

## Culture of Land Use in Bukhara Emirate

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the fact that in the second quarter of the XIX century in the Emirate of Bukhara agriculture was very developed, the population had extensive experience in the organization of labor, irrigation, planting and proper use of land on the basis of historical and factual data.

**KEYWORDS:** *diligence, artificial irrigation, three-crop rotation, tanob, batmon, grain growing, cotton growing, gardening, vegetable growing*

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In the mentality of the settled peoples of Central Asia, the understanding that it is necessary to appreciate the motherland, to preserve it, to love labor to ensure the well-being of life has always been a priority. Even the invaders acknowledged that agriculture and animal husbandry, which were the main occupations of the population of our country, were highly developed in the past. It was no coincidence that the Russian occupier General Chernyaev admitted in 1865 that "the country's agricultural production does not require any of our intervention; agriculture and animal husbandry are highly developed here" 1.

Soil scientists, land surveyors and agronomists sent to Turkestan under the guise of tourists to carry out certain tasks of the imperial occupation policy noted that agriculture was highly developed in Zarafshan, Amudarya, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases. emphasized in their submissions.

In the main part of the Bukhara emirate, which is an agrarian region, artificial irrigation of land, especially in its western regions, all spheres of economic and cultural life depended on the productivity of artificially irrigated lands. Agriculture in Bukhara, Karshi, Karakul, Karmana, Guzar and Samarkand

regions, where the majority of the country's population is engaged, is highly developed.

The most fertile lands in the country are in the foothills of the Zarafshan River, and in Jondor, Shahrستان, Khayrabad, Boston, Vangozi Azizabad, Gijduvan, Vobkent, Shafirkan, Romitan, Zandoni and Pirmast (Gajdumak) there is a high level of agricultural culture. In terms of productivity, the lands in the Shahrísabz valley, especially around Karshi, were in second place. Rice, mosh, peas, flax and millet are brought to Bukhara markets from Shahrísabz, Miyonkol, Murgab and Merv. All irrigated lands were fully cultivated, and 100 to 150 kajava of manure was applied to each strip of land, at a cost of 20 shillings per load. Only less fertilizer was used in farming in mountainous areas.

Our ancestors used the method of three-crop rotation in agriculture, that is, two parts of the land were planted with crops, and one part was plowed and rested. As a result, such a high yield has been achieved that historical data on this may seem a bit unnatural to the present generation. For example, Stremukhov, a Russian official who traveled to Bukhara in 1870, wrote that in the years when the harvest was plentiful, 50-70 carrots were harvested

from one hectare of land. One batmon carrot sold for 4 to 20 coins. So, if we take into account that one bushel of Bukhara is equal to 8 pounds (1 pound - 16 kg), it becomes clear that at least 6400 kg of carrots were harvested from 27 acres of land.

In the Emirate of Bukhara, two types of cotton have long been planted: cotton safid (white cotton) and cotton maize (yellow cotton). N.V. Hanykov and A. According to the Sobolevs, Bukhara, Karakul, Yakkabag, Kitab, Chirakchi, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Guzar and Termez are home to the highest yields of local cotton. A pound of local cotton cost 10-15 tiyins in 1800 and 30-40 tiyins of spun yarn. This is why foreign trade capital owners have influenced the growth of the textile industry by increasing orders for artisans. Farmers often tried to harvest twice. In particular, when barley, wheat, and oats were harvested, mosh, millet, or melon were planted instead. In some places, after the autumn harvest, the place is left vacant until the next plowing.

Well-known scientist and traveler Herman Vamberi reported that the most productive wheat variety in grain production was Bukhara wheat, which was known as "shirmoyi". There are also varieties called "tokmakbosh" (this variety is mostly grown in Khiva khanate), "summer".

In the mid-1880s, there were 200 mills (100 water mills and 100 horsepower) around Bukhara alone, with 10-15 batmons per day in each water mill and 2 batmons of wheat in the horse mill. For each pound of wheat weighed, the water mill was paid 40 tiyins, and for the horse mill, 1 sum 20 tiyins.

In addition to wheat, crops such as corn, millet, moss, alfalfa, sesame, flax are also planted. Karshi was the second largest wheat producer in the country after Miyonkol. Karshi tobacco, Shakhrisabz pomegranate and Kitab grapes were popular in all provinces of the emirate. Up to 180,000 bushels of wheat and barley and up to 10,000 pounds of tobacco are grown in the fields of Karshi region every year. Naturally, such high yields in agriculture also provided cheapness in the markets. For example, in 1880 in the markets of Karshi it was possible to buy a bushel of wheat for 3 soums 60 tiyn, flour 4 soums 40 tiyn, barley 2 soums 20 tiyn, corn 2 soums 80 tiyn, onion pud 40 tiyn and carrot pud 80 tiyn. Due to the low cost of grain and grain products, livestock products were also less expensive. According to the data, a 3-year-old cow was sold for 7-8 soums and a sheep for 4-6 soums in Karshi markets in those years.

Camel caravans were constantly delivering Karshi wheat to Bukhara markets. In 1872, N., who witnessed these scenes. According to Petrovsky,

Karshi played an important role in supplying Tashkent with wheat, as well as in meeting the demand for wheat in Bukhara. However, as noted above, the main center of grain production in the emirate was Miyonkol, and the lands from Choponota to Khatirchi included Miyonkol. Miyonkol is also famous for growing the highest quality rice and oats, and only the Shakhrisabz Valley can compete with it. Miyonkol wheat was sent to Karshi, Ziyovuddin, Nurata, Chirakchi principalities and Bukhara. The press of that time also confirmed that domestic trade between different regions of the emirate was well established, for example, every week in autumn and winter 4-5 thousand pounds of Miyankol grain was sent to Bukhara.

Bukhara was famous for its grapes and pomegranates, especially apricots exported to Iran, Russia and Afghanistan. Gardeners cultivate 12 different varieties of grapes, such as khalili, khalili safid, husayni, sugar - grapes, raisins, jous, mask, grape safid, paradise, owner, toifi, anguri siyo. batmon - 128 kg. - D.R.). Is it possible to observe in today's gardening experience that it is possible to get 36,400 kg to 51,200 kg of grapes from 27 acres of land? In any case, such evidence in historical sources testifies to the high level of agricultural culture in our country in the past, the fertility of our land and the fact that our ancestors were skilled farmers who knew the language of the land.

Grapes of sorghum, raisins and ink (anguri ink, i.e. black grapes) are dried and raisins. Dried grapes in the shade are called "shadows" and sun-dried grapes are called "sunssets". By boiling grape juice is prepared a unique dessert - molasses. Foreign tourists visiting Bukhara have noted in their memories that grapes and other fruits are very tasty and cheap. For example, in the 1870s in the fruit and vegetable markets of Bukhara, 16 pounds of grapes were sold for 25 tiyins, melons for 30 tiyins, grains for 3-4 tiyins, and apricots for 1 tiyn.

Apples are called "talxi seb" (bitter apple), "jovpazak" (quick-ripening), "hojixoni", "rahsh", "sebi tursh" (sour apple), "mohtobi", "mushkin" and "sebi surx" (red apple). such as eight varieties. Mulberry fruit also played an important role in human consumption. Honey and wine are made from its local varieties "donador" and "tuti Balkhi" (a variety brought from Balkh) and "hasaki" (a graft of "donador" and "Balkhi" varieties). Products made from fruits such as mulberry, fig, quince, walnut, pistachio, almond, poppy, flax, hemp, sesame and shotut have also been used as medicines in local medicine.

In melons, melons are ripened early, in local dialects they are called "pagoi", "kokcha", "sherozi", "kashkari", "begzoti", "shakarpora", "zogorai safid", "zogorai siyo", "borikalla", "qaraqiz" and "barchinoy". "Late-ripening melons are called" obinavvot ", "zarmitoni ", " scab ", " chorjoyi ", which are generally called" begoyi ", ie late-ripening melons. kadiisafid ", " kadii urganji ", " kadii mashhadi ", " noskadi "and" chopkadi "were planted. purchased.

The naming of crop varieties often depended on the country of origin, location of a particular variety. For example, the "zarmitoni" variety of melon is grown in

a country called Zarmiton, while the "chorjoi" is grown mostly in Charjoi. The data of those who witnessed the development of Bukhara agriculture at that time, confirmed that on average 1-2 thousand pieces of melons were taken from each plot of land, and in the years when the weather was favorable for agriculture - up to 4-5 thousand pieces.

In short, Hazrat Navoi's words: There is a deep truth in the words of the ancestor-farmer: After all, it is not in vain that a citizen of a country with a rich farmer lives a full and prosperous life.

