

Study of Economic Traditions of the Population of Mountain and Mountain Areas of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article examines the level of research of unique economic traditions preserved in the Surkhandarya region, considered the southern region of Uzbekistan, aspects of these economic traditions that are not found in other places, and their researchers-scientists, as well as various hypotheses. , views, scientific conclusions are highlighted. Opinions were also expressed about the transformations of the types of economy that have survived in the south of Uzbekistan to this day.

Keywords: Livestock farming, ethnography, Boysun source, transformation, ancient forms of religious beliefs, land, healing system, customs and rituals, highlands, agriculture, arts and crafts, ethnicity, repression.



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Currently, the acceleration of socio-economic changes in the world accelerates the process of integration of the economic culture of peoples. The growing need of mankind for natural resources to create a livelihood shows how relevant are the issues of developing an intensive and efficient production system, preserving the environment and biodiversity, studying the economic experience and traditions of different peoples and regions.

According to the historian A. Doniyorov, no social science has been so closely connected with the practice of economic and cultural construction as ethnography. Ethnological and ethnosociological study of the unique economic and cultural traditions of the peoples of the world, clarification of their ethnointegrative function linking different historical and cultural regions, determination of national, cultural and local-regional features is one of the modern areas of research in the leading scientific centers of the world. The processes of social modernization in the system of economic relations have created the need to study the trends in the development of economic life, the transformation of traditional types of economy and the dynamics of their development in the historiographic aspect. The following issues are identified as urgent tasks: further development of the free market economy in our country, support for entrepreneurial initiative, expansion of opportunities for the use of financial resources and production infrastructure by a wide range of owners. A number of studies have been conducted in the history of Uzbekistan on such issues as economic relations, changes in the agricultural sector, the traditional economic system of the Uzbek people, and the dynamics of its development. However,

little attention has been paid to the study of economic development trends in different historical periods using individual regions as an example. In particular, identifying economic relations that occupy a unique place in the history of Uzbek statehood, based on historical and chronological sequence, and a territorial and problematic approach allows us to enrich the history of our country with new information. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Uzbekistan is of particular importance in the development of the region with its economic potential, important geographical location and natural resources." In Uzbekistan, the study of popular practical experience, tested by history in agrarian relations and traditional economic issues, has formed the main priority scientific directions of such branches of social sciences as history, ethnology, and archeology. Demonstrating the dynamics of the development of historical knowledge in the context of different historical periods based on research conducted within the framework of such economic problems has not only scientific but also practical significance.

The formation of the Surkhan people is associated with a long historical period and complex ethnic processes. The antiquity of the history of this people, the natural and geographical position and climatic conditions over the course of thousands of years have created the basis for the formation of unique traditions and values. Among these traditions, a special place is occupied by branches of the economy, which are considered an important factor in the economic life of the people, and they are appropriate to observe in the areas of agriculture, gardening, animal husbandry and crafts.

Since the first quarter of the 20th century, along with diary and statistical literature, research has been conducted on a scientific basis to study the ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia, in particular Southern Uzbekistan. Among them are A.A. Semenov, A. Ethnographic works by such researchers as Snegarev, N.F. Sitnyakovsky, D.N. Logofet, S. Neustruev, provide important information about the ethnic composition of the oasis population and various economic traditions of the early 20th century. Ethnographer B.Kh., who conducted scientific research on the ethnic history of the population of the southern regions of Uzbekistan from 1945 to the 1980s. Karmisheva's research is of great scientific importance. The 1960s-1980s were a period of expanding the scale of ethnographic and archaeological research, the formation of a new generation of archaeologists and ethnographers with unique experience. Despite the fact that social development in the former Soviet state was extensive, i.e. there was a period of stagnation, important shifts occurred in ethnographic research. It should be noted that the development of ethnography and archeology in Uzbekistan during the period described was more fruitful than in previous years. In the 1960s-1980s, fundamental historical and ethnographic research began to occupy an important place in ethnographic science. That is, special emphasis was placed on revealing the essence of the problem on the scale of a certain historical period. During this period, ethnographers held scientific conferences devoted to economic issues, as a result of which several scientific collections were published. They described ethnographic and historical materials on the traditional features of the economy, irrigation and irrigation of the Surkhans and the Uzbek people as a whole.

In 1961-62, following the results of the expedition organized by the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan to the Surkhandarya region, M. Sultanov published the article "Ethnographic observations in the Surkhandarya region". A. I. Khidoyatov conducted research on the study of the ethnic composition of the population, the characteristics of the agricultural activities of the residents of the Sariosiysky and Denovskiy districts.

A number of articles and monographs by I.M. Jabborov, O. Boriev, M. Usmanov, who conducted research on the ethnic history of the population of Southern Uzbekistan, contain important information on the topic under study.

Since the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, ethnographic research has developed in a unique way, based on new theoretical and methodological approaches. As a result of close

cooperation between Uzbek scientists and leading world scientific centers, as well as familiarity with their experience and advanced directions, the conducted scientific research has been enriched in qualitative and methodological terms. In particular, cooperation and exchange of experience with scientific centers of a number of foreign countries, such as Russia, Japan, Korea, Germany and China, have begun to yield positive results.

During this period, researchers began to work on qualitatively new studies, addressing little-studied or unstudied problems of ethnography. This process can be learned from theoretical and methodological and generalizing studies, where the scientific research activity of the ethnographic science of Uzbekistan is analyzed to a certain extent, theoretical foundations and development prospects are expressed.

Such historical and ethnographic topics as customs and rituals related to economic and business activities, economic and cultural traditions of mountain and mountain dwellers, views related to respect for nature, land and water have become widely studied in ethnological research. Of course, the cooperation of different disciplines in the study of economic issues has begun to bear fruit. In the course of familiarization with historical and ethnographic studies, it became clear that most of them cover the period of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A unique approach to economic issues began to appear in ethnological studies that began at the beginning of the 21st century. For example, in the studies of A. Ashirov, A. Kayumov, S. Tursunov, E. Gabilov, M. Fayzullaeva, T. Pardaev, B. Odilov, Ya. Turdimuratov and S. Davlatova not only the features of traditional economy are analyzed, but also the mechanisms of adaptation to market relations and changes in the modern economic life of the rural population.

It is worth noting here that in the studies of the ethnic composition and characteristics of the population of the southern regions of Uzbekistan conducted by A. Kayumov over many years, one can find important information about the economic life of this region. A. Ashirov's studies highlight the issues of the origins of ancient religious beliefs reflected in the economic life of the Uzbek people, including the highlanders and mountain residents of the Surkhan oasis. In his article entitled "Some Comments on the Avesta and Agricultural Traditions", published in the journal "Social Sciences of Uzbekistan", it is shown that the historical basis of many customs and rituals encountered in the life of local residents of the mountainous and foothill regions, Important conclusions are made about its kinship. Analyzing the information about agriculture and animal husbandry contained in the "Avesta", the author notes that some customs and traditions of this period have been preserved to a certain extent in the life of the people.

It is known that there will be more opportunities for detailed coverage of the problem in the topics studied based on the territorial-problem approach. In this regard, based on archaeological, ethnographic, folkloristic studies, and for this purpose, the materials of the expedition conducted jointly with UNESCO are extremely important. In particular, here are collected articles by such scientists as O. Boriev, H. Kichkilov, A. Ashirov, F. Rakhmonov, A. Kayumov, E. Gabilov, as well as A. Ashirov and A. Kayumov within the framework of the Baysun international expedition. the traditional way of life was studied, the rich ethnographic material collected during these expeditions took an important place in the study of economic issues. The materials of the scientific conference, held within the framework of the folklore festival "Boysun Bakhori", examined the views of the Uzbek people on nature (A. Ashirov), women's rituals (F. Rakhmonov), the paykal system in the rural community (O. Boriev), and also presented people's attitudes to natural disasters, issues of the tulip tree (M. Gurbanova, B. Tursunov and A. Gurbanov), which are important in the study of economic relations.

K. Shoniyozov, I. Jabbarov, K. Imomov, S.K. Mirkhosilov, D.A. Fakhritdinova, E.M. Peshchereva, M.S. Andreev, Z.P. Sokolova, M.R. Rakhimov, A.O. The works of Orazov, A. Narzikulov, M. Ubaidullaeva, Sh. Scientific research of S. Tursunov on the ethnic characteristics of the inhabitants of the Baysun, Sherabad, Denovsky and Oltinsoy districts of the Surkhandarya

region, that is, the mountainous region of the Surkhandarya oasis, also covered the issue of traditional economy. This study is important for our study both in a certain sense as a comparative study of the issue and as additional material.

In his article about the paykal system in a rural community in Southern Uzbekistan, O. Boriev provides the following interesting information: "Paykal was considered the most basic form of joint use of land and water in the Uzbek rural community. Community members were closely connected to each other by common rights and obligations to land and water. Land and water belong to the entire community, and outsiders and strangers are prohibited from entering the paykal. The author comments on the study of the paykal system and its essence by researchers: in the mid-20th century, as a result of the intensification of the process of introducing elements of market relations into the paykal system, it began to break down. In the first years of Soviet power, the traditions of collective use of land and water were effectively used," and later they came to the conclusion that these traditions disappeared as a result of the totalitarian policy of the Soviet government.

During the years of independence, ethnological studies of economic issues were carried out in the historical-ethnographic, ethnosociological directions based on the problem-territorial (Surkhan-Sherabad agriculture or livestock farms), problem-chronological (late twentieth - early twenty-first century, the modern era) is approaching. Of course, in historical science and historiography, the study of issues of research of the original economic traditions of the Uzbek people has scientific and practical significance. During this period, a number of research works were carried out using archaeological and ethnographic materials, as well as written sources, new archival data, such as agrarian issues, economic relations in rural communities, the history of agricultural development. In them, agrarian issues, the development of agriculture, the history of irrigation and irrigation, trends in the development of agriculture and animal husbandry are studied in the context of different historical periods. It should be noted that they contain rich ethnographic material, to one degree or another reflecting economic issues. The fact that the authors covered the development of traditional economy mainly in the second half of the 19th and early 21st centuries shows that this period is of great importance in studying the history of traditional economy of the Surkhan oasis.

Since the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, ethnographic research has developed in a unique way, based on new theoretical and methodological approaches. Close cooperation of Uzbek scientists with leading scientific centers of the world, familiarization with their experience and advanced directions has enriched research in terms of quality and methodology. The desire of researchers to comprehensively analyze ethnographic issues, study its history, and determine important directions and prospects for the development of ethnographic science has increased.

Historical and ethnographic, ethnological, etc. are widely studied in ethnosociological research. The use of materials and conclusions related to various disciplines (archaeological, ethnographic materials, manuscript sources, archival documents) in the study of economic issues made it possible to approach the issue in detail. During this period, ethnological studies that studied economic issues were not analyzed in historiographic studies as a separate scientific problem. During the years of independence, ethnological studies on economic issues were carried out on the basis of historical and ethnographic, ethnosociological directions, problem-territorial (agriculture or livestock farms in ethnographic regions), problem-chronological (late 19th - early 19th century). 20th century, modern era) approaches have increased.

Since the first years of independence, the issue of skill has been covered in many studies. In particular, a number of historical, ethnographic and archaeological works can be used as comparative material in the study of crafts of the southern regions of Uzbekistan.

"Atlas of Arts and Crafts of Uzbekistan", covering the stages of development of traditional crafts of Uzbekistan, contains some facts and information on various issues of the history of crafts of the southern regions. The atlas includes black and white archival photographs of crafts, a map indicating the centers specializing in a particular type of craft, an explanation of terms and brief biographical information about the masters. The periodicals contain information collected as a result of research conducted in a number of art history and other areas on the history of crafts of the southern regions of Uzbekistan.

D. Ziyaeva, using a wide range of sources, gives valuable information about urban crafts in his studies devoted to the history of the cities of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries. The author also touched upon specific aspects of the crafts of the cities that existed at that time in the southern regions of Uzbekistan.

During the years of independence, special attention was paid to creating the history of Uzbek statehood from a new conceptual point of view. In this regard, it is worth noting the international scientific and practical conferences and symposia dedicated to the anniversaries of the cities of Termez, Karshi, Shakhrisabz. The history of the cities of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, as well as the development of the industries of jewelry, jewelry, carpet weaving, embroidery, coppersmithing, wood carving, the development of crafts based on home economics and its specific features, craft periodicals. Reflecting the activities of women, the restoration of new types of crafts by craftsmen also deserves attention. During the years of independence, modern historians, orientologists, art historians, ethnologists approached the study of the economic life of city residents and the history of crafts from the point of view of universal and national values, brought new written and documentary sources. , ethnographic materials for scientific consumption.

In conclusion, the results of scientific research show that in the framework of studying the economic and cultural traditions of the Uzbek people in the years of independence, attention was also paid to the economic traditions of the Surkhan oasis. The level of interest has increased. . The studies of this period studied the features of the traditions of all types of economy of the inhabitants of the mountainous region of the Surkhandarya region. The use of materials and conclusions related to various disciplines (ethnographic materials, manuscript sources, archival documents) in the study of economic issues made it possible to approach the issue in detail. During this period, along with ethnographic research, such topical topics as the agrarian issue, economic relations in rural communities in the context of different chronological periods were studied. Historiographic analysis of this type of research made it possible to consider all scientific works related to economic issues and give a sufficient assessment of the level of research. The uniqueness of the research of local ethnographers studying the Surkhan oasis is that scientific research is not conducted in a general form, but in that it covers a specific aspect of the problem, and also due to the lack of restrictions on the use of data, broad aspects of the object of study are covered.

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