

Rural History Studies Issues in Research

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the origins of the concept of "village," which has its own natural, territorial, socioeconomic, political, spiritual, and cultural roots. It also examines how it has changed in response to people's work activities, lifestyles, and ways of thinking, stages of historical development, and the nature of production.

KEYWORDS: *village, aul, peasant, population, tribe, economy, development, settlement, research.*

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INTRODUCTION

Historically it is known that as in ancient times and the Middle Ages, villages make up most of the settlements in Central Asia today. Villages were considered a more ancient form of settlement than cities, and the emergence of villages was associated with the development of an irrigation farming culture in the social division of Labor. While the words "village", "Ovul", "UBA" in our region are Turkic, "deh" is somewhat common as a Persian word[1]. Academic A. Mohammadzhanov comments that the word "peasant" "gained fame in the early middle ages under the name" Village governor". Philologist scholar X. Jabborov also mentions that "the peasant word may have originated from the Perso-Tajik language, and may have actually been used in the form of" dehygon" (dehy – rural and gon – plural suffix, i.e., villagers) " [2]. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, this settlement is relatively commented: "The Village-a place, a settlement, an area, where the inhabitants are mainly engaged in agricultural work"[3]. These data suggest that the word "village" existed almost a thousand years ago, and that the concept has expanded further over the centuries. Also, the emergence of the concept of the village has its own natural, territorial, socioeconomic, political, spiritual and cultural reasons,

which means that it has changed in connection with the labor activity of people, the way of life and thinking, stages of historical development, the nature of production[4]. It is appropriate to connect the central place in the research of the history of the village, of course, with the past. Because from the primitive content of the origin of the word village, it becomes known that this word was created by primitive hunters, termers, ranchers. They called their early way of living pasture (now pasture). Spring, summer, early autumn lived in the meadow, late autumn, winter and early spring in the village. In the history of Uzbekistan, grazing began at the last stage of the first stone age. This reality is a mile. in the 1st century BC. It happened in 500-150 thousand years. The whimsical, ecological state of nature was more grass, stagnant, demanded to live in one place, live a warm house, a life in the yard. Mil. in the 1st century BC. in the previous 4-2 millennia, they switched from hunting to animal husbandry, from thermals to farming[5].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In Uzbekistan, during the years of independence, there was a literally new era in the study of the history of the rural theme. During this period, the history of villages became one of the main directions

of the history of Uzbekistan, the basis for the protection of a number of dissertation works on this topic. Monographs in the process of highlighting the political, economic-social, cultural life of the village were studied. In it, during the years of independence, a. Zhuraev, Sh. Karimov, A. R. Sodikova, X. S. Muhitdinov, A. Soliev, M. Nazarov, Sh. Iskandarova, Ch. Authors such as temirovas can be shown. Issues related to the social protection of the rural population in Uzbekistan m. D. Hadzhieva, E. R. Tilaev, N. GR. Kuchova and F. J. Yormatov, M. Kahharov, M. Hadzhamuratova, Sh. Rahmatullaev, S. Zakirov, O. K. Komilov, O. Hoshimov and a. A. It was researched in abdukhaliyev's dissertations. The authors of this study studied the state of the topic of villages in different historical periods and drew conclusions that were completed.

The topic under study has consistently been one of the issues in the eyes of researchers. This included work created by researchers who analyzed various aspects of the issue. T. Ya. Abdullaev, M. E. Eshmatov, Z. He. Ismailova, I. Ramazonov, G. X. In the studies of bekmurodovas, the topic under study was analyzed from a philosophical point of view. R.S. Muratov, Z. R. Khudoyberdiyev, R. I. Egamberdiyev, B. Ya. Yangiboev, Sh. E. The research of the qarsievs is devoted to the study of rural economic life, which brings information on the provision of rural residents with food, light industrial products. In the study of the history of villages, a methodological approach is desirable to them in the form of a specific territorial and socio-economic system. From this, the principles of a complex and systematic approach, territoriality and historicism, periodicity and sequence are used in the study of villages.

RESULTS

In our conditions, the village word means "wintering[6]", and the villages on the territory of Uzbekistan originally arose as a place where people live in the winter season. As people gradually moved into farming and into the grasslands, the villages grew and expanded. Seed associations formed in the era of primitive society were preserved even in the grazing period, when one seed settled in a village. Some villages are now named after that seed. Later, the fusion of seeds into tribes resulted in large or closely spaced villages. So, in the early social formations, since most of the population lived in villages, the main socio-economic and cultural characteristics of society were determined by rural life. In the early days, the village was ruled by a community chief, a community elder who would later be elected, or a community assembly. The appearance, construction of the villages was also changing from period to

period. For example, in the area of Khwarezm, Sughd in the 6th-7th centuries, villages of the new type were castle-enclosures inhabited by large-large wealthy families, while ordinary peasants lived in small enclosures. The circumference of each Castle-Castle was surrounded by a defensive wall and there was a bust in the Middle[7]. During the time of slavery, there was also a village in many countries with the co-establishment of people working on slave lands. These villages began to be called by the name of the owner of this land or depending on the geographical position of the place. Even with the development of crafts and Trade, new villages came into being and expanded. As a result, the study of aspects of Rural Housing, Improvement, production and social infrastructure, as well as its appearance, forms the subject of great historicism.

DISCUSSION

In the course of scientific research and analysis of historical sources, it can be seen that written information about the large villages in Central Asia is borrowed from sources in Greek, Chinese and a number of other languages, dating back to ancient times and the early Middle Ages. The greatest amount of information relating to the villages of the region dates back to the developed Middle Ages. Records of hundreds of villages in oases in this period, such as Sugd, Ustrushona, choch, Fergana, Otror, Khorezm, between Amudarya – Syrdarya, appear in the works of Arab and Persian geographers[8]. One of the villages mentioned much in Arabic sources is Navqad, and in the same name there are two large villages in Movarounnahr, the first is one of Ustrushona villages located 3 Farsakh from the village of Borkas, the second is a large village located 6 Farsakh from Nasaf. Sources also refer to this village in Nasaf as Navqad Quraysh. Many scholars and scribes also grew up in this village and conducted scientific research with the ratio of an-Navqadi. Shiyarakas is a village in Ustrushona. There were also many villages in Ustrushona such as Arsbanikat, Kurkat, Ghazaq, fag'kat[9]. The emergence of villages dates back to much older times, and many of the early communal settlements were located around large water sources – rivers, tributaries, ditches and springs. The cities of ancient Khorezm, Bactria, Sugd – Kat, Termez, Samarkand, Nakhshab, Kesh, etc., which established themselves as the first cities in the 7th – 6th centuries of the last millennium BC, became specific cities precisely as a result of the further expansion of large villages. The nomadic cattle-ranching population of Central Asia also grew in size over the centuries, leading to the emergence of large villages at first in the basins of rivers of the region such as the Syrdarya, Talas and Chu, and later, cities

in Zamiri. During the Timurid period, great importance was attached to the improvement of villages in the territory of present-day Central Asia, the extraction of ditches and canals and the establishment of gardens. The development of industry, production in European countries also had a strong impact on rural life. The villages developed considerably in the second half of the XX ACR. As a result, the lifestyle of the villagers began to improve. The socio-economic, cultural way of life in the villages has changed radically. The development of the village assumes that in the future its social image will change, its place and role will be renewed. Of course, the future of the village depends in many ways, first of all, on the political-socio-economic and spiritual reforms being carried out. Because the former Union was transformed into agrarian agriculture by the Republic's policy in the agricultural sector. This caused a number of defects to arise in the socio-cultural system of the country. During the former Union period, the social problem of the village was interpreted in an abstract way, separated from human interests. The interest of "man" "was simply interpreted in the name as part of the elimination of" significant differences between the city and the village." In the years of independence, a completely new era began in relation to the village. That is, the organization of new production relations entails saving the village from the raw material base, bringing industry closer to agriculture, changing the social system of the village, taking its image to a new level. When solving the issue, it is more important to first take into account the dynamics of the labor force in the village and provide employment, and secondly to anticipate the socio-political, cultural and educational processes that arise from the growth of the rural population. In the direction of social development of any state, demographic trends are an important factor. About 50% of the population of Uzbekistan, about 16 million people, lived in rural areas[11].

CONCLUSION

During the years of independence, the emphasis on the science of history increased. The need for research and study of historical science arose, relying on real sources. And the topic of villages has consistently been one of the issues in the attention of specialists in various fields. It is known that the villages have gained a special place since very ancient times as the nearest residence of the inhabitants of each region. The village is recognized as the birthplace of everyone, a sacred place where the blood of the navel is spilled. Indeed, the fortress and the fortress, the fortifications of rabotu, serve as the ground in the construction of villages. The villages

grew in size, expanded, joined together, large fortifications were built, smooth and long streets were built, and Guzars became neighborhoods, all of which were attached to one complex and received the status of a city. The villages served as the main focal point in the material and spiritual development of mankind, in the development of industrial and market production. Today, in order to increase the attractiveness of the rural lifestyle, it is necessary to abandon the view of the village as a territory specializing in the agrarian sector. At the same time, the village is being formed as a place of creation of modern conditions that are inhabited, that preserve the national values of the people, in which the human factor is formed and develops, worthy of settlement.

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