

THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE OASIS RESIDENTS

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Abstract

During our research, we obtained a number of interesting information. The village of Qamay is distinguished from other villages in some respects, namely, when a person from the Kun'gorat clan dies, they definitely make a new coffin for him and then take him to the grave and bury him. Another such example is that the relatives did not give anything during the funeral. Since the 40s, giving money has become a traditional ritual.

Introduction

Women are also strictly forbidden to go to the grave. Since the 50s of the 20th century, there has been a period of peculiar changes in the village, and new weddings began to be held. For the first time in 1970, Bobomurod Jamurod aka held a wedding, which was organized by the Komsomol. In the 30s, there was a period of peculiar changes in agriculture, melons and watermelons and other products began to enter farming.¹

New family traditions are becoming part of the lives of working people, which are associated with very important events in a person's life and career. Such traditions include registering a child's birth, coming of age, joining the army, and a new marriage ceremony.²

As a result of our scientific research, it was found that the social, economic, and political life of the Uzbek people living in the Kashkadarya oasis was distinguished by its own unique aspects. The introduction of new scientific and technical transformations in the oasis, in turn, led to innovative changes. The multifaceted agriculture of the Uzbeks is based on traditional experiences accumulated over the centuries. The current territory of Uzbekistan is divided into three agricultural zones depending on its natural and geographical conditions: the mountainous and foothill zone (20.5%), the irrigated land zone (18.2%), and the rest is a zone of vast steppe-pasture lands. Agricultural oases located between mountain ranges and sand dunes, on the river banks, have been known since ancient times in the Fergana Valley, in the Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Zarafshan, and Khorezm oases.³

¹Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

²Ziyamukhammedova. S New habits are good traditions. T: Uzbekistan, 1984. P. 25

³Jabborov I. Uzbeks East, 2008. P. 34.



The city of Karshi, as the center of the Kashkadarya oasis and region, began to develop in the 1930s on the basis of a socialist method of economic management - a planned economy and strictly centralized national economic management.

Grain crops were the mainstay of Uzbek farms until the 1930s. Before planting crops such as wheat, corn, barley, and rice, the land was prepared by tilling in the fall. In southern Uzbekistan, traditional valuable fruit trees such as pomegranates, figs, almonds, and pistachios are grown, along with new citrus crops and dates.⁴

The Second World War had a negative impact on the development of the Kashkadarya oasis, including the city of Karshi. Like the entire country, it was subjected to military repression and subordinated to the interests of the war.

In the second half of the 20th century, Uzbekistan's industry and agriculture became increasingly subordinated to the interests of the Center. During the Soviet era, Karshi remained an economically one-sided regional city, mainly focused on the processing of agricultural products.⁵

Since the post-war period, the Uzbek people have undergone a process of radical changes in the national economy, which has traditionally continued to exist. In our republic, it was first of all necessary to determine a clear program for the development of the economy, taking into account the general situation, natural and climatic conditions, national traditions, and the interests of the people. But this was not possible. Because in the country ruled by a totalitarian regime (of which Uzbekistan was a part), an imperial -colonial regime and a strictly centralized system of governance prevailed, which further strengthened the lawless position of the republic and made its social development completely dependent on the interests of the metropolis. A distinctive feature of the construction of the post-war national economy (which was previously ineffective from the very beginning) was the combination of long-term planning with an annual plan.⁶

The scientific and technological development of the last period has brought about serious changes in traditional economic and cultural types all over the world. In the most developed countries of Europe and America, the majority of the population has been attracted to the industrial sphere, and the traditional agriculture has been replaced by highly developed commodity farming and intensive livestock plantation agriculture. At the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, traditional economic and cultural types have begun to disappear, and the preserved features are being enriched with new content.⁷

As a result of our scientific research, specific changes in the lifestyle of the people living in the oasis have occurred as a result of the introduction of technology. They have been regularly engaged in irrigated agriculture in the oasis. The main focus is on agriculture. Animal husbandry and handicrafts are one of the auxiliary industries. In the village of Maymanak in the Kasbi district, irrigation networks include arik, tik arik, bag' arik, Turkman arik, komil arik, qato'an arik, and a bag' arik in front of the village in the middle of the village. Previously, agriculture was mainly managed by chairmen and collective farm directors, who also managed

⁴Jabborov I. Ethnography of the Uzbek people. T: O'qituvati, 1994. P. 101-108.

⁵Karshi. T.: Ma'naviyati. 2006. P. 93-95.

⁶New History of Uzbekistan. T: Sharq. II- Chapter 2000. P. 501-502.

⁷Ashirov. A Atajonov. Sh Ethnology T.: National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2007. B 105



their people. Currently, many unemployed people work in groups of 5-6 people on 25-30 hectares of land under the management of farmers who have taken over the field management. Previously, 100 people were assigned to one group.

The materials collected as a result of our scientific research show that, as our informants mentioned, as a result of the introduction of new technology, productivity increased several times. When the first tractor arrived, the population put alfalfa, water and other things in front of it. By the Soviet era, individual farming was in the first place. By 1930, Batosh was divided into 3 large areas. Technology 1 red flag 2 thick yusupov 3 red tractors By 1950, the Hitz arrived.⁸

As a result of our scientific research, we have witnessed that the process of changes in the lifestyle of the oasis population, the introduction of new technologies, facilitated the labor activities of the local population. The introduction of three-wheeled tractors to the oasis began in the 1940s. ⁹Starting from 1947, along with half-torque machines, the introduction of iron-gear tractors began.¹⁰

In the village of Maymanaq, the descendants of the iron khan Iskandar Babo lived settled. The process of the arrival of technical tractors to the inhabitants of the village in their social life is associated with the 1970s. ¹¹The arrival of tractors in 1934 increased productivity. From this time on, great importance began to be attached to cotton growing.¹²

The development of production techniques and technologies was neglected, and its level did not meet the demand. Along with the share of manual labor, it amounted to 40-70% of the main work in the industrial sector.¹³

At a time when existing industrial enterprises throughout the country were shutting down, a new "Termoplast" plant was built and put into operation here. This enterprise began producing pipes of various sizes, which are extremely necessary for the economy of the republic. In addition, a soft drinks enterprise, which is very important for the hot climate of Kashkadarya, was launched in the city and began to produce products.¹⁴

In the 20th century, a unique local feature of the oasis was the construction of crafts and houses, and the construction of mills and sawmills began to spread more widely. The tools of labor were plows, sickles, axes, the Shahi Khaskash, the Galvur, the Arov, the Hurjun, and the Qap Kanars. ¹⁵The fields of land cultivation, irrigation, livestock breeding, and irrigation began to spread more widely. The ditches located in the Yakkabagh district were Turna Bulok (river),

⁸Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

⁹Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹⁰Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹¹Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹²Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹³Uz. Res. PDA fund-58 list-22 collection volume 918 sheets-29.

¹⁴Karshi. T.: Ma'naviyati. 2006. P. 114.

¹⁵Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts



Kovushduz Arik, Shirin Arik, and this ditch was named so because of its resemblance to Kovush.¹⁶

, which has been a traditional crafts center for centuries, ¹⁷is undergoing a transformation process with new innovations, including pottery, sandals, kashkash, mills, weaving, and small workshops.

In the Kashkadarya oasis, irrigated agriculture and sorghum cultivation are practiced depending on the weather. The households have been engaged in agriculture, livestock breeding, sheep breeding, and shoemaking.

The ariks are divided into 14 such ariks, each named after a darkhan. ¹⁸They are engaged in blacksmithing, carpet weaving, tandir making, embroidery, hat making, textiles, and silk carpet weaving.¹⁹

Shovels, hoes, axes and picks are agricultural tools made of iron or steel by blacksmiths and used to make shop tools and tools in tanneries. They were used regularly in tanneries. ²⁰In all areas of agriculture, especially in agriculture, the most important tools of labor were the plow, hoe, sickle and sickle. Local types of these tools differed slightly.²¹

Conclusion

It should be noted that, during the studied period, we were convinced that the traditional economic activities of the oasis population, such as agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts, were closely related to the natural and geographical conditions of the region, the ethnic composition of the population, and the locational features. The population living in the upper and lower parts of the Kashkadarya oasis differed from each other, and the territory had a long history of economic activity and traditional occupations, and had largely preserved traditional ethno-economic features. In turn, economic relations were formed between different ethnic communities engaged in all three economic activities, agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and they worked in close relations with each other.

The main reason for the changes in the traditional lifestyle and economy of our people is the introduction of technology. This process began to occur in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century.

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¹⁶Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹⁷Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹⁸Field notes, Kashkadarya region Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog'. districts

¹⁹Field notes, Dehqanabad, Beshkent, Kasbi, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak, Qamashi, Karshi, G'uzor, Shahrisabz, Chiroqchi, Yakkabog' districts of Kashkadarya region.

²⁰Toshev. Kh. Orokov. Crafts of the rural population of the Zarafshan oasis in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. T: Science, 1981. P. 43

²¹Jabborov I. Uzbeks of the East, 2008. P. 236. P. 44.



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