

## STONE AGE PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF THE FERGANA VALLEY, POPULATION SETTLEMENT, STAGES OF DOMASTIZATION

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**Annotatsiya:** *Maqolada Farg'ona vodiysi tosh davri paleogeografiyasi, axoli joylashishi, o'zlashtirilish bosqichlari taxlil qilingan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Baratov P, Mamatqulov M, Rafiqov A, A, Hasanov I.A, G'ulomov P.N, Qayumov A.A, Anarbayerov A, Soliyev E, Nazarov R.S, Abdullayev A.Ў, Holboyev G.X, Isoqov Z, Sarimsoqov A.A. Ashirov A, O'rta Osiyo, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Surxondaryo, Farg'ona, Pomir, Oloy, Quramo, Chotqol, Turon, Xo'jand, Sirdaryo, Norin, Qoradaryo.*

**Аннотация:** *В статье анализирован этапы освоение и расположение население в палеогеографии каменного периода Ферганском долине.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Баратов П, Маматкулов М, Рафиков А, А, Хасанов И.А, Гуламов П.Н, Каюмов А.А, Анарбаев А, Солиев Э, Назаров Р.С, Абдуллаев А.К, Холбаев Г.Х, Исаков З, Саримсаков А.А. Аширов А, Средняя Азия, Узбекистан, Ташкент, Сурхондарье, Фаргана, Памир, Алай, Курама, Чоткол, Туран, Хужанд, Сурдарье, Нарин, Карадарье.*

**Abstract:** *The article analyzes the paleogeography of the Stone Age of the Fergana Valley, the settlement of the population, and the stages of exploitation.*

**Keywords:** *Baratov P, Mamatkulov M, Rafikov A, A, Hasanov I.A, Gulomov P.N, Kayumov A.A, Anarbayerov A, Soliev E, Nazarov R.S, Abdullaev A.K, Holboev G.Kh, Isakov Z, Sarimsokov A.A. Ashirov A, Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Surkhandarya, Fergana, Pamir, Aloy, Kuramo, Chatkal, Turan, Khujand, Syrdarya, Naryn, Karadarya.*

The Republic of Uzbekistan is strategically located in the heart of Central Asia. Its surface consists of plains and mountainous areas, which are distinguished from each other by their geographical location, anthropogenic landscape, natural resources, population distribution, and high mountains, which are favorable for the cultivation of our homeland. On the physical and geographical map of our homeland, the plains of Ustyurt, Lower Amu Darya, Lower Zarafshan, Inner Kyzylkum, Middle Zarafshan, mountainous and foothill regions are distinguished, while the geographical landscape of Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Fergana regions, mountains, rivers, valleys, natural resources, and the development of all sectors of the Iron Age society of Uzbekistan are not difficult to observe the difference





between these geoeconomic regions. This article aims to highlight the uniqueness of the territory of Uzbekistan in terms of its geographical features.

Geographical literature notes that the Fergana Valley reflects the geographical situation of Central Asia, with the Pamir-Alai and Turkestan to the south, Fergana to the east, and Chatkal to the north. It is surrounded by the Kurama Range to the northwest, and from the west it connects to the Turan Lowland. The valley area, except for this area, is surrounded by towering mountains[1,34].

According to the geographer E.Saliyev, the Fergana Valley is reflected on the map of Uzbekistan in the form of an almond-shaped topographic location, 300 kilometers long, 170 km wide at its widest point, 9-40 km narrow in the west, adjacent to the Dalvarzin and Mirzachul steppes after the "Khojand" or "Fergana" gate. The central part of the valley was located from sea level from west to east from 320 meters to 500-1000 meters [2,12]. Based on the above-mentioned geographical data, the surface of the valley is divided into plains, foothills and mountains, which depends on the nature of the natural and geographical location. In this sense, favorable climatic conditions, natural economic resources created the opportunity for mankind to settle, determine their first professions, and develop it further. In particular, the sky-high mountains have constantly bestowed their gifts on the people, a process that continues to this day.

It is observed that the Fergana Valley is distinguished from neighboring regions by its climate and natural conditions. In terms of climate, the valley is considered to be part of the agro-climatic region of Turan - a "foothill-mountainous region" [3,34]. Of course, this can be explained by the emergence of the agro-climatic region, its duration, its specificity in terms of territories, and the geographical limitations of the region. For example, the mountains certainly prevent the free entry of cold temperatures from the north, climate from the west, or warm air masses from the east. According to E.Saliyev, the average annual air temperature in the Central Fergana region was 130-140 ° C, and in the high-mountain regions it was -70 ° C. In July, temperatures ranged from 26 to 27 degrees Celsius in the highlands, to 90 degrees Celsius in the high mountains, and to 3 to 40 degrees Celsius in some places. The minimum monthly temperature rose in January, in the Central Fergana (plain part) it was 2-30 C, and in the high mountains it was up to -190 C. The increase in temperature above 00 C was observed in the center at the beginning of the Feral month at an altitude of 2000-2500 m in late March-early April and in mid-May at an altitude of 3500, the altitude rose to 500 meters [4,84]. The onset of summer, its late appearance in the central part by ten days, and the orographic structure led to a different distribution of precipitation. The hydrography of the valley also has its own characteristics. In particular, the largest river in the valley is the Syrdarya, which was formed by the confluence of the Naryn and Karadarya rivers and played an important role in the hydrology of the valley. The





total area of the Syrdarya basin is 462 thousand square kilometers, its length is 2212 km, the length of the valley is 300 km, it flows through the Fergana Valley. The share of water in the Naryn basin is 45%, in the Karadarya 16%, and in the tributaries of the right and left banks 39%. 70% of the Syrdarya water flow is formed in the upper part, that is, before it leaves the Fergana Valley. In order to effectively use water resources in the valley, the Kairakkum, Uchkurgan, Andijan, Bazarkurgan. Karkidon reservoirs were built. Thus, a number of irrigation facilities were built in the Great Fergana, Great Andijan, Northern Fergana, Great Namangan. Southern Fergana, named after Okhunbobayev. Soil surface properties. It allowed the valley population to cultivate crops[5,57].

Z.S. Isakov noted that the areas used for cultivation were divided into two parts, that is, the irrigated areas were called “Watery land”, and those not irrigated were called “Lalmi”, “Bahorikor” or “Kairoki land”. According to A.A. Sarimsarov, gardeners from Fergana gave “Chilla” water to fruit trees on their lands in winter, which gave the expected results. A. Ashirov’s research gave recommendations for the Fergana Valley[6,43].

It is possible to agree with the researcher’s opinion that irrigation is also carried out in the areas of agricultural crops in January and February.

The flora of the Fergana Valley. In this, it is necessary to take into account the closed basin of the valley. Since the valley is closed, the number of the first settlers increased, and the surrounding area was mastered, which naturally affected the flora.

The flora has preserved its condition only in the foothill and mountain zones, that is, at altitudes of 1200 m. In the Central Fergana Plain, the flora is associated with human activity.

The above-mentioned historical data were analyzed from a theoretical and comparative perspective, the geographical situation of the Fergana Valley, the anthropogenic landscape, ecology, and the impact of human activity, and on this basis, the results found their meaning in the content of the article.

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