the city of Tashkent. All canals in the city and through the city are connected to a single irrigation network. The ditches and canals were widened and equipped with modern hydraulic devices.

Established by the Russian Empire, the school continued its activities until 1918 [12, R-65-Fund, 1901-1918 11 pp. ]. "The first irrigator of Uzbekistan" Maksudkhodzhaev Saifiddin graduated from this "Tashkent lower agricultural hydrotechnical educational institution of the 1st stage" in 1907 [12, fund R-2408, op. 1, ch.].

In the XXth century, such canals as Bozsuv, Karasuv, Solor, Kaikavus, Ankhor, as well as large ditches such as Akkurgan and Darvozakent, flowed through the city of Tashkent [13].

During the years of independence, much attention was paid to water supply. On July 20, 1991, the Research Institute of Water Problems of the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan was established [4, 493]. His task was to study water resources.

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