



The Emergence of the Family and Tools of Labor in Central Asia

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Abstract: *This article provides some information about the origin of the family and the first tools of labor in Central Asia.*

Key words: *Central Asia, family, labor tools, biological, Selungur, Teshiktash, Amir Temur, Amonko'ton, Kotirbulok, Zirabulok.*

The history of the development of early thought in Central Asia has, of course, been the subject of controversy. Because the examples of material culture, created by the most ancient man with little effort, have been, so to speak, the first steps in the development of mankind. This, of course, is another proof that man is a flower among all living things. To do this, primitive man felt the need for everything from simple weapons to complex weapons.

Many theories that explain anthropogenesis state that an important aspect of human life is related to the making of weapons. In this form of anthropogenesis, which is based on Marxist teachings, there is a view in the form of the main link between animal and human shooting. This view can certainly lead to some confusion with the abstraction of the az. Because the creation and use of soda weapons by man in the ancestors of animals was entirely anthrobiological instinct¹. In this, first of all, it was considered as an auxiliary tool for the life activities of the ancestors. Through such activity, animals instinctively adapt to the external environment. The origin of forms of instinctive weapon-making activities in animals served as the basis for the implementation of human-to-human shooting from hominids.

The beginning of humanity in the development of hominids was the disarmament activity and its use as an instinctive auxiliary tool, the gradual transition to a specific way of human life.

As a result of disarmament activities, the buds of necessary relations, such as the division of labor in production, are decided. That is, each member of the primitive community performed a small part of the means of subsistence. As weapons became more sophisticated, the interdependence of team members increased accordingly. At the same time, this situation has created the conditions for the demonstration of individual abilities and increased the productivity of joint activities.

Russian scientist V.F Porshnev believes that human history begins not with the perceived labor activity, but with the instinctive creation and preparation of tools of labor. In other words, the human ancestor created the first stone tools by chance, in accordance with the requirements of the biological instinct.

In this way, man, that is, a member of society, was not a single type, but in several forms. Some of them, from eating small species to fearing death, spontaneously, in accordance with the demands of biological instinct, used the relevant part of the brain unexpectedly and jumped

¹ Anthrobiological instincts are biologically inherited tendencies in humans



ahead of others as their psyche developed. There are many interesting facts to support this view. But as in all other theories of this kind, Porshnev's views are full of controversial conclusions.

In explaining the mechanism of the origin of the human world, according to the teachings of the German scientist F. Klix, in the origin of man, the creation of tools of labor was performed differently in different individuals² - quickly and verbally, and vice versa. The specialization of the first in this field led to the division of labor, creating the need to become a specialist. These are, of course, not natural, but social. A process initiated in this way could eventually lead to a complex system, and the system could evolve little by little.

In the Paleolithic period, we will look at what and in what style man's first weapons were made. This means that the weapons of the Olduvai period, which are unique to Africa, are made of rough-hewn weapons. They were called choppers. Wherever and for how long the Olduvai period took place, the surrounding hunting and edible consumption began to spread beyond Africa, Asia and Europe in search of food for our ancestors. This process took place 1.5-1 million years ago³.

Early Paleolithic weapons used sharp-edged stone weapons during the synanthropic period. These include handcuffs, swords, and stone knives. The important thing is that they discovered a certain system of rock lightning and learned the quality of the song. The weapons of the first period were made of sharpened stone.

There are sledgehammers, sledgehammers, choppers, large stones, scrapers and knives, many types of bear weapons, and muzzle-like weapons found in the Selungur Gorge. In the fifth layer of the gorge, a sledgehammer was found. It is made of red jade stone. The edges of this stone were hammered, in which a forging surface was formed and large fragments were opened. Fine shaving is not visible. The peculiarity of such handlooms is that both sides of it are made of exactly one side of the piece. The shape of the stalk is spear-shaped. This is the first castle in Central Asia. In the fourth layer of the cave was found a heavy ax, which is a unique piece of wood. On the burned part of it, the surface of the tattoo is visible. The armor is knocked off, the edges are smoothed.

Fourty nine cultural strata were identified in Ko'lbuloq and more than three thousand weapons were found. Early Paleolithic handguns, bifas⁴, embossed tooth-retouching⁵ weapons, scrapers, and leaf blades were found here.

By the Muste period, stone processing had developed. During this period, paikons, stone saws, cutters and other labor and hunting weapons appeared. The rush to cook and eat meat led to the further development of the consciousness of the people of this period. When the weapons found in the monuments of the Muste period, such as Teshiktosh, Amir Temur, Omonqo'ton, Qo'tirbuloq, Zirabuloq, were found, 3,000 weapons from Teshiktash, 150 from Omonqo'ton, 10,000 from, Qo'tirbuloq 500 from Zirabuloq were made of limestone, jade, quartzite and volcanic bodies. These include razors, scrapers, stone knives and chisels. Most of the weapons found in the hole served as cutters and scrapers. An example of this is radius nuclei

² Individual Latin is used to describe the single indivisible - different districts of human life

³This theory does not fully justify itself. Human teeth have been found in Languppo Cave in China's Sinchuan Province. Buodam's teeth are estimated at 2 million, the human population in Dmanisi, Georgia is estimated at 1,800 million, and the Selengur in the Fergana Valley is estimated at 1.5 million. This gives the theory that the first man was uniformly distributed throughout the globe.

⁴ In archeology, the term bifas is used in reference to sharp-edged weapons, and it is reminiscent of a sledgehammer.

⁵ Retouching is the process of processing after the natural part of the stone tools has been removed.



The weapons in Qo'tirbuloq and Zirabuloq are made of quartzite, diorite and flint. Most of the stone weapons consist of hammered and retouched chisels, nuclear weapons, various scrapers, retouched plates.

The processing technique of solid-state weapons is typical of the Muste period, with nuclei from each layer forming a half-radial nucleus. They have one or two strike sites. The nuclei also belong to the Levallua genus⁶. The leading types of finds consist mainly of retouched saws and plates, pointed guns, scrapers, hammers and gears. The weapons in the monuments of the Muste period Bo'zsuv-I, Bo'zsuv-II, Koo'lbuloq, Khojakent-I, II are made of limestone silicon⁷ flint, the scrapers consist of paikon, stone beige, retouched plates.

With the onset of the Late Paleolithic, the emergence of the homo sapiens-man⁸ completely changed the lifestyle of the primitive man. One of the important features that distinguishes this period from the musta is the change in the technique of lightning of stones, that is, the emergence of the primitive form in the tools of labor. In addition, changes in the manufacture of stone weapons were made by processing them with the methods that emerged during this period.

Among the weapons found in the Obirahmat cave are various nuclei, various cutters and ponasimon weapons, which belong to the type of spear-shaped weapons. The weapons here are characterized by a prism and partly a levallua-shaped splitting technique. There were also fossilized bone marrow fragments with polished tips. They sewed clothes from animal skins with these beads.

During the Muste period, there were lightning quarries in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. These are located in places where raw materials come out, unlike the open and closed type monuments mentioned above. Ancient people from these monuments did not live permanently. They only came from time to time, that is, to take raw materials. Here the stones were primary and partially processed and the stones were taken to their destinations. Such monuments include the Qopchig'ay in the Fergana Valley, the Uchtut mining workshops in the southern foothills of the Oratog' Range in the Navoi Valley, and the Akhangaron River Valley in the Tashkent region.

In conclusion, labor is the first condition of man. In this sense, labor created man. Because so far, no monkey has made a weapon, even if it is very rough, F. Engels. Human needs, which were a key factor in the development of primitive people, were the basis for the development of random thinking.

In ancient times, human thought was at the heart of the technique of making weapons in any style, from the first man-made weapons to civilization.

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⁶ Levallua technique has been used in stone tools since the middle of the Middle Ages. Once the natural shell around

the silicon is blown away, a flanged nucleus is formed. A piece of stone is copied from it to make a labor weapon. This method of processing stones is called the Levallua technique.

⁷ The term silicon is closely related to the term lightning.

⁸ A smart, discerning man.



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