



Some Comments on the History of Socio-Economic and Ethno-Cultural Relations During the Eneolithic Period of Central Asia "

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Annotation: *The article examines the history of the development of socio-economic and cultural-ethnic relations of the Central Asian Eneolithic society.*

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Based on the theoretical and comparative analysis of the historical data recorded in the literature of the 20th century and scientific publications of the beginning of the 21st century, it is possible to shed light on the history of qualitative changes in the society of the Middle Asian Eneolithic period. Information on the history of the Eneolithic period is presented in monographs, dissertations and scientific-main conferences based on the archaeological expeditions of various names in cooperation with the scientific centers of the Center and allied republics in the Central Asian region, and the extensive archaeological researches of paleontologists in settlements created by the population. It should be noted that the available information serves to shed light on the historical processes that took place in the period of mineralogy in the structure of the primitive community of Central Asia.

According to the information recorded in the archaeological literature, on the basis of the material and spiritual culture created by the clan communities of the Neolithic period in the economic spheres, in the Eneolithic period (the second half of the 4th millennium BC - the middle of the 3rd millennium BC) Central Asia According to the climatic conditions and geographical environment, the economic clan communities that operated in the region invented a number of innovations in the development of the economy in the early stone age and applied them in practice. The fact that the tribes mastered copper and used it to make work tools in economic life allowed the rapid development of production. At the same time, the technology of making work tools also changed. It is observed that the location of the population, construction characteristics of houses, economic sectors, and non-textuality in the socio-cultural development of the society have become stronger in the copper-stone society.

Fundamental changes that occurred in Eneolithic society:

- Sedentary life and irrigated farming;
- Settlements built on the basis of straw and rectangular raw brick knowledge;

- Rapid development of domestic livestock;
- Availability of pottery clay;
- Further development of society based on knowledge of mineralogy;
- Creation of agricultural oases due to development of new territories;
- Locations have defensive walls
- Aesthetically shaped clay female figurines made of clay[1]

These changes were the discoveries made by the new generations of Neolithic clan communities around the foothills of Kopetdog, the hot region of Central Asia, around the Murgob river basin.

However, the planning structure of the settlements, their internal structure is sharply different from the Neolithic period, as the knowledge of the Zaytun people, who worked in the foothills of Kopetdog, has been preserved. The victories achieved in the field of economy around the Geoksur oasis and the Murgob river basin in the Tajan river basin are not observed in the tribes living in other economic and cultural regions of Central Asia. In the northern, northwestern, central and eastern mountainous regions of Central Asia, the successors of the clan communities of the Neolithic period adopted the practical experience of their ancestors and conducted hunting, fishing and animal husbandry. The patterns of the tribal economy in these regions were as follows:

The structure of the residences is a semi-basement, the internal structure is a hollow with a circular shape, and the hearth is located in the center;

- Building materials for residences are wood, twigs, reeds, clay;
- Predominance of hunting and gathering industries in the field of economy;
- In the lower Amudarya and lower Zarafshan basins, Qizilqum and Ustyurt regions, the lifestyle of the population lacks the knowledge of sedentary life, agriculture and plant care;
- Hunting dominated the lives of the people living in the mountainous regions. Those who also engaged in harvesting;

The results of the archaeological research conducted in the region of Central Asia proved the existence of non-textuality and great ideas in the development of the economic sectors of the population in the above-mentioned regions. According to historical data, the first materials belonging to the Eneolithic period were obtained as a result of the excavations carried out in the settlement of Anov in the foothills of Kopetdog in Southern Turkmenistan [2].

In general, studies of the history of primitive society were not carried out until the 50s of the 20th century. According to the results of excavations carried out by the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition led by S.P.Tolstov in the Lower Amudarya Sarikamishboyi and Uzboy regions in the settlements of our ancestors who carried out economic activities in the Eneolithic period, the population of the society is socio-economically and culturally Kopetdogoldi foothills, Tajan and the tribes around the basins of the Murgab River were far removed from the economic culture.

According to the work of the researcher G.N.Lisisina, V.M. Masson, the people of Zaytun used 50-75 hectares for artificial irrigation, paying attention to the information of "Khayr" farming on the area of 7.5-15 hectares and I.N.Xlopin's information about the settled agricultural population in the Geoxor oasis. It is possible to agree with the conclusion that those who took care of barley and wheat plants on the basis of harvesting [3].

Guns made of soft copper by the agricultural population cannot be used in large-scale irrigation facilities. Animal husbandry is important in the daily life of the agricultural population, and farming is oasis small domestic animals with horns were raised around them, and meat products were important in the cuisine. At the same time, as a result of hunting, gazelles and rabbits were hunted and tried to increase the amount of food, and the bones of wild animals found made up 10% of the total product [4].

It should be noted that the geographical location of the population in the foothills of the Geoksor oasis and the Murgob River, in front of Kopetdog, covers the ethnic processes. Towards the end of the Eneolithic period, a group of agricultural inhabitants from Geoksor moved to the northwestern region of the Zarafshan Valley, to the territory of the village of Sarazm, and expanded the boundaries of the settlement and ethnic processes of the population, which in turn led to blood-kinship relations. Caused by the communication channels that made it possible [5].

The relationship was continued by clan communities living in the south-western Ustyurt regions of Khorezm and the Sarikamishboi basin, which is geographically connected to it. For example, the right bank of the Amudarya is characterized by the paleogeographic features of the right bank of the Amudarya. led by the new generations of Neolithic people who entered the productive economy of society[6].

Settlements of the Eneolithic population, economic directions continued on the basis of the knowledge of the clan communities of the Neolithic period, domestic animal husbandry was developed to a certain extent. In the areas of Ustyurt, exploitation continues, and hunting and fishing, which they carried out in the Neolithic period, have been preserved [7]. In the Zarafshan river basin, on the borders of Kyzylkum, the clan communities of Okchadarya basin repeated their daily activities [8]. According to historical data, the successors of the Neolithic clan communities that carried out their daily activities in Tashkent and Fergana Valley and Southern Tajikistan continued their exploitative economy in the Eneolithic period [9].

Features of the development of the Central Asian Eneolithic society:

Uzbekistan and Southern Tajikistan	South Turkmenistan Kopetdog foothills, basin of Tajan and Murgob rivers, northwestern region of Zarafshan Valley
Economic trends	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-basement residences; - Handmade ceramics; - Hunting, gathering, animal husbandry; - Self-made tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dwellings built of straw and rectangular raw bricks; - Pottery items made on the wheel, khumdons; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture; - Artificial irrigation facilities; - Temples; - Defense facilities; - Female figurines

Thus, the following can be interpreted as a conclusion based on the above-mentioned opinions:

In Central Asia, the Eneolithic period is the last stage of the primitive community system, and during the process of the tribes living in the hot region, they were engaged in various fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, and handicrafts, while the culture of the Neolithic clan communities gradually developed, groups with professional specializations appeared. came New foci of agriculture and culture have emerged.

- The lifestyle of the people who settled in the mountainous areas of the region continued to be hunting and gathering.

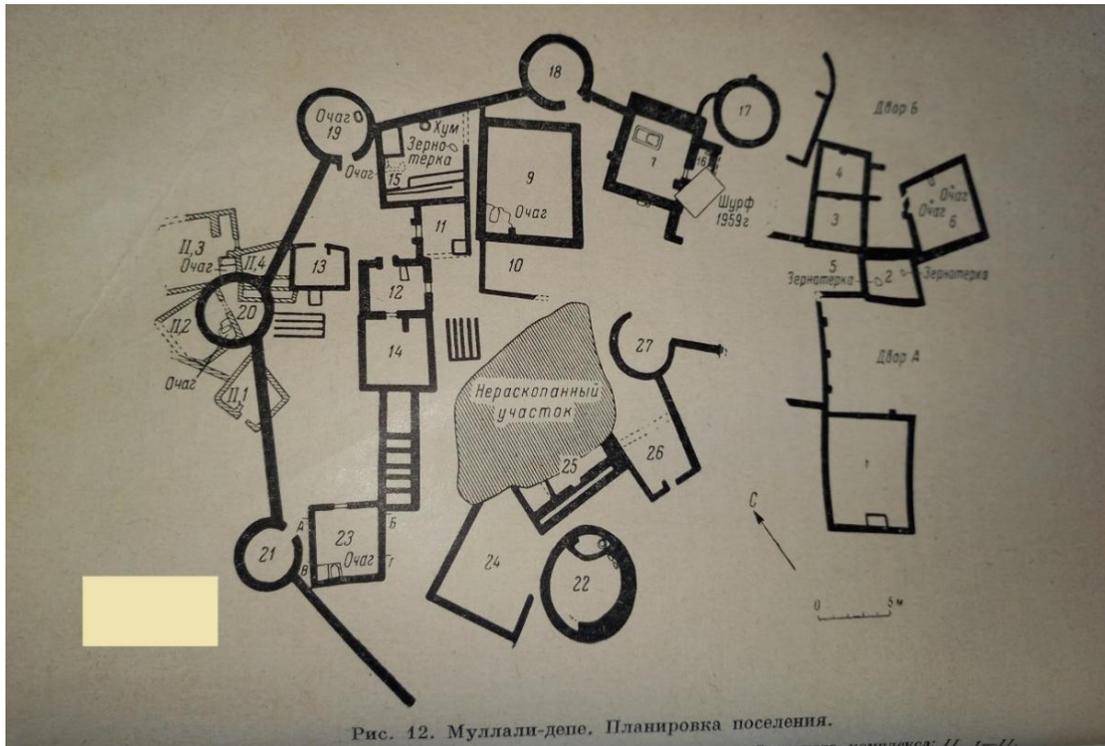
- Along with hunting and fishing, in the water basins that prevailed in the plains, the population around the springs and wells was dominated by the thermal industries.
- In the Mesolithic period, the uneven development of society continued in the Neolithic and Eneolithic periods, and this process found its meaning in material and spiritual culture.
- The results of the inventions discovered by the inhabitants of the Eneolithic period during their daily activities were the basis for the activities of the inhabitants of the Bronze Age.
- People who lived in the historical geographical regions of Central Asia improved their professions by permanently living in areas with natural resources and ecological conditions (South Tajikistan, Tashkent, Fergana Valley, Ustyurt, Lower Amudarya and Zarafshan river basins and Sarikamishbo South-western regions of the country). Due to the sharp decrease in water supply and environmental conditions, the population settled around the Tajan River basin and mastered the knowledge of clay construction, moved to the foothills of Kopetdog, the middle part of the Tajan River, and the northwestern region of the Zarafshan Valley. the geography of the ethnic territory has expanded due to migration.
- Allows creating cartography of permanent settlement of the population in the regions and development of the neighboring regions.
- The life experience of the inhabitants, who settled in the foothills of Kopetdog, in the basin of the Murgob River, further developed the knowledge of clay construction with new inventions, laid the foundation for new directions of communication routes, were used in a new form by the new generations in the construction of Bronze Age settlements. it is permissible to note separately that he found the meaning. It is necessary to highlight as a separate topic how the population of the Eneolithic period of South Turkmenistan manifested its new forms of special professions in the construction of settlements.



1. South Turkmenistan. Kopetdog . Planned structure of Zaytun houses.



2. Houses and rooms of Nalang'achdepa.



3. Mullalidepa Plan. Defense wall

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