

*Salaev U**Teacher of Urgench state university
named after Abu Raykhon Beruni, researcher***SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ISSUES OF CARTOGRAPHY OF ECONOMIC AND ETHNOCULTURAL RELATIONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF PALEO GEOGRAPHY AND PALEO ECOLOGY OF THE SOUTH ARAL SEA****Abstract:** The article analyzes the cartography of economic and ethnocultural relations in the Lower Amu Darya region during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods.**Keywords:** Kabirov J, Sagdullaev A.S, Bizhanov E.B, Vinogradova E.A, Vinogradov A.V, Khorezm, Turan, Kyzylkum, Karakum, Sultan Uvays, Ustyurt, Churuk-12, Burli-3.**Аннотация:** В статье анализируется картография социальных и этнокультурных связей плейстоцена и голоцена в Нижнем Амударье.**Ключевые слова:** Кабиров Ж., Сагдуллаев А., Бижанов Э.Б., Виноградова Е.А., Виноградов А.В., Хорезм, Турон, Кызылкумы, Каракумы, Султан Увайс, Устюрт, Чурук-12, Бурли-3.**INTRODUCTION.** The geographical location, ecology, natural conditions, and unique anthropogenic landscape of the Khorezm oasis, where people settled in the Stone Age and derived their daily activities from natural resources during the Pleistocene glaciation, found their meaning in their geographical location. As a result of the fluctuations in the geology of the Earth during the Quaternary period, the natural and geographical territories of Uzbekistan were divided into mountainous and plains, and although they have a unified geological basis, their differences in terms of geographical environment are associated with their geographical coordinates or 42° coordinates.

The South Aral Sea region is located in the northwestern part of the Turan Lowland and, since it is open on all four sides, determined the climatic conditions of the region.

The small-sized plain located between the Kyzylkum and Karakum was the first source of the thick history of Central Asia. The Khorezm region, mentioned under various names in the Avesta and Achaemenid Greek sources, is characterized by its abundance of water, and the history of the primitive human community system that has existed there since ancient times. During the last stage of the Stone Age, the Pleistocene glaciation, and during the Wurm period, the foothills of the Sultan Uvays mountain were the ethnic center. This article aims to shed light on the historical experience of mankind from 40-12 thousand BC to the first half of the 3rd millennium BC.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Archaeological literature indicates that during the Quaternary geological stages, the territory of Khorezm was a plain, but from the Mindel period, 12,000 years ago, it was covered by the Pleistocene glaciation, and the Sultan Uvays Mountains were covered with glaciation due to snow and rainwater [1]. Until the Pleistocene Wurm glaciation, the Khorezm region was not inhabited by humans, but in the Ustyurt region, which was geologically connected to it, humans settled there from the Mindel glaciation, adapted to the unique nature (the climate was dry and humid), determined the directions of their daily activities, and formed a clear geographical cartography of ethnic relations. Their first settlement area was the dried-up wells around the Shahpakhta basin [2]. The Ustyurt region, located in the extreme western part of the Turanian land, is open on all sides, with high mountains, and does not reflect the geographical situation, and rivers do not function, which

allows us to conclude that 1 million years ago there were favorable environmental conditions for the life of mankind. It is not difficult to understand that in the current conditions, the geographical environment and natural conditions have a different meaning.

In the current era of globalization, as a result of human activity, its natural resources are being mastered and serve our people.

According to researcher B.I. Bizhanov, the cartography of the region was formed due to the fact that ethnic relations between the population of the Middle, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages took place within the Ustyurt region at all stages of the Stone Age [4]. Mill. BC By 40-12 thousand years ago, the Ustyurt Plateau demonstrated its unique geographical location, meaning that as the number of hunter-gatherers at the Churuk-12 settlement increased, they were forced to move to neighboring territories and expand their cartographic landscape.

During this historical period, the area that was not developed by humans was the area around the Sultan Uvais Mountain. Hunters from the Churuk-12 settlement followed the tracks of heavy-footed wild animals and ended up in an unfamiliar area. This area is the Sultan Uvais Mountain, which is located north of the oasis and extends to the eastern and western regions. In this regard, the Churuk-12 hunters, rich in natural resources, the presence of the Sultan Uvais Mountain mineral deposits, the presence of fauna (observing wild animals in search of food) in their plains, formed a cartography of ethnic relations.

According to E.A. Vinogradova, the remains of human cultural traces are called the Burli-3 settlement, where economic and cultural life continued until the end of the 5th millennium BC [5].

It should be noted that Mount Sultan Uvais is one of the largest mountains in the Khorezm oasis, its height is 471 m. In this regard, Mount Zarafshan does not have the status of a mountain, therefore, it is not possible to observe the glacier covering its upper part. In this regard, it is likely that the growth of the population of the Burli-3 tribal communities necessitated a change in the cartography of their location.

Under the leadership of the mother who took over the management system in the Burli-3 settlement, they began to implement a migration policy, permanently abandoning Mount Sultan Uvais, which was a territory with natural resources (by the 4th century BC), and settled in the vicinity of the Yanbaskala plateau in the 4th millennium BC. Burguluk tribal communities settled in a region radically different from natural resources around the Sultan Uvais mountain, and their professions were only stone tools, but in this region their daily activities expanded, and the professions of gathering, hunting wild animals and fishing were formed. At the same time, the construction of artificial wooden pillar huts from building materials, clay pottery, weaving, domestic livestock breeding, and fireplaces formed the daily content of the population. In the first half of the 4th-3rd millennium BC, Zhanbos-4 tribal communities settled in such vast geographical areas as Uzboy, Sarikamyshbuyi, Tuyamuyin, Shurakhon-Sultan Uvais mountain, forming a geographical and latitudinal cartography [6,7].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Scientific, historical-chronological analysis, discussion, theoretical-comparative description, generalization, final conclusion.

RESULTS. In his research, the employee of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition A.V. Vinogradov summarizes historical data with the achievements of geological and geographical sciences, and draws conclusions about the processes that took place in the South Aral Sea region in the Pleistocene and the first half of the Holocene in the 4th-3rd millennium BC. The results show that the northern part of the South Aral Sea region, from the time of the Würm glaciation of the Pleistocene, was first inhabited by humans in the Late Stone Age, with Mount Sultan Uvais as the first place, and its cartography was formed, and in the Late Historical Period its cartography expanded further. According to the historical needs of the Burli-3 settlement, the tribal communities

did not have enough reserves to meet their daily food needs as a result of the continuous use of natural resources in the surrounding area, and since the Sultan Uwais Mountain did not have a water supply, the water basins surrounding the Yanbashkala Heights, reflecting the geographical position, served as permanent bases, as they provided them with organic food, and the coastal slopes were rich in flora and fauna, which allowed them to be constantly supplied with food products.

CONCLUSION. The historical information covering the content of the topic allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

-The Khorezm oasis has a landscape of separation from the natural and economic territories of Uzbekistan through the Kyzylkum, and in terms of its geographical environment and natural conditions, it was later developed by humans than the neighboring Ustyurt region.

-The Sultan Uvays mountain, located to the north of the oasis, is a place developed by humans and served as a base for the development of neighboring territories.

-In the first half of the 4th-3rd millennium BC, the descendants of the Janbos-4 settlement of tribal communities settled between Uzboy, Sarikamysh, Tuyamoyin and Shurakhon Sultan Uvays, expanding the territorial cartography.

Based on the content of the topic, we found it necessary to make the following proposals;

1. Pay attention to the geographical location and significance of the Khorezm oasis in the fate of humanity, its historical place in the present;
2. It is necessary to make a theoretical-comparative analysis of the data recorded in the archaeological research of the historical roots of the economy currently prevailing in the Vokha region.
3. It is necessary to clarify the influence of factors on the late assimilation of the oasis by mankind.

The following were noted in terms of results:

-The first operation of the Charmanyab irrigation facility on the southern border of the Khorezm region from the middle part of the Dovdon tributary of the Amu Darya to the north;

-After the water supply of the lower basin of the Dovdon tributary increased, the foothills of the Tunidarya coastal area, which were used by the local population due to the constant transformation of the swamps into water basins in the southern region of the Kangka-Kyr highlands, were supplied with water;

-The operation of the Kaltaminor irrigation facility in the village of Shurakhon in the last quarter of the 6th century BC;

-A conclusion was drawn about the operation of the main irrigation facility, which was taken out of the Amu Darya Tash basin from the 5th century BC.

The proposals were recorded as follows:

- A practical study of the history of the Amu Darya and its irrigation facilities from the Davdon tributary in the last quarter of the 6th - 5th centuries BC;
- An explanation of the direction of the main irrigation facilities in the Khorezm region, the results of their use by our ancestors, and the present day;
- Proposals were put forward on what significance the development of the Amu Darya has in the fate of the oasis population.

REFERENCES:

1. Кабиров Ж, Сагдуллаев А. Ўрта Осиё археологияси-Тошкент.: “Ўқитувчи” 1990. Б.14.
2. Бижанов Е.Б. Памятники каменного века впадины Шахпахты ((Археология Приаралья //Ташкент,:Фан, 1984. Вып-2-С 8-21.
3. Бижанов Е.Б. Мезолитические и неолитические памятники Северо-Западного Устюрта //Археология Приаралья-Ташкент,:Фан. 1982. Вып-1-С.14-38.

4. Бижанов Е.Б. Неолитические памятники юго-восточного Устюрта //Древняя и средневековая культура юго-восточного Устюрта-Ташкент,;Фан 1978-С.18-79.
5. Виноградова Е.А. Первые палеолитические находки в Султануиздаге //Приаралье в древности и средневековье-М: ИВЛ/РАН-Наука, 1998-С 74-77.
6. Виноградов А.В. Древние охотники и рыболовы Среднеазиатского междуречья //ТрХАЭЭ-М.:Наука, 1981-С 78-89.-С.104-117.
7. Низовья Амударьи. Сарыкамыш Узбой История формирования и заселения-М.: Наука, 1960 № 3-С 35-146.