



HISTORY OF THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD COMMUNITIES OF CENTRAL ASIA

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Annatation

This article provides for the coverage of the economic foundations of the Neolithic communities of the Stone Age of the Central Asian region. Bunda relied on new sources obtained in the following years in the study of material culture of the Neolithic period communities. Economic activities of joytun (Southern Turkmenistan), Hisar (Tajikistan region), Kaltaminor (lower Amudarya and Zarafshan, Kyzylkum), Sazagan (middle Zarafshan Oasis), Central Fergana and Ustyurt Neolithic communities were analyzed.

Keywords: Central Asia, Stone Age, Neolithic, Joytun, fortification, Kaltaminor, carp, Central Fergana, Ustyurt, “monisentrism”, “polysentrism”, N.I. Vavilov, V. LocationMasson, assimilation farm, production farm, “Neolithic Revolution”, farming, charvoism.

Introduction

The process of transition to the economy of production in the life of ancient people in the study of the material culture of primitive epoch communities, which includes the first stages of development of personality history, is an extremely urgent issue with its content, essence. The reason is that the economy of production, that is, the emergence of farming and livestock (the Neolithic revolution) led to significant social, economic changes in the later historical development stages.

It is known that according to the research of specialists in the field, the process of transition to the first production economy in the old Asian region took place. About this there are scientific theories “monisentrism” and “polisentrism”. N.I. In his study, Vavilov emphasizes that in the subtropical part of the mountainous regions there were more opportunities, conditions for the cultivation of wild plants.

On the scale of this region, it was V who made a comparative analysis of the first agricultural indices. LocationMasson determines that they have distinctive features, cultural traditions, and on this basis supports the scientific concept of “polysentrism” on the formation of farming and livestock, and divides the boundaries on which this type of farm is formed into 2 cultural oases: 1. Regions of the east coast of the





Mediterranean Sea(Neolithic without sopol); 2. Northern Iraq, northern Iran and South-West Central Asia (sopol Neolithic). . As you can see, South-West Central Asia is one of the regions in which the first production economy was formed, and these places coincided with the northern slopes of Southern Turkmenistan Kopettag, and as the owners of the first peasant farm entered the science under the name of the culture of joyitun jamaalari, which was studied in this place. Other regions of Central Asia Neolithic period communities important information was obtained in the research on the issue of economic activities.

From the foregoing it becomes known that the transition to a productive economy in a primitive human life took place on the basis of specific historical conditions. An important role was played by the landscape, nature, climatic conditions of the place where the primitive communities lived. What?I. Vavilov said that the wild Spike, which grew in the oases of the mountain slopes, was an intermediary to the hybridization, culturalization of cereal plants soy, barley, Willow. The fact that the monuments with the first peasant farms in the Middle East, South - West Central Asia (copetdag slopes, joyitun jamaoas), Central and southern Tajikistan (hisorian communities) are located on the slopes of the mountains with an average height, or on the rivers of separate mountain oases, on the banks of which large shadows are shallow soils N.I.Vavilov confirms the correctness of his opinion. V.The A.Ranov also acknowledged that the cases of the settlement of monuments of Hisar communities are similar to those of Neolithic monuments of the Middle East. From this point of view, M. Djurakulov, N. Kholmatov, the sites of Neolithic communities of the Middle Zarafshan oasis are located on the northern slopes of the Qoratepa mountain range (such as Ohalik, Mironqul, Tepakul, Egrikulcha, Sazogon). and the fact that this situation allowed the communities to engage in early farming. Until recently, the first sedentary farming culture in the Zarafshan oasis was studied on the example of the monuments of Zamonbobo and Sarazm..

From the staff side of the international archaeological expedition of Uzbekistan - France at nearby from the foot Neolithic harbor of lower Zarafshan at clarifying the issue of the fact that the Neolithic period of the Zarafshan Oasis was the economy of production at the community Lari turmushi (F. Brunet, M. Khodjanazarov) the discovery of domesticated Gan animal bones was of great importance. Although the researchers emphasize the significance of the involvement of these communities in livestock farming.

As cited at the top, the data of the sazagon culture spaces, the Threetut lightning workshops and the Ayakatitma Harbor testify that the Zarafshan Basin is one of the centers that were the oldest manufacturing economies in the Neolithic period, such as





the southern, South-Western regions of Central Asia. Consequently, the emergence of this economic foundation in the daily life of mankind is inextricably linked with such important processes as the production relations of society, production forces, economic foundations, inter-community social relations, cultural relations, environmental conditions of the primitive era. Therefore, the experts dealing with the problems of primitive society, the issue of the emergence of the basis of the ham-producing economy, did not call the subconscious as the "Neolithic Revolution".

Well, as we have already mentioned above, on the scale of Central Asia, the process of formation and development of both manufacturing economies has its own characteristics:

-The territory of Southern Turkmenistan is based on the economy of production, the economy of which is the economy of the locality communities studied on the slopes of the Kapettag. They were the first farmers and entrepreneurs of the culture of the Chartered economy.

-In the life of historical and cultural communities of a minor, there was a farm of Agriculture, Hunting and fishing. But in recent years, samples of domesticated animal bones were found in the study of the lower Zarafshan Oasis Ayakagitma Neolithic monument.

-There are controversial opinions among experts about the economic chores of the Hisor Neolithic communities studied in central and southern Tajikistan. From the studies it becomes known that the fortresses were engaged not only in farming, hunting chores, but also domesticated animals, although in simple methods, they were also aware of farming. But, V. The A. Ranov believes that both types of farms did not occupy a dominant position in the economy of their holdings.

-Data on the fact that the production economy initially went into shape in the life of the sazagon Neolithic societies studied on the northern slopes of the Karatepe mountain range of the middle Zarafshan Oasis were obtained.

-Central Fergana, the mastering farm in the life of the Ustyurt Neolithic societies is fully dominant.

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