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## The Reflection Of Central Asian Economy In V. P. Nalivkin's Works

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**ABSTRACT:** The article provides a historical and ethnographic analysis of the traditional economy of the Uzbek people and its types in the second half of the 19th - early 20th centuries. The main attention in the article is paid to the researcher V. Nalivkin, who played an important role in the historiography of this period. The focus is on a number of works by Nalivkin dedicated to the history and economy of the peoples of Central Asia.

**KEYWORDS:** Uzbek people, economic and cultural types, traditional economy, agriculture, animal husbandry, crafts, trade, interethnic processes, natural conditions, historical and ethnographic regions.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the ancient ancestors of the Uzbek people for a long time created their own economic and cultural types in accordance with natural conditions. Areas of economic and cultural types, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, in turn, are determined not only by the natural environment, but also by the level of socio-economic development of certain ethnic groups. This situation has also influenced the process of formation of local ethnic groups. Because the signs of the impact of natural conditions can be felt in all areas of ethnic culture - from the means of production, especially the tools of labor, to household items and even the names of ethnic groups. For example, depending on the natural climate, it is possible to determine the characteristics of people's dwellings and housing, clothing and household items, types of agricultural crops, means of communication. Of course, the ethnic processes, economic traditions, material and spiritual culture of the southern and north-eastern regions of Uzbekistan have been studied to some extent. The main purpose of this study is the unique historical and ethnographic region with different forms of economic and cultural types, the northeastern region of Uzbekistan - Fergana Valley and South Uzbekistan (Kashkadarya and

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Surkhandarya). Scientific materials based on a comparative analysis of the economic traditions of the population of region. This section also provides for the analysis of the peculiarities of ethnic processes in the conditions of agriculture or animal husbandry, the factors of transition of the semi-settled population to a sedentary lifestyle on the basis of ethnographic materials, a lot of scientific data.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The nature of lifestyles and cultures of different peoples, national feelings are also formed depending on local soil and water resources, natural plants, other surface and underground resources. Of course, the directions of economic and cultural types, in turn, are determined not only by the natural environment, but also by the level of socio-economic development of certain ethnic groups.

The territory of Uzbekistan can be divided into economic and cultural types on the basis of scientific literature. They are conventionally divided into: 1) irrigated agriculture, 2) horticulture, combined with mountain and foothill farming, and 3) steppe farming and pasture farming. The first zone includes the ancient agricultural areas of the Fergana Valley, the Middle Zarafshan oasis, the Tashkent oasis and the Khorezm oasis, while the second zone includes the Samarkand region (Urgut, Nurata), Kashkadarya (Kitab, Shahrisabz), Tashkent (Bostanliq, Bekabad, Angren, Ahangaron), Jizzakh (Forish), Surkhandarya (Boysun, Sariosia) regions. The third zone includes the steppe and semi-steppe regions of Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya and the Zarafshan oasis. According to the facts, according to the natural and geographical conditions of Uzbekistan, the zones are as follows: mountainous and foothill zone (20.5%), irrigated land zone (18.2%) and the rest is vast steppe pastures.

Agriculture is one of the oldest occupations of the people of Uzbekistan. Over the centuries and millennia, many farming practices and methods, delicate phenological (seasonal changes in flora and fauna) observations have been accumulated. The experience of farming has been passed down from generation to generation. Uzbekistan's hot climate with low rainfall has led to the proliferation of productive irrigation through a complex irrigation system. Therefore, the study will consider agriculture in relation to

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irrigation facilities. For centuries, various pastoral ethnic groups have been in contact with the sedentary semi-sedentary population engaged in farming, and some have settled. They also learned farming practices from the local population and engaged in farming in a unique way according to their ethnic and cultural characteristics.

Of course, the ethnographer V. Nalivkin's remarks are true of the Fergana Valley, a region of close ethno-dialogue; it is not a process typical of the southern regions of Uzbekistan, where livestock is the leading crop. This is because, although the ethnic composition of the two historical-ethnographic regions we are studying is similar (due to the Turkic components), they also had some differences depending on their lifestyle, economic activities, and which major ethnic groups they were surrounded by.

The favorable geographical conditions of the Fergana Valley not only ensured the economic and cultural development of the country, but also played a significant role in the influx of various ethnic components. In addition, the natural isolation of the Fergana Valley allowed the country to be somewhat peaceful and, at times, even beyond the influence of political events.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Fergana Valley became the most densely populated and multi-ethnic region in Central Asia, due to various socio-economic, political, and religious reasons, not only from neighboring regions, but also from separate parts of Fergana. The colorful natural conditions of the Fergana Valley have led to the formation of a multifaceted occupation of the population. While the highlands served as summer pastures, the peninsula and foothills were of great importance for the development of early spring pastures and “lalmi” farming. In the river oases, irrigated agriculture was well developed. The desert zones in the center of the Fergana Basin are used for grazing livestock in the spring, autumn and winter. Thus, in the colorful natural-economic zones, different types of farming have not only developed, but also complemented and enriched each other. As Nalivkin rightly points out, in Central Asia (there are favorable regions for agriculture and animal husbandry, which allowed all sectors of the economy to develop equally.

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Until the beginning of the 20th century, irrigated agriculture was developed in the Fergana Valley in Khojabakirgan, Isfara, Sokh, Shohimardon, Isfayram, Aravan, Akbura, Karadarya, Naryn, Kasan, Asht and similar micro-districts. Because the banks of the Syrdarya are high and wet, it has not been widely used for irrigation. According to S. Gubaeva, the Syrdarya was mostly used for kair farming.

The most favorable environment for farming is small river oases and foothills. High-yielding cotton, fruits, grapes, as well as cereals and melons are grown here. Of course, there are favorable conditions for farming throughout the valley, but due to both geographical and historical reasons, this and that cultural plant is not grown in the same way. For example, rice cultivation was almost the same in all parts of the Fergana Valley (exactly along the Syrdarya River and at the confluence of mountain rivers). All rice-growing areas also supplied rice to nearby villages.

On the banks of the Syrdarya, Naryn and Karadarya rivers, along canals and springs, Kipchaks and Karakalpaks developed reeds and swamps, opened new lands and grew wheat, corn, rice, melons and, to a lesser extent, peas and peas. Also, the steppes of Yazyovan, Boz, Shahrikhan were partially developed during the Kokand khanate, where under the influence of the settled peasant population Karakalpak, Kipchak and Yuz created separate varieties of melons.

In the Fergana Valley, even urban dwellers were farmers. Most of the townspeople had field yards outside the city, where they grew fruits and vegetables. Ethnologist U.S. In his researches, Abdullayev constantly influenced the Uzbek, Tajik and Uyghur peoples of Fergana, Kyrgyz, Kipchak, Kurama, Turk, Yuz, Karakalpak, semi-settled and semi-nomadic peoples, who had a long experience in farming, in the past emphasized their arrival.

The researcher showed some specific features of Fergana farmers' tools, agro-technical methods of tillage, seeding, harvesting and protection of cereals and melons from birds and other animals.

Over the centuries, in the ethno-cultural environment of the Fergana Valley, the process of assimilation was accelerated by the beginning of the twentieth century as a

result of continuous economic and cultural interaction of the semi-nomadic (semi-nomadic) population living in the adjacent areas.

Due to the different natural and geographical conditions in Uzbekistan, different methods of artificial irrigation were used. The collection of water in streams, basins and ponds, the extraction of water from pits by means of ditches, the extraction of water by digging canals and ditches have been preserved since ancient times. For example, in the Fergana Valley there were complex artificial irrigation methods. Irrigation works in the Fergana Valley and the skills of “mirabs”. Nalivkin had given high marks through his research.

In the Fergana Valley, artificial irrigation is widely used not only from large rivers, but also from the outlets of mountain rivers and streams. There were specific leveling methods for digging canals from large rivers such as the Karadarya and the Naryn. The mirabs tried to get the slope of the water right. According to researcher V. P. Nalivkin, the first water network in the valley, which was separated from rivers and streams, was called the "mother canal", from which water was taken to the "king's canal", and water from this canal was given to the “dahanas”. From them it passed to the ground and spread to the irrigation ditch through the "brooklets".

This was confirmed by a young researcher Z. Isakov is right when he writes: “Of course, the team played an important role in digging the canals and cleaning them in late autumn and early spring. In particular, large canals and ditches have been dug and put into operation. Different methods of water distribution were used in the Fergana Valley. For example, such methods as "seloya", "shikon", "labgardon", "pipe", "kunda" were widely used by Fergana mirabs.

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the agricultural development of the South Uzbekistan region was relatively low compared to the Fergana Valley. If earlier the Emirate of Bukhara and other Central Asian states had direct trade relations with India and Afghanistan, after the invasion of Tsarist Russia, this path lost its significance. This situation also had a negative impact on the economic life of the region.

## CONCLUSION

The use of arable land on the basis of collective redistribution has been preserved for a long time, mainly among the Turkic, Turkish-Mongol ethnic groups, which later settled and partially retained their division into tribes. The same situation led to the fact that in them the seed remained in part until the early twentieth century. This is the well-known researcher V. P. It was clear that Nalivkin would not be left out of the spotlight.

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