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THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CORIS IN THE TERRITORY OF NUROTA DISTRICT

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Abstract: In this article, the emergence and naming of cornices in Nurota district, as well as their importance in irrigating agricultural land, are described.
Keywords: Cors, irrigation, irrigation system, straw, nevilirovka, Zulmcoris.

Since ancient times, our ancestors have dug wells on flat land without slopes and satisfied their needs by drawing water with a crowbar, and in the foothills of low and high hills, an ancient irrigation facility connecting hundreds of wells to each other - koriz - used underground water to reach the surface of the earth they took it out and used it in agriculture. Hovuzlar qazib, suvni tindirib ichganlar. They used underground water efficiently. One of such water structures is the cisterns.

The term Coris (underground water) is a combination of the Persian-Tajik words "kakh" - straw and "rez" - tooked. Our grandfathers used to throw straw into the first well to make sure that the cornice water was flowing properly. It is said that when Iskandar came to Nur, a group of people looked at the people at the head of the well at the last well. (Drop the straw!) and asked: "What are they shouting?"

A cistern is an underground water structure, a flowing well from which water flows out. Coris is a special structure built to collect underground water and bring it to the surface. They have been used since ancient times, and some of them even up to the 20s of the 20th century. In Nurota Oasis, such irrigation facilities, which are considered to be the product of human intelligence, are among the most widespread areas. Trumpets were often used in Middle Eastern countries, Iran, Afghanistan and Eastern Turkestan. Most of the coris were built in mountainous districts. Excavation of pits required accurate determination of the changes in the groundwater level and the slope of the terrain. Before digging the cornice, a certain direction was determined, and wells were dug every 10 meters. Depending on the accumulated layer of underground water, the depth of the main well was 14-30 m, sometimes 60-70 m. Wells are connected to each other with solder. The height of Lahim is 1.5 m, the width is 1 m, and the length is several kilometers. The "Maston" mine in Nurota has 280 wells, the depth of the main well is 14 m and the length of the shaft is 3 km.

Nurato is one of the districts in Uzbekistan where such irrigation facilities are widely used. Corizos were built here in ancient times, and they are used to this day. The people of Nurato connect the history of digging underground waters to the surface with the name of Alexander the Macedonian, who invaded Central Asia in 329-327 BC. According to the legend of the people of Nurato, when Alexander the Great came to the valley of Zarafshan, the southern wing of the Nurato range reached the highest peak of Aktog. Looking south from the mountain, he saw the Zarafshan River and the prosperous valley, and on the north side, a vast grassy meadow without trees. It is said that Alexander, looking at the wide green steppe, said, "The river of this region

flows underground." Then Alexander brought his army to Nurato and ordered the commanders of 366 military units to dig one koriz each with their squads. As a result, 366 wells were dug, water was released to the foothills of Aktog, and the surroundings of Nurato prospered.

Undoubtedly, this is not just a legend, but the result of the knowledge gathered from long-term observations of the local population on the natural conditions of Nurato, including its hydrogeology. That is why the folk narrative about the flowing river under the Nurato district is told in the language of Iskandar, and the pits dug for the use of underground water are connected with his name, but he is looking for water sources for the people of Nur, who are short of water, it represents the history of the struggle to find and build water structures with great difficulty to bring underground water to the surface of the earth through cisterns. In the extraction of koriz, experienced coris irrigators first dug several wells in a checkerboard pattern from the higher ground of the slope to the groundwater. The water in the wells is marked from time to time. Corizo mining began in February, when the underground water was withdrawn and the water level in the wells dropped to the lowest level. The work began with determining the slope of the land, i.e. leveling. Because accurate and correct determination of the slope of the land played a decisive role in the construction of the sewer route and the flow of underground water through the sewer to the surface of the earth.

Two or three people took part in leveling and marking the course of the cornice. The first man was watching over the well. The second person took a long stick or piece of wood equal to the depth of the well and held it upright on the side of the water outlet. The verticality of the wood is determined by looking at the diopters of the Usurlab isode. When the tip of the wood is in the same horizontal direction as the mouth of the well, the groundwater in the well has flowed to the surface at that point.

A spirit level tool was also used to obtain the land slope. Three people took part in determining the ground level using a water level. Two men were erecting the wooden beams and pulling the rope taut. The third person hung the scale in the middle of the plan and determined the slope of the land by looking at the scale. If the checked plane is in a horizontal position, then it is balanced, if on the contrary, one side of the pole is deviated. The slope of the land is determined by lowering the end of the string from the wooden pole on the side where the shovel is tilted, and bringing the shovel to the tongue of the scale. In this way, the entire coris route is marked. Therefore, special tools such as an astrolabe (astrolabe) and a shock scale (waterpass) were used in the excavation of underground water structures. With the help of these instruments, an accurate calculation of the slope of the earth's surface was obtained. This information was studied by local local historian R. Akhmedov.

After the leveling was carried out and the route of the mine was identified, a series of wells were dug every 10 meters along the route. Depending on the accumulated layer of underground water, the depth of the main wells was 18-20 meters, sometimes even more. The wells are connected to each other through a tunnel. The underground water collected from the main wells flowed through this tunnel. The tunnel was called "lakhm". Its height is 1.25-1.5 meters, width is 1 meter, and its length is several kilometers depending on the slope of the place. For example, the mine called Maston in Nurota has 280 wells, the depth of the main well is 14 meters and the length of the shaft is 3 kilometers. The upper part of the cornice between the wells is called "pushta".

Excavation of coris is the most responsible work, and the flow of underground water to the surface depends on the correct digging of the cornice. For this, firstly, when combining the wells, it is necessary to properly connect the wells without allowing the lakh dug from the opposite sides to be skewed to one side, and secondly, to ensure that underground water flows over the ground through the coris. That's why the pits are usually dug at a slope of 0.005 meters.

Several Coris mining communities have been digging holes and wells for months and years, excavating thousands of cubic meters of soil and gravel. For example, about 7-8 thousand cubic meters of soil was mined from a medium-sized field consisting of 250-300 wells with a length of 3 kilometres. The reason why one of the pits in Nurota is called "Zulmcoris" is probably due to the fact that Iskandar excavated this pit with oppression and the extremely difficult labour process of bringing underground water to the surface.

It is known that they are cleaned and repaired every year to keep water flowing from the cisterns. Coris cleaning is one of the most laborious and difficult jobs. Because every year in the early spring of 20-30 days in the tunnel of the cornice, water seeps through the cornice and digs out the mud that has sunk into the wells. Often, the powder of coryza has sunk and covered a large part of the lakhm. In such cases, the crushed part of the soil is re-excavated and reinforced with wood or stones.

Yes, corises are an ancient hydraulic structure of the ancient East, and cornice farming is a unique example of the farming art of our ancestors. In the past, you will be amazed to see how the grandfather farmer skillfully brought the underground water of our ancestors to the surface.

The year of their excavation comes from the name of some of the coris. For example, from the combination of letters in the name of the Coris of Zulm, the numbers 970-1533-1534 A.H. and 1118-1706 or 1707 from the Zulfiqar Coris appear in the abjad calculation.

In conclusion, we can emphasize that corises are considered an important means of irrigation in economic sectors. Coris serve to bring underground water to the surface. Mainly, corises were widely used in the Nurota district to irrigate cultivated fields in steppe zones. Of course, even today, due to the geology and topography of the regions, it is not necessary to abandon the practice of using corises. However, modern intensive irrigation methods are widely used in the above regions.

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