

# Historical, Ethnological, Philosophical Aspects and Methodology of Research of Family Traditions and Values of Fergana Valley

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**Keywords:** Fergana Valley, Family, Tradition, Value, Geostrategic Approach, Non-Scientific Approach, Process, Region, National, Attitude.

**Abstract:** The socio-philosophical analysis of the transformation of family traditions and values of the Fergana Valley is described in the article based on scientific sources. Unscientific, geostrategic approaches were identified during the study of sources. Unbiased information is disclosed. It has been scientifically proven that national mental characteristics in family relations in the region have not lost their importance since ancient times.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Fergana Valley is one of the most densely populated valleys. Nevertheless, you can find green villages, fields rich in empty green landscapes, wide highways, and a lively life reigns in the cities. It can be said that the region is located in the center of Central Asia. The valley has made an immeasurable contribution to the history and culture of the region. The processes in the Fergana Valley have a great impact on the surrounding regions and countries. The fact that the Fergana Valley is the largest market in Central Asia, and the passage of trade caravans through the Great Silk Road from ancient times strengthens these factors.

The Fergana Valley has always been a region of social diversity and pluralism. Representatives of various nationalities and peoples (Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Russian, Turkish, etc.) live in the territory. The present represents a high degree of continuity with the past because of several identities that have coexisted over the centuries.

The region has attracted the attention of international scientists, geographers, and scientific researchers because of its unique geographical location, invasions of different eras, various political processes, and unique traditions of the population.


Family relations have been of special importance in the life of the valley. In the family, parents and children, marital relations, and kinship issues have

been honoured as a sacred bond at all times. There are many historical sources about the social relations, national values, and family relations of the inhabitants of the valley.

## 2 THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In literary sources for the study of the Fergana Valley, the term “family” describes child education consisting of a breadwinner father, a household, a mother engaged in raising children, and their children. There are family customs, ceremonies and traditions of the valley that have come down from ancient times to the present day, which are stone inscription monuments, and folklore, including “Olan”, “Lapar”, “Yor-Yor”, “Alla”, “Kelin Salam”, people related to natural phenomena such as “member's guide”, “narrative”, “legend”, “find”, “proverb”, “prayer”, “Yo Ramadan”, “Kinna Aytimlari”, “askiya”, “khizikchilik”, “latifa” views are reflected. Ancient dreams, thoughts, life processes, and inner experiences of the people are reflected through mythological images, materials related to the folk calendar, and folklore sources related to weather changes.

In the above-mentioned folklore, the processes of the marriage of a girl and the marriage of a bride are reflected. In epics such as “Alpomish”, “Tahir and

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Zuhra”, “Farhad and Shirin”, “Layli and Majnun”, special attention is paid to traditions and values in family relations.

From the Fergana Valley came figures such as the great allama Burkhaniddin Margilani, who analyzed family relations jurisprudentially. Burkhaniddiy Margilani's work “Hidaya” in Central Asia served to regulate issues such as family, marriage, breastfeeding, divorce, and determining the surname of a found child in the Ferghana Valley.

In addition, Zahiriddin Muhammed Babur's work "Babirnama" describes the geographical location, climate, unique traditions and rituals of the Fergana Valley. “Bu kentlardin quyi domanada tog‘ bila Boron suyining oralig‘ida ikki parcha hamvor dasht voqi‘ bo‘libtur. Birini Kurrai Toziyon derlar, yana birini Dashti Shayx. Ezlar jikin tola o‘ti bisyor yaxshi bo‘lur Atroq va aymoq yoz munda kelurlar. Bu dom anada ranga-ranga har nav‘lola bo‘lur. Bir qavatla sanattim, o‘ttuz ikki - o‘ttiz uch nav‘ g‘ayri mukarrar lola chiqtn. Bir nav‘ lola bo‘lurkim, andin andek qizil gul idi kelur, lolai gulbo‘y der eduk. Dashti Shayxta bir parcha yerda bo‘lur, o‘zga yerda bo‘lmas, yana ushbu damanada Parvondin quyiroq sadbarg lola bo‘lur, ul ham bor porcha yerda g‘urband tangisining chiqishida bo‘lur” said, mountain, river, flora and fauna, roads, weather, distance, population and their occupations, ways of living, material livelihood of people, information about social life and period, nature, their relations in general. The beautiful nature of the valley, delicious fruits, and agricultural products were described many times in Babur's works.

From the history of Fergana Valley, women's participation in family relations and community management is observed. For example, through the life and work of Mokhlaroyim, the daughter of Andijan governor Rahmonqulibai, who created in the second half of the 19th century under the pseudonym Nodirabegim, one can get information about the lifestyle, place in society, and family status of women of that time. Mohlaroyim is a singer of love, devotion and loyalty. In his poems, he also sang about beauty and loyalty, the pains and sorrows of Eastern women. After the death of her husband Amir Umar Khan, her son Muhammad Ali Khan, who ascended the throne, is helped in state affairs. This shows that the women of the valley are intelligent, knowledgeable and smart in every field.

It is known that Uvaysiy, who lived and created during this period, mentored Mohlaroyim, created in all genres as a prolific artist. Uwaisi praises faithfulness and loyalty in his sharia. Through the poems of the poetess, it is known that the women of

the valley have such feelings as loyalty, devotion, and love.

In the works of enlightened artists such as Hamza, Cholpon, Abdulla Qakhkhor, Abdulla Qadiri, Fitrat, the lifestyle, experiences, and family relations of the valley's inhabitants during the khanate period are described.

In the works of Hamza, one of the prominent modern enlighteners of Turkestan, the hard life of the people of that time, the hardships faced by women, and the role of women in society are described. In Hamza's "Secrets of Parangi", Tolakhann, the main character, said, "O God, why did you create women if you don't care about them like a flying bird?" Is this also birth? Oh my God, is this just a living?" eloquently expressed their moaning. The author expresses the sorrows and pains of modern women through these lines. The play tells about the fact that women's desires are not important, their thoughts are unimportant, and the fate of girls whose interests and dreams are ruined. As can be seen from the work, during the time of the Khans, cases such as polygamy and prostitution caused family relations to deteriorate.

Abdurauf Fitrat's work "Family or Family Management Procedures" highlights aspects that should be paid attention to by a young man and a young woman when building a family. Through this work, the author tries to teach people about morality, family rules, and expresses his views in a very simple and understandable way. In order to regulate family relations, he gives examples from the verses of the Holy Qur'an, examples from hadiths and shows existing family conflicts, disagreements and shortcomings in the family.

Abdulla Qadiri's work "Bygone Days" describes the shari'a issues of building a family in the valley, as well as the romantic relationship between a boy and a girl, the role of parents in the family, and the living conditions of the population. Internal and external courtyards in Uzbek families, issues of regulation of relations between men and women in families based on Islamic religion and national values are described.

In addition, many resources have been created that provide information on family traditions and values of the Fergana Valley. In Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Past Days" the lifestyle of Fergana Valley families in the 20th century, in Abdulkhamid Cholpon's novel "Night and Day", the morals of young people of that time, bonds in family relations, in Tolagan Kasimbekov's novel "Broken Sword" the invasion of Tsarist Russia in Central Asia, The situation in Kok and the negative consequences of the war are highlighted. In these works, the difficult economic conditions in the Fergana Valley in the 19th-20th

centuries, the hardships of the population's lifestyle, the people's discontent, and the processes of transformation in family customs and traditions are highlighted.

Many scientific researches and expeditions were conducted in the Fergana Valley. But mainly scientific sources can be studied through the research conducted during the Soviet colonial period.

The first work of this type are Flipp Efromov's "Nine Year Journey". By fate, the author comes to Kokhan and the lifestyle of the inhabitants of this land arouses great interest in him. It describes issues such as the love between husband and wife in the peculiar family relations of the inhabitants of the region, and the fact that the inhabitants have a strong faith in religion. It is said that there is a large trade complex in Kokand, many foreigners visit for trade from other countries, and traders meet a lot because of the Great Silk Road.

Flipp Nazarov, translator and officer of Tsarist Russia, will travel to Kokan. During his journey, he carefully observes the geography of the region. He is especially interested in the mountains surrounding the valley. According to the author, there is a large trade route in this area, and travellers are not interrupted day and night. But he says that walking around the mountain at night is a bit scarier, the shadow of the mountains in the moonlight makes one shiver. In addition, livestock breeding is rare in the people's lifestyle, because various vegetables and fruits are grown in the regions, and the population is mainly engaged in cotton farming, silkworm breeding and cocoon cultivation, planting crops.

Researchers have explained that the main reason why the Russian Empire conquered Central Asia and paid attention to the Kokand Khanate was trade relations in the region, as well as geographical location, natural resources, and climate. V. V. Velyaminov-Zernov, one of the first researchers on the history of the Kokan Khanate of the 40s-50s of the XIX century, in his work "Труды восточного отделения императорскаго ориенталистического общества" ("Proceedings of the Eastern Branch of the Imperial Archeological Society") describes the processes of the termination of the Khanate, the reasons for the invasion of the Russian Empire, and the standard of living of the population in this situation.

Gubaeva Stella Sitdighovna, one of the researchers of Uzbekistan, in her work "Fergana Valley" describes the geographical location, climate, lifestyle, living conditions, role of women in society, family values and traditions of the Fergana Valley in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In the work,

"Fergana Valley, one of the oldest historical and ethnographic regions of Central Asia, is always distinguished by its ethnic mosaic and difficult socio-economic situation. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, when capitalism was formed in the region, there is information that Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Uighurs, Central Asian Jews, Tatars and others lived in the valley.

Fergana Valley is an area surrounded by high mountains. Nevertheless, the region reflects a special nature due to its unique climate, nature, wide fields, and rivers such as Amudarya, Syrdarya, and Norin. The territory has all the possibilities for human living needs. That is why geographers have always been interested in the region at the international level. Here, many delicious fruits, field crops, green fields give a special mood to Jesus. In addition, various conflicts in the region, invasion actions, Great Silk Road caravans that passed through the territory attracted the attention of merchants and politicians. Despite such a problematic situation and various acts of aggression, psychologists, philosophers, and representatives of various fields have been interested in the unique lifestyle and social relations of the population, especially because of the preservation of national mental characteristics in family traditions and customs.

It became clear in the results of the research that not all information on the study of the Fergana Valley was approached objectively. In particular, after Tsarist Russia conquered the region, the newly conquered lands were explored at the initiative of the administration. Fergana Valley has been studied by researchers for various non-scientific and geostrategic purposes.

"After the Russians moved directly to the present-day Turkestan, travel information was made through detailed observations and recommendations," A.I. Maksheev proves our point.

A.R. Luria, a psychologist of Czarist Russia, who studied the mental state of the Fergana Valley population, post-war experiences, and perception levels of the population, analyzes the region in comparison with internationally developed countries. After the war, when the inhabitants of this region were going through difficult psychological experiences, it can be seen that Luria made a negative conclusion about the level of perception of the population.

S.N. Abashin, V.I. Bushkov, among the researchers of Chor Russia, also conduct scientific research in the Fergana Valley. In the work "Ferganskaya dolina", the authors analyze the living

conditions of the population during the colonial period.

In the studied scientific research, the unique inhabitants of the Fergana Valley, their lifestyle, and processes in the region have attracted the attention of international scientists and researchers. As a result, many sources related to the region have been created.

### 3 DISCUSSION

Religious values play an important role in the lifestyle of Fergana Valley residents. Elements of teachings such as Animism, Fetishism, and Totemism can be found in ancient religious concepts. From the family values that have been preserved to this day, such cases as a good attitude towards the white snake, respect for it, special respect for the horse from animals, protection from the evil eye by wearing amulets, and belief in the presence of divine spirits have been preserved.

Zoroastrianism also plays an important role in the valley lifestyle. In marriage ceremonies, it is manifested in the bride's delivery, the handover of the girl, in the interaction between parents and children, and in public issues. The opinion of parents and the public is especially important in the marriage of a boy and a girl.

With the introduction of Islam to the territory, great attention was paid to the religious regulation of the family relations of the population. According to the tenets of the Islamic religion, marriage ceremonies, family matters, relations between parents and children, and close relatives were regulated by jurisprudence. Family matters are the command of God and the Prophet Muhammad s.a.w. Sunnat was strictly followed. Especially in the region, the Hanafi sect is widespread, and the main population of the region believes in this sect.

The invasion of Tsarist Russia made a radical change in the life of the region. In marriages, the mixing of women and men was introduced. Weddings continued from dawn to dusk with various entertainments, dancing and intoxicating drinks. The relationship between the boy and the girl was also shown openly.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the strengthening of family relations and the regulation of family relations based on the national values and traditions of the people were strictly determined by the legislation. National legislation was created to regulate family relations. The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1998, reflects the

national mental characteristics of the people while meeting international requirements.

### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The geography of the Fergana Valley, various conflict situations in the area, and the peculiar way of life of its inhabitants have been the focus of attention of international scientists and politicians since ancient times. In different periods, transformation processes took place in the way of life and family relations of the inhabitants of the region. Nevertheless, the residents of the region have preserved their national mental characteristics in family customs and traditions.

In the process of studying the sources, it became clear that researches and expeditions were conducted in the region by researchers in different periods. The presented scientific results were philosophically analysed. As a result, it became clear that the Fergana Valley was studied for various religious and geostrategic purposes. After the independence of Uzbekistan, an objective study of the region was launched. During the years of independence, a number of reforms are being carried out to develop the Fergana Valley. In addition, family relations were also regulated by law. A number of nationalities and ethnicities living in the territory have been given all the opportunities to organize family relations. In the legislation, it was determined that the family is under the protection of the state. Issues such as marriage, relations between parents and children, close relatives, determination of genealogy, dissolution of marriage, alimony, and marriage between citizens of Uzbekistan and foreign citizens have been included in the family legislation.

The inclusion of such norms in family law creates a basis for strengthening family relations, improving the standard of living of the population, and preserving national family values and traditions.

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