



# The Concept Of Village On The Content And History Of Its Formation

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UDK: 94(575.1)

## ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the content of the concept of a village, the history of its formation and stages of development. The village is considered an important component of human society in socio-economic, cultural and geographical terms. The article also discusses in detail the factors that influenced the formation of rural areas, including natural and geographical conditions, demographic situation, economic activity and the role of social institutions. The author analyzed the changes in the village in different periods based on historical processes and also touched on its modern significance. This article is an important scientific source for understanding the development of the village and its place in society.

## Keywords:

concept of a village, history of a village, formation of a village, socio-economic development, agriculture, demography, natural and geographical factors, rural culture.

## INTRODUCTION.

The village is a socially and historically formed unit of people. Their emergence is associated with the development of society and changes in the territorial division of labor. Due to the development of industry and urbanization, the proportion of the rural population in the world is decreasing. The proportion of the population in rural areas of Uzbekistan is increasing. The main reason for this is that the process of population regeneration in villages is somewhat faster than in cities.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A village is a settlement whose population is mainly engaged in farming, animal husbandry and other agricultural activities. A village differs from a city not only in the occupation of its inhabitants, but also in socio-economic, cultural,

natural and geographical features and lifestyle. A village is the lowest level in the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The socio-economic characteristics of a village are related to the extent to which the population uses the land and the natural and geographical conditions of the area. Therefore, villages have historically been large or small, and residential areas have been located accordingly. Large villages were located in areas with flat, marshy and fertile soil, in general, with favorable natural conditions, and the population lived more densely. They were mainly engaged in farming and gardening. In areas with flat but little water (deserts and steppes), the population was more engaged in animal husbandry. In such places, villages are small, located far from each other, mainly near

wells. In mountainous areas, villages are more often located along streams and springs.

Villages can also be divided into small settlements with a common center - village civic gatherings, which are inextricably linked economically and socially. In Uzbekistan, they are divided into neighborhoods.

In the 1970s-1990s, 60% of the population of Uzbekistan lived in villages. The relatively high birth rate in the republic is to some extent due to the fact that most families live in rural conditions and a rural lifestyle. In 1990, 39 children were born per 1,000 people in villages, while 26 children were born in cities. During the years of independence, economic and social changes took place in the lifestyle of the population. In 1995, the total fertility rate in rural Uzbekistan was 4.12%, which corresponds to an expanded type of population replacement, while in 2001 this figure decreased to 2.75%, which corresponds to a normal type of population replacement. This indicates that the rural families of Uzbekistan are undergoing a transition from large to medium-sized children. The separation of irrigated agriculture from livestock farming, and the development of crafts and trade on this basis, led to the next important stage in the social and territorial division of labor. Such changes in social life led to the separation and development of cities from villages. It was from this period that two forms of territorial organization of social life emerged, namely villages and cities[1].

In the study of the history of the village, it is appropriate to associate the central place with the past. Because from the primitive meaning of the origin of the word village, it is clear that this word was created by primitive hunters, gatherers, and herders. They called their initial way of life pasture (now pasture). They lived in the pasture in spring, summer, and early autumn, and in the village in late autumn, winter, and early spring. Settlement in the history of Uzbekistan began at the last stage of the Paleolithic. This reality occurred in 500–150 thousand BC. The capricious, ecological state of nature required a sedentary, stable, settled life in one place, a warm house, a courtyard. In the 4th–2nd millennium BC, they switched from

hunting to cattle breeding, from gathering to farming[2].

Ancient villages were formed from seasonal settlements of the population. Villages in Uzbekistan initially emerged as places where people lived in the winter. As people gradually engaged in agriculture and transitioned to a sedentary lifestyle, villages multiplied and expanded. The tribal associations formed during the period of primitive society were preserved during the sedentary period, and one tribe settled in one village. The origin of the first cities is also directly related to villages. Therefore, the most ancient cities on earth were formed precisely in the Middle East, in the territory of present-day Israel, Jordan, and Syria. Such an evolutionary emergence and development of villages occurred in accordance with L.I. Mechnikov's concept of river (irrigated agriculture) civilization or culture. From this point of view, the history and culture of the East were described as an inseparable unity of villages and cities. In other regions, the emergence of villages took place differently, differing in space and time. In our conditions, villages mean "village[3]". Because, even in the recent past, after completing summer and autumn field work (gardening, animal husbandry, farming), local people returned to the villages to spend the winter with the harvested grain, fruits, firewood and other necessary products (even in the steppe regions of Russia, where farming is developed, villages mean "selo", "stan", "stanitsa", that is, settled settlements). The emergence of the concept of village has its own natural, territorial, socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural reasons. It has changed in connection with people's labor activity, lifestyle and thinking, historical stages of development, and the nature of production. Its share in the system of certain states is different. For example, in industrialized countries, their number is smaller, and in underdeveloped countries, it is more. In the latter case, the share of agriculture is high, and the rural population occupies the main place[4]. Some villages today are named after the clan. Later, as a result of the unification of clans into tribes, large or close-knit villages appeared. Mas, Kenagas, Manak, Mangit, Mingli, Naiman,

Mitan and others. During the slavery era, villages also appeared in many countries when people working on the lands of slave owners settled in one place. These villages were named after the owner of the land or according to the geographical location of the place. With the development of crafts and trade, new villages also emerged and expanded. Villages also appeared on caravan routes and at river crossings: Yettikechuv, Kyzylkechuv, Qorakechuv, Langar, etc. As crafts and trade developed and agriculture began to diverge, cities appeared. Since the majority of the population lived in villages in the early social formations, the main socio-economic and cultural characteristics of society were determined by village life. In the early periods, the village was governed by a community head, later an elected community elder, or a community assembly. The appearance and construction of villages also changed from time to time. For example, in the Khorezm region and Sughd in the 6th-7th centuries, a new type of village appeared - castles-fortresses, where large wealthy families lived, while ordinary peasants lived in small fortresses. Each castle-fortress was surrounded by a defensive wall, with a palace in the middle. During the Timurid era, importance was attached to the improvement of villages in the territory of present-day Central Asia, digging ditches and canals, and building groves.

The village is a specific social space that plays an important role in the development of society, is distinguished by its unique natural environment, socio-economic activities in the organization of labor, traditions, lifestyle and thinking, and the level and characteristics of the cultural and household service infrastructure. It is connected in all respects with the internal and external policy of the state, plays an important role in strengthening independence, and in the republic's entry into the world community. Villages also perform a number of historical, economic, social, demographic, environmental and other functions. In turn, agriculture or its economy is also diverse. Usually, agriculture is considered as a sector that produces agricultural products. However, it is also a rather complex system, covering a number of

areas in addition to agriculture in the direct "narrow" sense [5]. From this perspective, agriculture should be interpreted broadly as a separate taxonomic unit or link in the territorial organization of the economy as a whole, such as the world economy, the national economy, and the urban economy. According to the Russian scientist A.V. Petrikov, "the village is a subsystem of the socio-territorial system of society, which includes the rural population, the totality of social relations associated with rural life, and at the same time reflects the socio-economic, territorial, natural, and historical-cultural complex, as well as the material objects of the territory"[6]. Thus, many scientists understand the rural area as a territory or interregional territory where rural settlements are located outside the city[7]. It can be said that one of the distinctive features of rural areas is that they are considered a source of many amenities. In studying the history of villages, a methodological approach in the form of a specific territorial and socio-economic system is appropriate. Based on this, a comprehensive and systematic approach, the principles of territoriality and historicity, periodicity and sequence are also used in the study of villages. They are carried out on the basis of calculation, historical, comparative and other methods. Geographers pay special attention to the natural geographical conditions of the area in which they are located. In particular, climatic conditions, relief, water and soil resources, plant life, etc. are of great importance. In Uzbekistan, most villages were historically formed along hydrological branches or in their lower reaches. Streams, rivers, reservoirs and irrigation canals largely determine the geography of villages. Large villages arose on the basis of the spread of streams and the canals (ditches) extending from them, the development of irrigated agriculture, which required a lot of manual labor.

### CONCLUSION

The basis for the formation and development of villages is formed by economic sectors. In this regard, villages are divided into three categories: specialized in agriculture, non-agricultural and mixed villages. In turn, specialized in agriculture villages consist of

villages engaged in horticulture and viticulture, irrigated agriculture, and livestock breeding. The ability of these agricultural sectors to “create a village” also varies. Relatively large villages arise in regions with developed irrigated agriculture, and the places of residence of the population engaged in livestock breeding are not very large. Non-agricultural villages are formed on the basis of railway stations, meteorological stations, recreation and tourist areas, mineral resources, reservoirs and canals. The population of these villages is also not very large. Due to the lack of large production potential, most of such villages do not have the status of cities or towns. Mixed-type villages arose on the basis of the development of the above two sectors, or, more often, agriculture and related industrial enterprises. The demographic potential of such villages can be relatively large. Therefore, the size of villages is determined by the function they perform.

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