



## Historic Study of the Traditional Economy of the Uzbek People Formed in Ancient and Medieval Centuries

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**Abstract:** In this article, agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts, which are the traditional economy of the Uzbek people formed over the centuries, and related customs and ceremonies are analyzed in the context of 20th-21st century historiography.

**Keywords:** socio-economic, faith, religion, geopolitical, Islamic history, social modernization, agrarian relations, traditional economy, ethnographic, ethnological.

Today, the acceleration of the socio-economic development of the peoples of the world, which is related to the culture of economic management, is the basis for the rapid progress of the integration process between peoples of different faiths, religions and nationalities. In the consumption and economic production of land, water and natural resources, which are the basis for ensuring human existence at different stages of historical development, it is important to study the history of economic experiences and traditions of various peoples and regions of traditional and intensive forms.

Studying the specific economic and cultural traditions of the peoples living in different geopolitical regions of the world from the perspective of ethnographic, ethnological and economic history, identifying national, cultural and regional characteristics of the world Central Eurasian Studies Society (CESS), Islam Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), European Society for Central Asian Studies (ESCAS), International Institute for Asian Studies IIAS) is one of the current directions being researched in leading scientific centers [1]. The processes of social modernization in the system of economic relations created the need to research the development trends of economic life, the transformation of traditional economic types and their development dynamics in the aspect of historiography.

The scientific study of the practical experiences of traditional economic issues related to agrarian relations of peoples formed and living in Uzbekistan for a long history formed the main priority tasks of social science branches such as history, ethnology, archeology. Showing the dynamics of the development of historical knowledge in the context of different historical periods on the basis of research conducted within the framework of such economic issues is of not only scientific, but also practical importance.

Studying the lifestyle and economic life of the peoples of Uzbekistan has always been considered a matter of scientific and practical importance. When studying the historiography of research directly related to the traditional economy of the Uzbek people, based on the nature of scientific literature, it can be divided into three groups: 1) special historiographic works performed in the context of the

studied problem and defined tasks; 2) research based on his historiographical analysis in the process of covering the traditional economic issues; 3) works on the traditional economy of the Uzbek people by foreign researchers.

The researches of the first group involved special historiographic works, which reflect the theoretical and methodological aspects of the problem, and the works of researchers of this group are significant because they are directly related to the historiography of the economic culture of our people. In particular, B. Lunin [2], D. Alimova [3], K. Inoyatov[4], A. Doniyorov[5], Yu. In the scientific works of Mamazoitova [6], Sh. Turaev [7] attention is paid to the historiographical analysis of large-scale studies devoted to the traditional economy of the Uzbek people formed over the centuries, national economy and agricultural development trends.

In the historical, ethnographic and ethnological works belonging to the second group, in addition to researching economic traditions or some of their aspects, the historiography of the problem is also emphasized. In particular, information on the history of the traditions of agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts of the Uzbek people is provided by M. Sazonova [8], U. Abdullaev [9], A. Ashirov[10], F. Rakhmanov[11], Z. Isakov [12], S. Davlatova [13] cited in the research.

Although the third group does not directly belong to the scope of scientific research on the historiography of the traditional economy of the Uzbek people, S. Abashin [14], N. Kradin[15], Akiro Uedo[16], A. Kurishov[17], V. It is possible to include the works of foreign scientists such as Poberezhnikov[18] related to the regional characteristics of the economic traditions of the Uzbek people.

At the end of the 20th century, at the beginning of the 21st century, ethnographic and ethnological researches were carried out on regional (Fergana Valley, Tashkent, Zarafshan, Khorezm oases, and southern regions of Uzbekistan) fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, and crafts, which are the traditional economic sectors of the Uzbek people. In particular, S. Gubaeva, Sh. Abdullaev, U. Abdullaev, V. Haqliev, A. Ashirov, Z. Isakov, A. In their research, the Sarimsakovs provide important information about the economic life of the people of the Fergana Valley, interethnic economic relations, views on nature, farming and the traditions of collective land use.

Ethnologist research scientist O. Boriev, F. Rahmonov, A. Kayumov, A. Malikov, S. Davlatova, A. Tagaev, K. Shoniyozov, S. Tursunov, N. Tursunov, A. Qurbanov, M. Fayzullaeva, M. Ibragimova conducted research on Zarafshan, Tashkent oases, southern regions of Uzbekistan based on the problem-territorial approach, and found not only the peculiarities of the traditional economy, but also They created works related to farming and related traditions, changes in the modern farm life of the villagers.

The issues of traditional crafts of the Uzbek people in the regions and their development were discussed by Q. Jumaev, R. Qilichev (Bukhara), M. Hamidova (Kashkadarya), B. It can be observed in the studies of Farmonova (Fergana).

Ethnologically, ethnosociologically analyzed articles and monographs on issues such as the ethnic history of the population of different historical and cultural regions of Uzbekistan and the comparative study of traditional economy, trade relations, reforms in the agrarian sector, restoration of age-old economic traditions in inter-ethnic processes.

Based on the above scientific studies, the works related to the study of the traditional economy of the Uzbek people can be conditionally divided and analyzed in the following directions: 1. Researches on the farming economy related to the land, which has been formed since ancient times, and the customs and traditions related to it; 2. Works on livestock farming and traditions belonging to cattle-breeding tribes; 3. Crafts, scientific literature on its influence on the socio-economic development of the society.

Thus, since the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, topics such as the traditional economic activities of the Uzbek people, economic and cultural traditions, and related customs and ceremonies have been widely studied in historical-ethnographic, ethnological, ethnosociological studies.

However, so far, the historiographical analysis of the ethnological researches in which traditional economic issues have been comprehensively studied has not been carried out.

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