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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPING PROCESSES OF ETHNOECOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In this article the formation and developing processes of ethnoecological research in Uzbekistan are analyzed. It focuses on the first ethnological studies in the country, their development and evolution. In the article the ethnocological research is analyzed in a new context, that is, on the basis of chronological and interdisciplinary approaches. Furthermore, historians, philosophers, sociologists, ecologists and geographers have also put forward the idea that the nature and characteristics of ethnoses are determined by the natural and geographical environment in which they live.

Key words: Uzbek people, soviet period, years of independence, ethnoecology, ethnoecological research, historiography, nature, elements of nature, ecological system, ecological problems, natural resources.

In recent years, the rapid development of science and technology and the economy, as a result of the increased influence of anthropogenic factors on nature, the destruction of biosphere ecosystems, desertification, and the increase in temperature on our planet are causing global environmental problems. Environmental problems such as atmospheric pollution, increasing air temperature, rapid reduction of forests, soil degradation, shortage of clean drinking water, depletion of the ozone layer are becoming especially important.

The world's leading scientific institutions are carrying out serious research on the study of regional ecological cultures along with the ecological danger that seriously damages the environment as a result of human development and the acceleration of the urbanization process. It is known from history that the genesis of the Uzbek people's conscious attitude to earth, water, air, fire and nature, their

ancient traditions and ceremonies related to their veneration goes back to the distant past. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said: «At present, the most important issue is to raise the ecological culture of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only by administrative means, it can be achieved by cultivating love for mother nature in the hearts of the young generation and a sense of belonging to it [1].

The Ferghana Valley is the jewel of Central Asia, it is distinguished by its unique ecosystem and eco-culture of its inhabitants. The fact that the valley is an orographically closed basin has created its unique changing climatic conditions. Therefore, the surrounding mountains have resulted in the formation of a unique ecosystem and ecoculture as a result of the cold Arctic climate and the Atlantic climate coming from the west blocking the entry of air masses or moist eastern air masses. It is for this reason that historical and ethnological research of the traditional ecological culture of the Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley is of great scientific and practical importance.

The level of study of the problem. Although the researched problem is not studied as a special object of research, many works and articles cover one or another aspect of the issue to some extent. In the study, the literature on the subject, reflecting various aspects of the scientific problem, was conditionally divided into four groups: 1) literature of the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century; 2) studies of the Soviet period; 3) publications published in the years of independence; 4) foreign literature.

The information of the researchers of the Russian Empire period about the lifestyle and traditions of the people of the Fergana Valley is of a more empirical nature, and only more general conclusions can be drawn from it. Later they began to pay serious attention to the people of the valley, its lifestyle, types of economy and other aspects. In general, the initial data reflected views on the Turkestan region, particularly the Ferghana Valley [2], as the raw material base of the metropolis, while the later data expressed opinions based on deep scientific

research. For example, geographer and zoologist I.A. Severtsev, geologist I.V. Mushketov and I.G. Researchers like Aleksandrov collected valuable scientific information about the nature, climate, and flora of the Turkestan region, particularly the Fergana Valley, the mountain ranges surrounding it [3].

Russian scientist, academician who carried out large-scale scientific research in the Fergana Valley. F. Middendorff's service deserves a special mention. The researcher was specially invited by the Governor-General of Turkestan, von Kaufman, to study the country. In his research entitled «Ocherki Ferhganskoy doliny» he incorporated valuable scientific information on the geographical location of the valley, nature, climate, rivers and mountains, ethnic composition and lifestyle of its inhabitants, as well as various fields of agriculture [4].

In the same period, another researcher In the work created by V.I. Kushelevski, the views of the inhabitants of the valley on medical and sanitary issues are analyzed. Although this work mainly contains statistical data on the state of folk medicine and the social life of the population in Turkestan, it also contains some noteworthy opinions on irrigation and melioration of the valley [5].

From the first quarter of the 20th century, more precisely, from the time of the former union, as a result of several scientific studies on the social and cultural life of the Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley[6], scientific articles and works were published within the framework of various topics of the ethnography of the Uzbek people. It should be noted here that although these works were created under the pressure of the ideology of that time, most of them contain a lot of valuable information about the ethno-ecological culture of the Fergana Valley and its inhabitants.

At the beginning of the 20th century, special studies were carried out on the ethnography of the peoples of the region, and in this regard, E.A. Pesheroval's information about the «tulip festival» held in the village of Isfara in the Kokan district is important in the process of studying the spring rituals of Fergana Valley Uzbeks. In particular, the author recorded very interesting information about the

procedure of conducting this festival, the participation of men and women in it, religious views related to the festival, and the traditional ecological culture of the peoples of the region during the study of the folklore spoken during the festival.

When discussing ethno-ecological culture in the studies of the former Soviet period, one of the Russian ethnologists S. Arutyunov, R. Its, I. Krupnik, V.L. Voronina, N.N. Cheboksarev and I.A. Cheboksareva, A.K. Bayburin O.A. Sukhareva, anthropologist V.P. Alekseev, Yu.V. Bromley, R.G. It is permissible to highlight the researches of authors such as Podolny.

The weight of the research on the problems of ecological culture, created in the years of independence, is also increasing. Therefore, scientific publications of this period form a separate category. The literature in this series is of special importance because it is free from communist ideology and created from a new point of view. The literature belonging to this group includes U. Abdullayev, M. Jo'rayev, A. Musaqulov, Sh. Otaboyev and Z. Hidoyatova's works can be included. Some aspects of the researched problem are highlighted in these works. In addition, Sh. Otaboyev, Z. Hidoyatova, S. Mirvaliyev and E. Tursunov's studies highlight the scientific basis of solving global environmental problems of mankind, that is, the importance of social and environmental factors in human development, as well as mutual relations between society and nature. Opinions were expressed on measures to protect human health, eliminate environmental problems, and improve environmental education [7].

Scientist In the studies of Abdullayev, inter-ethnic relations in the Fergana Valley are perfectly covered in the framework of the end of the 19th century and the 20th century. At the same time, the author provided information on the problem being studied in the coverage of the lifestyle of one or another ethnic group, while M. Jorayev and A. Narziqulov's works [8]. were also used in some places of the research to illuminate one or another aspect of the problem. Although the works of other authors are important for the problem under study, there is very little information about the traditional ecological culture of the valley Uzbeks.

During the years of independence, a number of monographic and complex studies on the topic were carried out by local ethnographers in the Republic. During such scientific research, A.A. Ashirov, A.A. Sarimsokov and B.R. Khalmuratov dissertations, monographs, articles and theses of can be included [9].

Field ethnographic materials also play an important role in the study of the ecological aspects of the traditional material culture of the Valley Uzbeks. The ecological views of the Valley Uzbeks were formed over long historical periods mainly under the influence of natural and geographical conditions, in connection with the people's traditional lifestyle, economic activity, customs and traditions, religious imagination, and socio-economic life. In the second half of the 20th century, fundamental «revolutionary changes» took place in the cultural sphere along with the political and socio-economic aspects. As a result, the traditional ecological views of the Uzbeks of the Fergana Valley have changed to a certain extent.

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